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L O N D O N:

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To the PROPRIETORS of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AS you generally have a Preface to each Volume of your *Magazines*, permit me this Year to write one for you; which I do by Orders of our Club, to correct, if possible, a Mistake, the World, they find, generally runs into, and to make some Excuse to those Gentlemen, who may think they have suffered by that Mistake.

THE Design of forming our Club, as I told you at first, was, * *for our mutual Improvement in Knowledge, and the Art of Speaking or Debating*; and our Design in having our Debates made publick, was, because we thought, they might contribute towards giving the People of this Nation in general, a thorough Knowledge of our Constitution, and towards enabling them to form a right Judgment, with respect to every Political Dispute that should afterwards occur †; which we then thought, and do still think of great Use, for preserving our Constitution against those insidious Attacks that might, or may be made upon it by its secret Enemies.

IN our Debates upon Subjects which had been, or were to be debated in Parliament, we found it impossible to carry on the Debate with any Propriety or Spirit, without Gentlemen assuming to themselves the Characters of the Members; therefore every Speaker was allowed to assume to himself the Character of some particular Member, according to the Part he was to act in the Debate; and if at any time two or more Gentlemen inclined to assume one and the same Character, the Dispute was determined by the Club.

THIS has made our Debates much more entertaining to ourselves, and, we suppose, it has had the same Effect upon your Readers; but it has led the World into a Mistake, which is, their imagining that the Extracts of Speeches I send you, are the Speeches of the Persons whose Characters the Speakers assumed; and as our Gentlemen are not so vain as to imagine, they can speak in
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See *London Magazine* for the Year 1738, p. 237. † See Ditto, p. 241.

so nervous or elegant a Manner as the Persons whose Characters they assume, they have desired me, by Way of Preface, to assure the Reader, that the Speeches I send you, are only the Substance of what was said in our Club upon each respective Debate; therefore, if there be any Faults or Improprieties in any of them, the Reader is not to impute them to the Person whose Character is assumed, but to the Person assuming that Character.

We shall grant, that it may be thought a little presumptuous to assume the Character of any Person in a high Station, or in high Esteem; but as it is not done with a Design to ridicule, and as it is absolutely necessary for carrying on our Design, we hope, every Gentleman concerned will excuse it, especially as their Characters can no Way suffer by being thus assumed; because, if the Speech be a good one, no Person can suffer by its being imputed to him, and if it be a bad one, no Man of Taste will suppose it to be genuine. These Considerations will, we hope, plead our Excuse; and the Imputation of being presumptuous would often be entirely removed, if the Quality of the Speaker, and the near Relation he bears to the Person whose Character he assumes, were publickly known.

I AM too nearly concerned, to write Panegyricks upon the Gentlemen of our Club; but thus far, I believe, I may say, that none of them ever speak direct Nonsense. No Gentleman in our Club could be so stupid as to say, *that the Cause and the Effect may reciprocally produce each other**; and if such Nonsense should drop from any of them, no Man would suppose it to be the Speech of a Person of Rank and Figure in his Country.

Tho' their Speeches are far from being perfect, yet they must be allowed to be often instructive, at least to our Country Electors, among whom they have been of great Service to the Cause of Liberty; and for this Reason, if there were no other, all the Friends to that Cause will, we hope, excuse the Liberty we have taken, or may take, with the Names of Gentlemen, for whom we have the greatest Veneration and Esteem.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

TITUS LIVIUS

Secretary to the Political Club.

Decem. 24,

1743.

* See Gentleman's Magazine for October 1743, p. 525.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, 1742.

Conclusion of the SPEECH of C. Salustius Crispus, begun in our Appendix to last Year, p. 657, in the Debate on the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford for Ten Years past.



OR this Reason, Sir, if the Case were such as I have just mentioned: If from thence I thought myself bound in Duty and Affection to the best of Parents, as well as out of regard to myself, to promote an Inquiry, in order to vindicate a Character in which I glory, and from which I hope to reap Honour as long as I live, I should at the present Crisis;

1743

and till I saw my Country out of Danger, suspend my aiming at that Satisfaction, not only for the Reason
A I have mentioned with regard to our Character at foreign Courts, but because an Inquiry into any Minister's Conduct always has, and always will increase the Violence of those Animosities, which must reign amongst us as long as we are a free People; for let a Minister be never so innocent, let the Inquiry be never so strict and impartial, let his Justification be as clear as the Sun, there will remain some cloudy Minds where no Truth can penetrate, and the Animosity of such will receive fresh Vigour from their Disappointment. On the other hand, let a Minister be never so guilty, let his Sentence be never so moderate, there will be some, perhaps many, whose Friendship will obstruct the

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Rays

Rays of Truth: They will think, he has met with Injustice, and their Revenge will add Violence to their Animosity. Thus the Nation will be drawn up in two opposite Parties; and the Dispute will be carried on with more violent Animosities, than any of our present Divisions. Is this a proper Time to create such a Dispute or Division? Our Enemies abroad would certainly offer Assistance to the offended Party at home, and their Disappointment or Revenge might smother those Yearnings which would otherwise arise in Favour of the Peace and Safety of their Country.

Thus, Sir, as I think we have at present no Cause, and as, I think, this would be a very improper Time for setting up any Inquiry into the late Conduct of our public Affairs: As these were the two chief Arguments that prevailed with me to be against the last Motion for an Inquiry; and as both these militate as strongly against the Inquiry now proposed, I must give my Negative to the noble Lord's Motion.

This was answered by P. Decius
Mr. the Purport of whose Speech
was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

I Believe, Sir, every Man present in this House, will readily excuse the young Gentleman who first opposed this Motion, for giving his Negative to the Question. I believe, no one expects his Approbation to such a Question; because, I am convinced, he thinks, that the noble Lord whose Conduct is now proposed to be inquired into, was never guilty of any Crime, nor suspected to be so by any Gentleman of Fortune and Character in the Kingdom. He may, perhaps, have now and then heard a Huzza upon an unlucky Occasion among the Mob in the Streets; but surely no

Gentleman would be so impolite, except in this Place where we are in Honour obliged to speak our Minds freely, as to insinuate to the Son the least Suspicion, that his Father had plundered his Country, misapplied the publick Money, and formed a Scheme for overturning the Constitution. I should not have been so personal, Sir, if I had not thought it absolutely necessary to say what was proper for preventing the Hon. Gentleman's strong Assertions from having any Weight in this House. He may believe what he asserts to be true: I am persuaded he does; but he cannot be supposed to know the Fact, therefore his Assertion can have no Authority; and, I believe, there are many Gentlemen in this House, who are in the same Circumstances with him.

But, Sir, I would have that Gentleman, and every other Gentleman to take Care what they say, when they insinuate, that no Gentleman of Sense and Fortune, unless he be a *Jacobite* or *Republican*, has the least Suspicion of the noble Lord's Conduct now under our Consideration. Have not they upon a former Occasion heard many Gentlemen in this House, not only declare their having such Suspicions, but give, what I thought, incontestable Reasons for shewing, that those Suspicions are well grounded. I believe, none of those Gentlemen will be directly charged with being a Man of no Fortune or Character, or with being a *Jacobite* or *Republican*; and they have upon all Occasions shewn themselves to be Men of as good Sense as those who assert the contrary. It would be unlucky for his Majesty, and his Family, as well as for our present happy Constitution, if all were *Jacobites* or *Republicans* that suspect our late Minister's Conduct: His Majesty would find many of them, perhaps a Majority, both in

his Army, and among his Placemen, who, tho' they dissemble their Sentiments at present, would certainly declare themselves openly, and take Measures accordingly, upon the first favourable Opportunity. Those who have a true Regard for the Security of his Majesty's Government, will be extremely cautious of propagating such Accusations. It was the Custom of King Charles Ist's Court, in the Beginning of his Reign, to tax all those who opposed their arbitrary Measures with being *Puritans*: What was the Consequence? Most of those Men actually became so, and thereby made the *Puritans* such a powerful Party in the Kingdom, as at last pulled down that unfortunate King from the Throne he sat on, and, *de find en comble*, overturned the Constitution of our Government.

As there are certainly great Complaints without Doors, of Misapplication and Corruption: As this Fact is proved by the Testimony of many Gentlemen in this House, who have no Places, Pensions, or Preferments to bestow, and, consequently, are better Judges than those that have; if I were a Placeman and a Friend to our late Minister, as all, I think, of his Friends are, tho', from the Complaisance, or, perhaps, Dissimulation of those I conversed with, I had never heard of there being any such Complaints without Doors, yet from the Testimony of so many Gentlemen who are the best Judges of the People's Sentiments, I should certainly believe the Fact, and as a Friend to the Minister, or to my Country, should join in this Motion, in order to vindicate my Friend if innocent, or expose him to the Justice of the Nation if guilty.

That all the Titles, Honours, Pensions, Places and other Favours of the Crown, have for twenty Years past been disposed of to none but such as voted in Parliament, or at

Elections, according to the Direction of the Minister: That within these ten Years several Persons of High Rank and great Merit have been dismissed from all the Offices they held at the Pleasure of the Crown, for no other known or assignable Reason, but because they opposed the Minister in Parliament: That Officers in the Army and Navy who got themselves Seats in this House, and voted as they were bid, have got Preferments out of their Rank, to the Disappointment of Officers of longer Service and greater Merit in their military Capacity: These Things are known to all Men, both within Doors and without; and are of themselves a strong Presumption, if not a certain Proof, that our Minister had a formed Design to overthrow our Constitution, by establishing a corrupt Influence in Parliament.

To tell us, that the King disposes of his Favours himself, often without the Advice of the Minister, whose Department they properly belong to, can be of no Weight in this House. By our Constitution the King can do no wrong; but every Minister is answerable to Parliament, if the King by his Advice, or even by the Advice of another Minister, does any Thing that is wrong with regard to his Department. As soon as he discovers such illegal Practices, he ought to advise the King against it, and if he finds his Master will not take his Advice, he ought directly to throw up his Employment, and impeach the Minister who has given such wicked Advice to his Sovereign.

Sir, it is a new Doctrine in this Nation, and absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution, to tell us, that his Majesty may, and ought, in the disposal of Offices or Favours, to consider Gentlemen's Behaviour in this House. Let his Majesty be never so well convinced of the Wisdom, and Uprightness of his Measures, he

ought not to take the least Notice of what is said or done by any particular Man in this House. He is a Traitor to our Constitution that advises his Majesty to do so; and I am sorry the Expression fell from the Hon. Gentleman, because it will be supposed that he is conscious, or has heard of something of this Nature being done. If Reports are carried to his Majesty, with regard to the Behaviour of any particular Gentleman in this House, or at an Election, he ought to do with them as it is said King William did with the Papers of a Plot he had discovered. By perusing one of them, he found reason to suspect, some of his Courtiers had been concerned: Whereupon he threw them all into the Flames, that they might not furnish him with Suspicions against those he took to be his Friends. The same Monarch shewed another Instance of his Generosity, and of his Regard for our Constitution: A Post in the Army having fallen vacant, the Gentleman who had the next Right to it, happened to be a Member of this House, and one that had opposed the Court, which few Officers do now a-days: The Ministers, as usual, were against his Preferment, because he had opposed the King's Measures in Parliament; but the King told them, the Gentleman had always behaved well as an Officer, and he had nothing to do with his Behaviour in Parliament; so gave him the Commission he had by his Rank a Right to. This was acting like the King of a free People, and it might be expected from him, because he was brought up in a Country where the People had some Rights and Privileges to pretend to. Every Sovereign of these Kingdoms ought to act in the same Manner, he must act so as long as we have an independent Parliament, otherwise he will get no Ministers to serve him, if they have a Regard to their

own Safety; for tho' by our Constitution our King can do no wrong, and therefore we cannot call him to an Account, yet every Minister, in his proper Department, is answerable for the King's Behaviour as well as his own, in the Business belonging to that Department, and, consequently, is for his own Safety obliged to throw up, if the King does any Thing by himself, and without or against his Advice, which seems to be inconsistent with our Constitution.

Suppose, Sir, a Minister thinks the Measures right, and for the Benefit of the Nation: Suppose they really are so; yet he may be guilty of corrupt Practices in procuring their being approved of in Parliament. If he threatens a Member with the Loss of his Place, or with a Denial in any reasonable Suit he is to make to the Crown, as a Consequence of his opposing that Measure, or what are called the King's Measures in Parliament: If by his Conduct he shews, that this will be the Consequence of opposing any Court Candidate at Elections, or any Court Measure in Parliament, he is guilty of corrupt Practices; and therefore this Crime is not so much a Crime of the Mind as the Hon. Gentleman imagines; for I do not know of our having ever admitted in this Kingdom the Jesuitical Maxim, That the End justifies the Means. But suppose this Crime to be merely a Crime of the Mind, do not our Common-Law Courts often try and punish such Crimes? Murder is a malicious killing: Malice is a Crime that consists in the Mind only; because killing may in itself be an innocent, even a meritorious Action, as in the Case of Self-defence, or killing a Highwayman or Pyrate; yet our Common-Law Courts often try, convict, and punish Men for Murder; and cannot the High Court of Parliament do

do what is every Day done by a common Judge and Jury?

Sir, if the young Gentleman had been long in Parliament, he would not have laid so much Stress upon Parliamentary Appropriations, or Accounts delivered into Parliament, as he seems to do. Every one who knows how superficially our Estimates and Accounts have been look'd into by Parliament for many Years past, must know, that they can be no Restraint, or but a very slender one, upon a Minister's Conduct. A future Service may be over-rated in the Estimate, a past Service may be over-charged in the Account, without its being taken the least Notice of by Parliament; and therefore, a Minister may purloin considerable Sums from what is appropriated to, and supposed to have been faithfully laid out in the publick Service, and apply them towards his own Use, or what is worse, towards corrupting the Voters at Elections or in Parliament. The *Hessian* Troops furnished us with an Example of the Possibility of this Practice: A certain Sum was every Year appropriated by Parliament for that Purpose, and Accounts delivered in as if it had been annually applied wholly to that Purpose; but by Accident it afterwards appeared, that a Part of that Money had been applied to another Use, I mean the Deficiency of the *French* Subsidy to *Denmark*, which they had engaged to pay in consequence of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and which we were so generous as to make good, tho' they were certainly more concerned in Interest in the Consequences of that Treaty than *Britain* was, whatever the Electorate of *Hanover* might be.

This shews, that the publick Money may be applied to other Uses than those to which it is appropriated, when a Minister has a Majority of this House at his Beck; for tho' this Discovery was by Acci-

dent made, it did not occasion so much as a Motion for an Inquiry into the Disposal of the publick Treasure, nor would any such Motion have now been made, I believe, if the Minister's Majority had been as certain in this Parliament as it was in the two last; because Gentlemen have been quite tired out with making Motions for the Benefit of their Country, against a determined Majority in Parliament. This, Sir, likewise shews, that the Multitude of Commissioners and Officers in the Treasury, notwithstanding there being too great a Number of both, can no Way endanger the Discovery of any such Misapplication, especially when the First Commissioner there has the Direction of the Secretary's Office, and every other Office in the Kingdom. The other Commissioners, and the Officers, either do not really know, how the Money issued by them is applied, or they all hang in a String, and will never make a Discovery, as long as they know that their chief Commissioner continues to be the chief Favourite of the Crown. This has been the Touch-stone of such Discoveries for many Years past, and always will be so, till we have a Parliament, independent and resolute enough, to pull a suspected Minister from behind the Throne itself.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Civil List Revenue, considering how much of it may be drawn out by his Majesty's Warrant, and that the Auditors are obliged to admit of such Warrants as sufficient Vouchers, I am surprised to hear it said, that a great Part of it may not be applied towards overturning our Constitution by corrupt Practices, instead of being applied, as it ought, towards supporting the Honour and Dignity of our Crown. Considering the many Pretences of legal Secret-Service Money that may be made

6 PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

made by Ministers, the most circumspect Sovereign may be imposed on; and therefore in Parliament it is no Derogation to the Character of our Sovereign, to treat his Warrants to the Treasury as we treat his Speeches to the Parliament. Tho' the Auditors of the Exchequer are obliged, as they ought to be, to admit his Majesty's Warrants as sufficient Vouchers, yet in this House we ought to look upon them as the Warrants of his Ministers, and consequently, ought to admit of them no farther than they appear reasonable. But what is of much greater Force in the present Question, and I am glad the Hon. Gentleman furnished me with an Opportunity to mention it, is this, it is generally reported without Doors, that his Majesty's Civil List Revenue is greatly in Debt; that many of his Servants and Tradesmen, who ought to be paid quarterly at least, are above a Twelvemonth in Arrear: I have no legal Authority for saying so, and every one may guess at the Reason why I have not; but I can affirm, and, I believe, most Gentlemen in this House know, that there is such a Report: As this concerns the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, this Report alone obliges us to inquire into it, if we have a Mind to act up to our Character as the grand Inquest of the Nation. Even a common Inquest does not wait till Informers come to them: If they have the least Intelligence of any Nuisance or publick Crime, they send for such Persons as, they think, can give Information: They examine them in the most solemn Manner, and if from thence the Intelligence they had, appears true or probable, they make a Presentment, in order for a Prosecution. This Inquiry, even when it goes the length of a Presentment, is no Prosecution: The Persons accused have still an Opportunity to justify them-

selves; and so they would have in Case of a Parliamentary Inquiry, and even a Report against them, which should make all Gentlemen the more ready to enter into such Inquiry; because frequent Inquiries of this Kind, would take away all Hopes of Concealment, which, of all Checks, is the greatest upon the Evil-minded; and no Man could suffer without having an Opportunity to justify himself, if innocent.

I hope, it will now appear, that from the general Report without Doors, and from the Probability as well as Possibility of the Fact, we have great Reason to suspect, that the Minister whose Conduct is now proposed to be inquired into, has for several Years been carrying on a Design to overturn our happy Constitution, by illegally applying all the Favours of the Crown, and some Part of the publick Money, towards gaining a corrupt Influence in Parliament and at Elections. If this does not furnish us with a sufficient Cause for setting up a Parliamentary Inquiry into his Conduct, nothing ever did, nothing ever can; and as to the present Time's being proper for that Purpose, I am surprised to hear our present foreign Danger pleaded as a Pretence for delaying that Inquiry, when it is really the strongest Reason for entering upon it directly. Without such an Inquiry our Government can recover no Confidence among our People at home, and, consequently, can recover no Confidence among our antient Allies abroad, the Recovery of which is absolutely necessary for enabling us to form such a Confederacy as may obviate the foreign Danger we happen to be in at present. But say Gentlemen, if you enter into such an Inquiry, you'll have no Time to consider, and take proper Measures with regard to foreign Affairs. Sir, in this House, we have nothing to do with the Di-

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section of foreign Affairs, except when we have such Ministers as have, by their former Conduct shown, they ought not to be trusted, which cannot be the Case of our new Ministers: On the other hand, those to whom his Majesty intrusts the Direction of our foreign Affairs, have nothing or very little to do with the Inquiries of this House, unless they are resolved to screen the Guilty, which, I am sure, none of them will pretend to, or at least openly avow; therefore, these two Affairs can neither interfere nor interrupt one another; and, I believe, the Supplies necessary for carrying into Execution the foreign Measures his Majesty may resolve on, will be more readily agreed to in this House, and more cheerfully advanced by the People, if it be found, that we are in earnest, and resolved to go through with an Inquiry: Whereas, the granting of them will otherwise meet with great Obstructions in this House, and the raising of them with great Grumbings among the People; so that if we have a Mind to save Time with regard to our foreign Affairs, we ought to enter into the Inquiry now proposed, because, in every other Respect, it will make the publick Business go on easily, and without Interruption from an Opposition, either within Doors or without.

Thus, Sir, every Argument that has been advanced against the Motion now before you, appears, upon due Consideration, to be an Argument in its Favour. This is my Opinion: I hope, I have shewn sufficient Ground for my Opinion, and therefore, I shall most heartily concur with the noble Lord in his Motion.

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by Cn. Cornelius Cethegus, the Purport of which was thus.

Mr. President,
S I R,
A S I never had any Share in the Conduct of our publick Affairs, it cannot be supposed, that I have any Reason, upon my own Account, for opposing an Inquiry: and as I have but lately come into the World, and cannot pretend to be much acquainted with the Nature of State Affairs, it is with great Diffidence I offer to give my Opinion in a Question of such Importance, especially when I see so many Gentlemen, whose Judgment and Candour I am so well convinced of, declare against the Opinion I am to give. If I thought there was at present any just Cause for an Inquiry of any Kind, and that the present is a proper Time for it, I am sure no Gentleman could more heartily concur in this Motion than I should; but after all that has been said in this, and former Debates upon the same Subject, I must freely declare, that in my Opinion, we have no just Cause for an Inquiry of any Kind; and, I think, an Inquiry at this critical Time could be attended with no Benefit, and might be the Cause of inevitable Ruin to our Country.

The Suspicions, Murmurs, or Complaints without Doors, and the Rank or Sort of People among whom these Suspicions, Murmurs or Complaints prevail, are general Facts which can admit of no Evidence. We might as well pretend to prove, that the Majority of the People are of a brown or a fair Complexion. Such Facts must depend upon every particular Gentleman's own Judgment and Knowledge, and can never be urged with any Weight by one Gentleman for convincing another; therefore I cannot think, that the Suspicions, Reports or Complaints of the People without Doors, can ever properly be made use of in this House as an Argument for an Inquiry. We ought upon all Occa-

PROCEEDINGS of the POLITICAL CLUB, &c.

sions to enter into the Reason of Things: If the Conduct of our publick Affairs has been wrong; no Matter whether it is complained of or no, we ought to inquire into it even tho' it had been, and was still approved of by the Generality of People without Doors. The Measures of the last Administration of Queen Anne were very generally approved of by the People, at least by those we commonly call the Mob: They continued to be so even after his late Majesty's Accession; yet, nevertheless, the Parliament not only inquired into those Measures, but impeached or attainted most of the Chief Ministers. Upon the other hand, if we think the Measures have been right in the main, we ought not to trouble ourselves, or disturb the Nation, with an Inquiry, notwithstanding any Clamours that may have been raised against them; and therefore, when an Inquiry is moved for, we ought never to consider what is said or suspected without Doors, but what appears to us within.

The Clamours and Suspicions without Doors being thus set aside, let us see what is said within. Gentlemen tell us, they suspect, that for several Years past all the Favours of the Crown, and large Sums of publick Money, have been applied, towards gaining a corrupt Influence in Parliament and at Elections; but they have offered no Proof nor any one Fact as a Foundation for this Suspicion, except that of his Majesty's displacing two or three Officers in his Army; and even in this Case, they do not positively assert, that those Officers were displaced for opposing the King's Measures in Parliament, or that this was ever given as a Reason either by the King or by any of his Ministers. Sir, would you take from the Crown the Power of preferring or cashiering Officers in the Army? If you do, I

am sure, you will soon have neither Obedience nor Discipline in your Army. Nay, some General Officer of great Credit in the Army might very probably, in a short Time, usurp the Regal Power, and set up a military Government. I cannot therefore think, that Gentlemen design to take from the Crown the absolute Power of preferring or cashiering the Officers of our Army; and yet this would be the certain Consequence of making such a Fact as this the Foundation of a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Conduct of any Minister.

I must therefore think, that, whatever Gentlemen may in this Case suspect, their Suspicion is without any Foundation; and with regard to the Disposal of publick Money, their Suspicion is still more groundless; for here they have not been pleased to mention so much as one Fact, no, nor the least particular Circumstance, whereon such a Suspicion as they pretend to have, can be founded; and from the Nature of Things it is, in my Opinion, evident, that no such Thing can be practised. The Law passed but a few Years ago, for preventing Bribery and Corruption at Elections, has rendered this Practice absolutely impossible, or at least so dangerous, that no Minister in his Senses will attempt it. By that Law, every Elector, at every Election, is to swear, that he has not received by himself or by any Person in Trust for him, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gift or Reward, or any Promise or Security for any such, in order to give his Vote at that Election; and if he swears falsely, he thereby incurs the Pains and Penalties inflicted by Law in Cases of wilful and corrupt Perjury. By another Clause in the same Act, every Elector who shall receive or take any Money or other Reward, by Way of Gift, Loan, or other

other Device, or agree or contract for any Money, Gift, Office, Employment, or other Reward whatsoever, to give his Vote, or to forbear giving his Vote at any Election; or if any Person by himself, or any Person employed by him, shall by any Gift or Reward, or by any Promise, Agreement or Security for any Gift or Reward, corrupt or procure any Person to give his Vote, or to forbear to give his Vote at any Election; the Offender, that is to say, the Corruptor as well as the Corrupted, shall for every Offence forfeit 500*l*. besides being for ever after disabled to hold any Office or Franchise. And by a third Clause, any Offender against that Act, who shall, within twelve Months, discover and convict any other Offender, is himself indemnified and discharged from all Penalties and Disabilities incurred by his Offence against that Act.

This, Sir, is the Substance of that Act: I have not troubled you with having it read; because of its having been so lately passed; but as Gentlemen seem, in these our Days, to be full of Suspicions, if any one suspects that I have not recited faithfully, he may have the Act itself read at your Table; and from this Act I must desire Gentlemen to consider, what a Condition a Minister would be in, that should attempt to convert the publick Money, or even the Offices or Employments in the Disposal of the Crown, towards gaining a corrupt Influence at most of our Elections. He must for this Purpose employ a great Number of Agents and under Agents, and all of them must be Persons of low Rank and mean Condition; for considering the Penalties, no Man of Character or Fortune would be employed. Thus he must perpetually lie at the Mercy of Scoundrels, who might obtain an Indemnity for themselves, and very probably a high Reward, by informing against him. Is this a Condition

any Minister of common Sense would chuse to be in? Would it be possible for him to carry on such a Practice for any Number of Years, without so much as one Information against him or any of his Agents?

A Now, Sir, if the Suspicions, upon which, and upon which alone, this Motion is founded, are themselves without any Foundation, must we not agree, that the Motion itself has no real Foundation? and, consequently, that we have no just Cause for any such Inquiry as is now proposed? For as to the Civil List's being under Suspicion of Debt, we have no Call to inquire into that Affair till an Application be made to us for supplying the Deficiency. Contingencies may run the Civil List Revenue behind hand, but if his Majesty is so good as to resolve to make up the Deficiency by a future Saving, I must think, we have nothing to do with it; and if we should inquire into it, I think, his Majesty would be in the right to insist upon our making the Deficiency good, in order to make us pay for our Officiousness.

But suppose we had good Reason to suspect Misconduct or Misdemeanors in the late Management of our publick Affairs, the present would be a very improper Time to inquire into them, because it is impossible to inquire into the Conduct of any Minister of State, without discovering Secrets which our Enemies might make great Use of against us. Even the noble Lord whose Conduct is now proposed to be inquired into, as one of his Majesty's Privy Council, must have had some hand at least in advising most, if not all our foreign Measures, so that such a general Inquiry into his Conduct, as is now proposed, would lead us of course into an Inquiry into all our late publick Measures both foreign and domestick. And moreover, by the very Nature of the Office he was in,

he must have had the Issuing of all Sums applied to secret Service, consequently an Inquiry into his Conduct would necessarily lead us into an Inquiry what Sums were issued for that Purpose, when they were issued, and how they were applied; A which would certainly discover many of the Secrets of our Government, and such as it might be of great Importance to our Enemies to know. For this Reason, Sir, I must be against a general Inquiry into the Conduct of this or any other Minister of State, at a Time when we are engaged in one dangerous War, and upon the Verge, perhaps, of engaging in another.

To these Reasons I must add, Sir, that, whatever other Gentlemen may think of the Time proposed by this Motion to be inquired into, I must think, it would be very hard to bring a Minister to a general Account for so many Years past, especially considering the many large Sums that must have passed through his Hands in that Time. D Upon all Occasions, have opposed every Kind of Inquiry, he would save himself the Trouble of making any such, because they are believed to be sincere by very few, within Doors or without. He may, 'tis true, have no Occasion, upon his own Account, to be afraid of an Inquiry of any Sort; but, when a Gentleman has contracted a Friendship, or any of his near Relations have contracted a Friendship for one who may be brought into Danger by an Inquiry, it is very natural to suppose, that such a Gentleman's Opposition to an Inquiry does not proceed entirely from Motives of a publick Nature; and if that Gentleman follows the Advice of some of his Friends, I very much question, if he will ever see Cause, or a convenient Time, for an Inquiry into the late Conduct of our publick Affairs. As a Parliamentary Inquiry must always be founded upon Suspicions,

Steward come to a new Account, notwithstanding his having settled his Accounts yearly, and delivered up the Vouchers. This, I think, would in private Life be both unjust and oppressive, and as I think it would be equally so with regard to a Minister, therefore I cannot agree to the Motion.

This was answered chiefly by Julius Florus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

A S the Hon. Gentleman who spoke lately against this Motion, has not been long in this House, one ought in Charity to believe, there is some Sincerity in the Professions he makes, of his being ready to agree to a Parliamentary Inquiry, when he sees Cause and a convenient Time for it; but if he knew how often those Professions have been made by those who, upon all Occasions, have opposed every Kind of Inquiry, he would save himself the Trouble of making any such, because they are believed to be sincere by very few, within Doors or without. He may, 'tis true, have no Occasion, upon his own Account, to be afraid of an Inquiry of any Sort; but, when a Gentleman has contracted a Friendship, or any of his near Relations have contracted a Friendship for one who may be brought into Danger by an Inquiry, it is very natural to suppose, that such a Gentleman's Opposition to an Inquiry does not proceed entirely from Motives of a publick Nature; and if that Gentleman follows the Advice of some of his Friends, I very much question, if he will ever see Cause, or a convenient Time, for an Inquiry into the late Conduct of our publick Affairs. As a Parliamentary Inquiry must always be founded upon Suspicions,

cions, and not upon known Facts, or manifest Crimes, it will always be easy to find Reasons or Pretences for avering those Suspicions to be groundless; and upon the Principle that a Parliamentary Inquiry must necessarily lay open the Secrets of A our Government, no Time can ever be proper or convenient for such an Inquiry; because it is impossible to suppose a Time when our Government can have no Secrets which are of any Importance to the Nation.

This, Sir, would be a most convenient Doctrine for Ministers, because it would put an End to all Parliamentary Inquiries into the Conduct of our publick Affairs; and therefore, when I hear it urged, and so much insisted on by a certain Set of Gentlemen in this House, I must suppose their Hopes to be very extensive: I must suppose them to expect, that they and their Posterity will for ever continue to be the Ministers and Rulers of this Nation; which, if possible, would be more fatal to it than their having so long continued to be so. But this Doctrine has been so often contradicted by Experience, that I am surprised to hear Gentlemen insist upon it. Even this very Session has afforded us a convincing Proof, how little Foundation there is for saying, that a Parliamentary Inquiry must necessarily discover the Secrets of our Government. Surely, in a War with *Spain*, which must be carried on chiefly by Sea, if our Government have any Secrets, the Lords of the Admiralty must be intrusted F with the most important of them; yet we have in this very Session, and without any Secret Committee too, made an Inquiry into the Conduct of the Lords Commissioners of our Admiralty: We have not only inquired into their Conduct, but G we have censured it in such a Manner, as has put an End to the same Commissioners being any longer in-

trusted with the Direction of that Branch of the publick Business. Has that Inquiry discovered any of the Secrets of our Government? On the contrary, the Committee found they had no Occasion to dive into any of the Secrets of our Government: They found Cause enough for Censure without it; and none of the Commissioners pretended to justify their Conduct by Papers containing Secrets which ought not to be discovered.

B This, Sir, is so late and so strong a Proof of there being no necessary Connexion between a Parliamentary Inquiry and a Discovery of Secrets, which it behoves the Nation to conceal, that, I hope, Gentlemen will no longer insist upon this Danger as C an Argument against the Inquiry now proposed, which of all others is the least liable to this Objection. The First Commissioner of the Treasury has nothing to do with the Application of Secret-Service Money: He is only to take Care, that it be D regularly issued from his Office, and that no more shall be issued upon that Head, than according to the then Conjunction of Affairs may seem to be necessary; as to the particular Application, it properly belongs to the Secretaries of State, or E such other Persons as his Majesty shall employ; so that we cannot suppose, the Inquiry proposed will discover any Secrets relating to the Application of that Money, unless the noble Lord has acted as Secretary of State as well as First Commissioner of the Treasury, or unless F a great Part of the Money, drawn out for secret Services, has been delivered to himself, or to Persons employed by him, and applied by him or them towards gaining a corrupt Influence in Parliament and at Elections. Both these, indeed, he is most grievously suspected of, and both are Secrets which it very much behoves him to have concealed, but

it equally behoves the Nation to have them both revealed. His Country and he are, I shall grant, in this Case, equally tho' oppositely concerned; for the Safety or Ruin of one or t'other depends upon the Fate of the Question; and, in my Opinion, the violent Opposition made to this Motion, adds great Strength to the Suspicion.

I shall admit, Sir, that the noble Lord whose Conduct is now proposed to be inquired into, was one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and that consequently he must have had a Share at least in advising all the Measures we have pursued, both abroad and at home; but I cannot admit, that therefore, an Inquiry into his Conduct must necessarily occasion a Discovery of any Secrets that may be of dangerous Consequence to the Nation; because we are not to inquire into the Measures themselves, or into the Wisdom or Uprightness of them, and consequently, can have no Call to look into any of the Government's Secrets relating to them. This has nothing to do with an Inquiry into his Conduct; but there are several Suspicions spread abroad relating to his Conduct as a Privy Councillor, which, if true, would be of the last Importance to the Nation to have discovered. It has been strongly asserted, that he was not only a Privy Councillor, but had usurped the whole and sole Direction of his Majesty's Privy Council: It has been asserted, that he gave the *Spanish* Court the first Hint of the unjust Claim they afterwards set up against our *South Sea* Company, which was one of the chief Causes of the War between the two Nations: And it has been asserted, that this very Minister has given Advice to the *French*, what Measures to take upon several Occasions, in order to bring our Court into their Measures; particularly, that he advised them to send the

numerous Army they have this last Summer sent into *Westphalia*. What Truth there is in these Assertions, I shall not pretend to answer: The Facts are of such a Nature, that they must have been perpetrated with so much Caution and Secrecy, that it will be difficult to bring them to light, even by a Parliamentary Inquiry; but the very Suspicion is Ground enough for setting up such an Inquiry, and for carrying it on with the utmost Strictness and Vigour; which leads me to consider the Cause we now have for an Inquiry.

Upon this Subject, Sir, I must say, I am a good deal surpris'd to hear the Representatives of the People make so light of the Sentiments or Suspicions of the People. That there are Suspicions and Complaints among the People, and among the generality of the best Sort of People, is, 'tis true, a Fact we cannot easily prove against one that denies it; no more than we could do, that the generality of our People are of a fair or a brown Complexion; but if I should say, that the Majority of our People are Whites, I could not prove what I asserted, and yet I should look upon him as a very whimsical, or a very disingenuous Gentleman, that would deny it, and assert that the Majority of our People were Blackamores. Such Facts it is impossible to prove any other Way but by the Opinion of those who are the best Judges; and surely a Country Gentleman who lives most Part of his Time among the People, and has no Court Favours to bestow, as a Temptation for those he converses with to disguise their Sentiments, is a better Judge than one who seldom stirs out of the Purlieus of a Court, and converses with none but such as expect Places or Preferments by his Favour. Therefore, if we judge of this Fact according to the only Evidence that

can be had, that is, according to the Opinion of those who are the best Judges, we must conclude, that the Suspicions and Complaints of the People were never more general than they are against the late Conduct of our publick Affairs; and this, by me, shall always be deemed a sufficient Cause for a Parliamentary Inquiry.

Whatever my Opinion of past Measures may be, I shall never be so vain, or so bigotted to my own Opinion, as without any Inquiry to determine against the Majority of my Countrymen. If I found the publick Measures generally condemned, let my private Opinion of them be never so favourable, I should be for an Inquiry, in order to convince the People of their Error, or at least to furnish myself with the most authentick Arguments for the Opinion I have embrac'd. The Desire of bringing other People into our Sentiments is so natural to Mankind, that I shall always suspect the Candour of those who, in Politicks or Religion, are against a free Inquiry. Besides, Sir, when the Complaints of the People are general against an Administration, or against any particular Minister, an Inquiry is a Duty we owe to our Sovereign as well as the People. We meet here to communicate to our Sovereign the Sentiments of his People: We meet here to redress the Grievances of the People. By performing our Duty in these two Respects, we shall always be able to establish the Throne of our Sovereign in the Hearts of his People, and to prevent the People's being led into Insurrections or Rebellions by Misrepresentations or false Surmises. When the People complain, they must be in the right or in the wrong. If they are in the right, we are in Duty bound to inquire into the Conduct of the Ministers, and punish those who shall appear to have been

the most guilty: If the People are in the wrong, we ought to inquire into the Conduct of our Ministers, in order to be able to convince the People that they have been misled. We ought not therefore, in any Question about an Inquiry, to be governed by our own Sentiments: We must be governed by the Sentiments of our Constituents, if we are resolved to perform our Duty, either as true Representatives of the People, or as faithful Messengers to our Sovereign. I will agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that if we are convinced, or suspect the publick Measures to be wrong, we ought to inquire into them, even tho' they are not much complained of by the People without Doors; but I cannot agree with him in thinking, that notwithstanding the Administration, or a Minister's being complained of by the People in general without Doors, we ought not to inquire into his Conduct, unless we are ourselves convinced that his Measures have been wrong. Without an Inquiry we can no more determine this Question, than a Judge can declare a Man innocent of any Crime laid to his Charge without a previous Trial or Inquisition. Common Fame is a sufficient Ground for an Inquisition at Common Law, and, for the same Reason, the general Voice of the People of *England*, ought always to be look'd on as a sufficient Ground for a Parliamentary Inquiry.

But say Gentlemen, what is this Minister accused of? What Crime is laid to his Charge? For unless some Misfortune can be said to have happened, or some Crime to have been committed, no Inquiry ought to be set on foot. Sir, the ill Posture of our Affairs both abroad and at home: The melancholy Situation we are in: The Distress we are now reduced to, is of itself a sufficient Cause for an

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Inquiry, even supposing he were accused of no particular Crime or Misconduct. The Nation lies a bleeding; perhaps expiring. The Balance of Power has received a deadly Blow: Shall we acknowledge this to be the Case, and shall we not inquire whether it has happened by Mischance, or by the Misconduct, or perhaps the Malice prepenſe of our Miniſter here at home? Before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, it was the general Opinion, that in a few Years of Peace, we ſhould be able to pay off moſt of our Debts: We have now been very near thirty Years in profound Peace, at leaſt we have never been engaged in any War, but what we unneceſſarily brought upon ourſelves; and yet our Debts are near as great as they were when that Treaty was concluded. Is not this a Misfortune, and ſhall we make no Inquiry how this Misfortune has happened?

I am ſurprized to hear it ſaid, that no Inquiry ought to be ſet on Foot, unleſs ſome publick Crime be known to have been committed. The Suſpicion of any ſuch Crime's having been actually committed, has always been deem'd a ſufficient Reaſon for ſetting up an Inquiry. Is there not a Suſpicion, that the publick Money has been applied to- wards gaining a corrupt Influence at Elections? Is it not become a common Expreſſion, to ſay, The Floodgates of the Treasury are opened againſt a general Election? I ſhall deſire no more than that every Gentleman who is conſcious of this having been done, either for them or againſt them, would give his Vote in Favour of this Motion. Will any Gentleman ſay, this is not a Crime, when even private Corruption has ſuch high Penalties inflicted upon it by expreſs Statute? A Miniſter that commits this Crime, and makes uſe of the publick Money for that Purpoſe, adds Thieving and

Breach of Truſt to the Crime of Corruption; and as the Crime, when committed by him, is of much more dangerous Conſequence to our Conſtitution than when committed by a private Man, it becomes more properly the Subject of a Parliamentary Inquiry, and ought to be more ſeverely puniſhed. The Hon. Gentleman may much more reaſonably tell us, that *Porteous* was never murder'd by the Mob at *Edinburgh*, becauſe no Diſcovery of his Murderers could ever yet be made, notwithstanding the high Reward, as well as Pardon, offered, than to tell us, we cannot ſuppoſe that our Miniſter ever, by himſelf or his Agents, corrupted an Election, becauſe no Information has as yet been brought againſt him; for nothing but a Pardon upon convicting the Offender has ever yet been offered in this Caſe, and how could any Informer expect ſuch a Pardon, much leſs a Reward, when he knew, that the very Man againſt whom he was to inform, had not only the Diſtribution of all publick Rewards, but the packing of a Jury or Parliament againſt him? Sir, whiſt ſuch a Miniſter preſerves the Favour of the Crown, and thereby the Exerciſe of its Power, we can never expect ſuch an Information: Even Malice itſelf can never provoke ſuch an Information; becauſe, like all other Sorts of impotent Malice, it will rebound upon the Heart that conceived it.

This ſhews the Inſignificancy of the Act mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, with regard to that Sort of Corruption which is properly called Bribery; and with regard to the other Sort of Corruption, which conſiſts in giving or taking away thoſe Poſts, Penſions, or Preferments, which depend upon the arbitrary Will of the Crown, this Act is ſtill more inſignificant; becauſe it is not neceſſary, it would even be ridiculous, in a Miniſter to tell any Man, that

that he gave or refused him a Post, Pension, or Preferment, on account of his voting for or against any ministerial Measure in Parliament, or any ministerial Candidate at an Election. If he makes it his constant Rule never to give a Post, Pension, or Preferment, but to those who vote for his Measures and his Candidates, and makes but a few Examples of dismissing those who vote otherwise, it will have the same Effect as when he declares it openly. Will any Gentleman say, that this has not been the Practice of the Minister whose Conduct is now proposed to be inquired into? Has he not declared in the Face of this House, that he will continue to make this his Practice? And will not this have the same Effect, as if he went separately and distinctly to every particular Man, and told him in Express Terms, Sir, If you vote for such a Measure, or such a Candidate, you shall have the first Preferment in the Gift of the Crown; if you vote otherwise, you must not expect to keep what you have. Gentlemen may deny they see the Sun in a clear Day, but if they have any Eyes, and do not wilfully shut them, or turn their Back towards him, I am sure no Man will believe, they are ingenuous in what they say; and therefore, I must think, the Hon. Gentleman was in the right who endeavoured to justify this Practice: It was more candid than to deny it; but as his Arguments have already been fully answered, I shall add nothing upon that Subject. Gentlemen cry out, What! will you take from the Crown the Power of preferring or cashiering the Officers of our Army? No, Sir, this is neither the Design, nor will it be the Effect of our agreeing to this Motion. The King has at present an absolute Power of preferring or cashiering the Officers of our Army. It is a Prerogative he may make use of for the

Benefit or Safety of the Publick; but like other Prerogatives, it may be made a wrong Use of, and the Minister is answerable to Parliament when it is. When an Officer is preferred or cashiered, upon the Motive of his voting for or against any Court Measure or Candidate, it is a bad Motive, it is a wrong Use of this Prerogative, for which the Minister is answerable. We may judge of the Motive: We must judge from Circumstances or outward Appearances: From these we may condemn; and, I hope, we have still a Power to punish any Minister that shall dare advise the King to prefer or cashier upon such a Motive. Whether this Prerogative ought to remain as it is, without any Limitation, is a Question that has nothing to do in this Debate; but I must observe, that the Argument made use of for it, might with equal Weight, be made use of for giving our King an absolute Power over every Man's Property; for a large Property will always give the Possessor a Command over a great Number of Men, whom he may arm and discipline if he pleases: I know of no Law for restraining it: I hope, there never will be any such; and I wish, our Gentlemen of Estates would make more use of this Power than they do, because it would contribute towards keeping our domestic as well as our foreign Enemies in Awe. For my Part, I think, a Gentleman who has earned his Commission by his Services, (in his military Capacity, I mean) or bought it with his Money, has as much a Property in it, as any Man has in his Estate, and ought to have it as well secured by the Laws of his Country: Whilst it remains at the absolute Will of the Crown, he must be a Slave to the Minister, unless he has some other Estate to depend on; and if the Officers of our Army long continue in that State of

Slavery

Slavery in which they are at present, I am afraid, it will make Slaves of us all.

The only Method we have for preventing this fatal Consequence, as the Law now stands, is to make the best and most constant Use of A the Power we have, as Members of this House, to prevent any Minister's daring to advise the King to make a bad Use of this Prerogative; and as there is such a strong Suspicion, that this Minister has done so, we ought certainly to inquire into it, not only for the sake of punishing him, if guilty, but as a Terror to all future Ministers.

This, Sir, may therefore be justly reckoned among the many other sufficient Causes for the Inquiry proposed; and the Suspicion of the Civil List's being greatly in Debt is another; for if it is, it must either have been misapplied or profusely thrown away, which it is our Duty both to prevent and punish. It is inconsistent with the Honour of this Nation to have our King stand indebted to his Servants or Tradesmen, who may be ruined by a Delay of Payment: The Parliament has provided sufficiently for preventing this Dishonour's being brought upon the Nation; and if the Provision we have made should be misapplied or lavished, we must supply the Deficiency, we ought to do it, whether the King makes any Application for that Purpose or no; and the Reason is very plain, because, as we ought first to inquire into the Management of that Revenue, and punish those who have occasioned the Deficiency, they will certainly chuse to leave the Creditors of the Crown, and the Honour of the Nation, in a State of suffering, rather than advise the King to make an Application which will bring their Conduct into Question, and themselves, probably, to condign Punishment. Beside this, Sir,

there is at present another Reason, still stronger for promoting an Inquiry. As there is a great Suspicion, that the publick Money has been applied towards corrupting Voters at Elections and in Parliament, if the Civil List be in Debt, it gives Reason to presume, that some Part of this Revenue has, under the Pretence of Secret-Service Money, been applied to that wicked Purpose.

I shall conclude, Sir, with a few B Remarks upon the last Argument made use of against the Inquiry proposed. It has been said, that the Minister delivered in his Accounts annually: That those Accounts have been annually passed and approved of by Parliament; C and that therefore it would be unjust to call him now to a general Account, because the Vouchers may be now lost, or many expensive Transactions have slipped out of his Memory. 'Tis true, Sir, Estimates and Accounts have been annually D delivered in: The Forms of Proceeding made that necessary; but were any of those Estimates or Accounts ever properly inquired into? Were not all Questions for that Purpose rejected by the Minister's Friends in Parliament? Has not the Parliament always taken them upon Trust, E and passed them without Examination? Can such a superficial passing, to call it no worse, be deemed a Reason for not calling him to a new and general Account? If the Steward to an Infant's Estate should annually, for twenty Years together, F deliver in his Accounts to the Guardians; and if the Guardians, through Negligence, or for a Share of the Plunder, should annually pass his Accounts without any Examination, or at least without any Objection, would that be a Reason for saying, that it would be unjust in the Infant to call his Steward to an Account when he came of Age? especially,

cially if that Steward had built and furnished sumptuous Palaces, and had, during the whole Time, lived at a much greater Expence than his visible Income could afford, and yet nevertheless had amassed great Riches. The Publick, Sir, is always in a State of Infancy; therefore no Prescription can be pleaded against it, nor even a general Release, if there appears the least Cause to suspect, that it was surreptitiously obtained: Publick Vouchers ought always to remain upon Record, nor ought there to be any publick Expence without a proper Voucher; therefore, the Case of the Publick is still stronger than that of any Infant. Thus the Hon. Gentlemen who made use of this Objection must see, of how little Avail it can be in the Case now before us, and consequently, I hope, we shall have their Concurrence in the Question.

The next Debate I shall give, was that which happened the 10th of February last; for as we imitate the Parliament as near as we can in all our Proceedings, the Order of that Day was for the Club to resolve itself into a Committee to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, which Order being read, P. Furius Philus stood up, and spoke to the following Effect.

Mr. President,

I Never trouble you long, Sir, on any Occasion; I shall be very short upon this. I suppose, it is understood, if we go now into a Committee of Supply, it is in order to vote the Army; and I beg Leave to submit it to Gentlemens Judgments, whether Matters are yet ripe for such a Vote. It was the Custom of our wise Ancestors first to redress Grievances, and then to grant Supplies; and if their Example had been followed in succeeding Parliaments, we should not have heard of the Complaints that are now before

us from our Merchants: Let us, therefore, now revive the long depressed Spirit of true *Englishmen*, and not be blindly led to make Grants before we make Inquiries.

The Hon. Gentleman who moved A you Yesterday to go into a Committee of Supply*, was pleased to say, The Business of the Nation had been long postponed. I beg leave to ask that Hon. Gentleman, does he think the great Business of the Nation is to grant Supplies only? Surely, Sir, B I hope we are met here for other Purposes too: The granting Supplies, tho' necessary, is always laying a Burden on the Nation: The redressing Grievances is always salutary and pleasing. Shall we grant Men and Money, at a Time C Complaints are made of Misapplications of Men and Money, without first inquiring into the Grounds of those Complaints? Shall we precipitately grant Supplies, without first considering our Ability to grant them, how they are to be applied, and D who is to apply them?

The King calls to us for Advice; the Ministry call to us for Men and Money: Who are we first to answer? Why does the King call to us for Advice? That we may consider the State of Affairs, and know what E Men, and what Money to grant. Shall we then implicitly grant Men and Money, without first considering, what Men and what Money it will be proper and necessary to grant? Is this Parliamentary? Can we judge of that Necessity, till we F consider the State of the Nation, and the Situation we are in with regard to foreign Affairs? Surely no. I am as much for granting the necessary Supplies of the Government as any Gentleman in this House; but I cannot answer it to my Constituents to vote for them, till I am G thoroughly satisfied of the Necessity of them, and that they will be better

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* *Servilius Priscus.*

ter applied than the 5,267,000 l. granted last Year.

I hope, therefore, Sir, we shall defer the Supply till we have been in a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the State of the Nation, which was a Measure proposed by an Hon. Gentleman over-against me, very early in the Session*, and will, I hope, be pushed.

This was answered by L. Valerius Flaccus, in a Speech to this Effect.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WE have heard so often, and upon so many Occasions, of the Custom of our Ancestors, that I must begin with wishing, we would in this Age observe the Custom of our Ancestors, in all our Proceedings in this House. They never opposed a just and wise Government in any of its Measures, nor did they ever talk of redressing Grievances, but when some such really existed. When this happened to be the Case, they did not leave People in the Dark, or the Government to guess what they meant: They explained particularly every Grievance, they thought the People laboured under, and they proposed what they thought the most proper and speedy Remedies. Under a wise Government, this could never interfere with the granting of the necessary Supplies, because such a Government will certainly, if they can, redress every Grievance, as soon as they are properly informed of it; and if they cannot without a new Law, they will as certainly concur in the passing of a proper Law for that Purpose. The Redress of Grievances therefore never could, nor ever was with our Ancestors a Cause for postponing the necessary Supplies, but under an unjust or un-

wise Government, that would neither redress nor concur in redressing those Grievances, which were particularly explained, and declared to be such by a Majority of the Representatives of the People. Nay; our Ancestors were upon this Head so moderate, that after they had particularly set forth the Grievances of the People, and had remonstrated against them in the strongest Terms, they seldom or never, in the same Session, refused granting the Supplies necessary upon that Occasion: After they had done their Duty in laying before the Government the Grievances of the People, they trusted to the Government for redressing them, at least till next Session; and then, indeed, if they found the Government had made no Step towards that End, they had good Reason in the next Session to insist upon an immediate Redress of those Grievances they had before complained of, previous to their granting any Supplies.

This, Sir, was the Custom of our Ancestors, the uniform Custom of our Ancestors, I believe, from the first Original of our Constitution, quite down to the Revolution. From that Time, indeed, we have had, and now in particular we have a Party amongst us, who talk every Session of Grievances, and of redressing Grievances before granting Supplies, without ever so much as once explaining to us any one Grievance they desire to be redressed. For my Part, I do not know of any one Grievance the People are now exposed to; for I am sure, no honest and loyal Subject will ever look upon those Taxes as a Grievance, which are necessary for the Security of our Government, or for paying off the Interest and Principal of those Debts which were contracted for defending us against Popery and arbitrary Power. Those Taxes, indeed, afford a Handle which the Disaffected have always endeavoured

to make use of, for rendering the People discontented. They dare not avow, that the only Grievance they feel, is the Continuance of our present happy Establishment; but they exclaim against those publick Burdens which have been made necessary by their Designs to subvert our Constitution, and to which most of them owe the Religion they profess, and all of them the Security they now enjoy, as to their Lives, their Liberties, and their Properties.

I am far from supposing, Sir, that any Gentleman in this House, is to be ranked among this Sort of People: The Oaths we have taken make such a Supposition impossible, or at least very uncharitable; but I am afraid, many Gentlemen, both within Doors and without, thro' not attending to the Dangers our Government has frequently, and from Time to Time, been exposed to, have allowed themselves to be misled by the specious Arguments, cunningly insinuated by this Sort of People. They represent all the Dangers our Government has been lately exposed to as imaginary: They, indeed, have Reason to do so; because those Dangers have been all owing to their Machinations, either abroad or at home; and from this false Gloss they put upon those Dangers, they conclude, that our Ministers have suggested them with no other View, than to put the Publick to an extraordinary Expence, that they might have an Opportunity to enrich themselves out of the Spoils of the People. This is specious, but not true; yet false as it is, it has, I fear, imposed upon many well-meaning Men without Doors, and not a few within. The same Sort of People represent the Power of the Crown as excessive, and by much too great to be consistent with the Liberties of a free People; tho', in reality, it is no greater than is absolutely necessary for preserving us

against the rebellious or seditious Practices of those, who, should they succeed in their Designs, would neither leave the Face of Liberty, nor the Face of true Religion amongst us. This, I know, has likewise imposed upon many well-meaning Gentlemen, and has made them look upon some Parts of our present Constitution as Grievances, which are absolutely necessary for preserving us against the greatest of all Grievances, and that which would be the Source of every other Grievance: a free People can apprehend, I mean, the Overthrow of our present happy Establishment.

I hope, Gentlemen will consider of these Things, when they hear Grievances thus generally talk'd of in this House, before they resolve to postpone Supplies till we have redressed Grievances which nobody knows of. I know of nothing that has as yet been declared a Grievance by a Majority of this House. Surely, before we can redress any Grievance, we must know what it is we are to redress, we must resolve that it is a Grievance which ought to be redressed. But our present Grievances, it seems, are of a very extraordinary Nature: They are such as cannot be discovered or explained, till we have resolved ourselves into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the Nation. This, Sir, is really something like a Lady in the Vapours: She is in a very bad State of Health: She fancies herself oppressed with several Distempers; but she cannot tell what they are, till she has had a Consultation of Physicians, to find them out, and explain them. The Consequence generally is, that these Physicians, in order to make themselves her necessary and expensive Attendants, suggest to her Fancy Diseases she never felt, and make her swallow Pills and Bolus's till they throw her into a real Distemper.

I wish, Sir, this may not be our Case: I wish this may not be the Consequence of our resolving ourselves into such a Committee; however, I shall not determine myself to be against it, till I hear what Reasons may be offered for our going into that Committee; but since it has been so long delayed, I am surprised to hear Gentlemen pretend, that our not having been in such a Committee is a Reason for our postponing the Supplies; especially now that it is so late in the Year as well as in the Session. If they think our going into such a Committee necessary, why did not they move it sooner? Could they expect that such a Motion would be made by those who do not think any such Motion necessary? From such a Behaviour one would really suspect, that they delayed making this Motion, of purpose to have a Pretence for postponing the Supplies. I hope this is not the Case: I am persuaded it is not. They could not hope for Success in any such Project; for, in my Opinion, no Man who considers the Danger *Europe* as well as this Nation is in at present, will upon any Consideration postpone the granting of those Supplies, which are necessary, not only for the Support of our Government, but for enabling his Majesty to take speedy and effectual Measures for preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*.

When I reflect, Sir, upon the dangerous, I may say desperate Situation, the Balance of Power is now in, and the consequential Danger this Nation must of course be in: When I reflect upon the precarious Situation our Trade and Navigation both in the *Mediterranean* and *American* Seas, nay, I may say in every Part of the World, must be reduced to, unless we can force *Spain* to give up that unjust Pretence of searching and seizing our Ships, even in Time of Peace, on Account of contraband

Goods: When I reflect upon the wise Measures his Majesty has already taken, or is now pursuing, for redeeming *Europe*, as well as this Nation, from such a dangerous Situation: I say, when I reflect upon these Things, I cannot but be astonished, that any Gentleman should propose the postponing of the necessary Supplies, till we have redressed Grievances, which are so little felt that they have not as yet been discovered, or at least have not as yet been declared to be such by any Resolution of either House of Parliament.

Let us consider, Sir, the formidable Confederacy against the House of *Austria*, and the present forlorn Condition of that House. The Queen of *Hungary* has shewn a most surprising Spirit in her Distress: Her Subjects have done Wonders in her and their own Defence; but the Confederacy is so powerful, that she cannot resist it another Campaign; nor can we by ourselves alone give her such Assistance as will be effectual.

Some of the Princes in the Confederacy must be drawn off, and a new Confederacy formed for her Support. Neither of these can be done without Money, nor can it be done at all, if it is not speedily done.

Now, Sir, suppose *France* should succeed in all her ambitious Projects both in *Germany* and *Italy*: Suppose she should establish her Vice-Emperor upon the Imperial Throne, reduce the Queen of *Hungary* to her Terms, and establish her Son-in-Law, Don *Philip* of *Spain*, in a new-erected Kingdom in *Italy*, what are we then to expect, Sir? Can we expect a happy Issue of our War with *Spain*? Must we not submit to any Terms *France* shall please to prescribe? If we do not, she will, by her Orders, or her Influence, bring all *Europe* upon our Backs; and after the bravest, the most obstinate Defence we can make, we must at last submit to what

what Terms our Enemies shall please to propose. The Freedom of our Trade and Navigation would certainly be the first Sacrifice to this fatal Event; and our Independency, our Religion, our Liberties and Properties would as certainly be the last; for as to our Lives, it would then be the Interest of *France*, tho' not our own, to preserve them, as much as it is the Interest of a Master to preserve the Lives of his Slaves. These are Events which I think of with Horror, and therefore I cannot agree to postpone any Thing that may prevent them. I hope the House will be of my Opinion, and, consequently, refuse to postpone any longer granting the necessary Supplies, for the sake of redressing Grievances, which are neither felt by the People, declared by this House, nor explained or particularly set forth by those that talk of them.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

ABSTRACT of a Pamphlet, intitled, The Case of the Hanover Forces in the Pay of Great Britain, &c.

HIS late Majesty had no sooner taken Possession of the Throne, than he entertained Thoughts of aggrandizing his Electoral Dominions: In pursuance of this favourite Project, *Bremen* and *Verden* were almost instantly purchased of the King of *Denmark* (who had taken them from *Sweden* during the Absence of its King) and *Great Britain* found herself at once engaged to guaranty the Possession of *Sleswick* to his Danish Majesty (which he had also taken from the Duke of *Holstein*) and saddled with a Vote of Credit for 250,000*l.* to secure us against the Resentments of the King of *Sweden*, who, of an old Ally, became a most exasperated Enemy.

A Rupture between the two Kingdoms immediately followed; the King, as Elector of *Hanover*, having first declared War, in Virtue of his late Alliance with *Denmark*, and a British Fleet being next dispatched up the *Baltick*, to compel *Sweden* to connive at the Wrong which had been done her; or accept of a large Sum of Sterling Money by Way of Recompence. In this Distress the *Swedes* thought the last the most eligible Expedient, and for the present, put up a Quarrel they were not in a proper Condition to prosecute to Advantage.

But the Drudgery imposed on the British Fleet did not end here: *Russia* had given Offence to *Hanover*, by interfering in the Affair of *Mecklenburgh*, which, on Account of its Extent and Situation, would have made a noble Addition to his Majesty's Electoral Dominions; *Russia* therefore was to be humbled, and *Great Britain* was tasked to accomplish what was out of the Power of *Hanover*.

But during these Commotions in the North, it was found convenient to enter into a Treaty with the Emperor; a Treaty accordingly was agreed upon in 1716, by which his late Majesty and the Emperor engage mutually to defend and preserve each other in the Possession of whatever Kingdoms, Provinces and Rights (in the Condition they now are) they then actually held and enjoyed, or which, during the Continuance of that League, they should, by mutual Consent, acquire; which was to be understood as a sufficient Guarantee for whatever *Hanover* had, or should acquire in the North.

A Misunderstanding between his Imperial Majesty and *Spain* takes Place, and the last forms a Design to make himself Master of *Sicily*: Upon which, the Emperor calls upon us to fulfil our Engagements; this draws on the bold Stroke in the *Mediterranean*

diterranean in 1718, under the Conduct of Sir George Byng. In Consequence whereof, as *Sweden* before, *Spain* of a firm Friend becomes an implacable Enemy, and takes all Advantages of manifesting its Resentments; the sad Effects of which, we both feel and lament to this Day.

But tho' this cavalier Step had been taken in Favour of the Emperor, his Imperial Majesty was now, for certain Reasons, which will speedily be explained, to be made sensible of our Importance in making Peace as well as War; in order that *Hanover* might, for the future, rely the more securely upon his Friendship and Protection: Accordingly, as *Great Britain* had already been made the Bubble of the War, she was now to be made the Bubble of the Peace: As *Spain* had been provoked, so likewise *Spain* was to be appeased: Thus to bring back the Court of *Vienna* to a proper Sense of Things, and pacify the Heart-burnings of that of *Madrid*, *Gibraltar* was to be surrendered on one hand, and the eventual Succession of *Don Carlos* to *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, was to be provided for by the Quadruple-Alliance upon the other: Nor could this be done till even the late King himself, by a Letter under his own Hand, had signify'd, that it would not be his Fault if *Gibraltar* was not restored.

It must here be remembered, that the Year before this was rendered memorable by the Multiplicity of Treaties and Partitions then agitating, or concluded in the North; during which, it appeared that the Emperor was not altogether so implicitly the humble Servant of the Court of *Hanover*, as had been expected from him, in Virtue of the Treaty of 1716, and the Services done him by *Great Britain* since: In particular, he was far from join-

ing in the Project of humbling *Russia*, as more clearly appears, by the Words of a certain great Writer for the late Administration, who, when his Imperial Majesty was to be vilified, is pleased, however injudiciously, to express himself as follows; "Had the ancient Proverb of *German* Faith been infallible, a certain great Prince had granted an Investiture which he once solemnly promised, on a very valuable Consideration; nor would he have expected a Million Sterling for a refreshing Fee."

From the Moment therefore that the Emperor ceased to co-operate in the great Work of aggrandizing *Hanover*, it was both discovered, that the over-grown Power of the House of *Austria* became dangerous to the Liberties of *Europe*, and resolved to reduce it again within a proper Bound: But as this was not to be effected only by the secret Treaty of *Madrid*, we, at the same Time, threw ourselves into the Arms of *France* and Acted by the Directions of her Ministers without Reserve; which will serve to account for the Part we took in the Quarrel between the *French* and *Spanish* Courts; the refusing the sole Mediation between *Spain* and the Emperor; and the involving ourselves in the *Hanover* Alliance: From all which Circumstances, we are taught, that the Interest of *Great Britain* was never once thought of all this Time, unless to be sacrificed.

The very Basis of that pernicious Alliance was grounded on Absurdities and Impracticabilities, to say no worse: That we were not drawn by it into a War with the Emperor, is not to be imputed to those who advised it, and that a War with *Spain* was the Consequence of it, cannot be denied; at least a half War; a War on one Side, if not on the other: This half War again generated a half Peace; the which if *Hanover*

over was not a Gainer by, the Em-
 peror in the End became, very suffi-
 ciently a Loser: The equitable De-
 signs on *Mecklenburgh*, &c. were not
 yet relished at *Vienna*, tho' so migh-
 ty a Confederacy was formed to
 persuade him to it; and therefore
 his Imperial Majesty was still too
 great and formidable. To be Friends
 with *Spain* was then our Interest up-
 on any Terms; we not only treat,
 but humour, concede, nay, solicit
 the Honour of being Convoys to Don
Carlos into *Italy*; that very Don
Carlos, who was so lately set forth,
 as likely to become the so long
 dreaded universal Monarch of Eu-
 rope. — Now to what did all this
 contribute? Not to the Peace, Secu-
 rity, Wealth, or Honour of *England*:
 No; but to the Reduction of the
 still too potent House of *Austria*:
 For, tho' that House was already
 involved in almost insuperable Diffi-
 culties; tho' that of *Bourbon* flourish-
 ed in exact Proportion as the other
 declined; nay, tho' we had incon-
 testable Evidence that *Dunkirk* was
 even then repairing, yet our Mini-
 sters persisted notwithstanding, and
 the whole Strength of the *British*
 Empire was to be steer'd by the
Hanover Rudder.

But all would not do: The People
 of *England* could not be induced to
 submit to new Taxes and Impositi-
 ons, in order to destroy that Balance
 of Power, which, at such an incre-
 dible Expence of Blood and Treasure,
 they had endeavoured to render im-
 moveable, nor the House of *Austria*
 to be undone, that the petty Princes
 of *Germany* might aggrandize them-
 selves out of their Spoils.

Finding, therefore, the Ground
 to sink beneath their Toil, our wise
 Ministers were forced to their old
 Track of Negotiations, even with
 the very Power they had so heartily
 endeavoured to ruin; accordingly,
 we guaranty the *Pragmatick Sanction*
 hand over head, as the most popular

Step which could then be taken
 in Favovr of the Balance of *Europe*,
 already almost ruined beyond Re-
 demption: But even in this Affair,
Hanover acts upon a separate Bottom,
 provides for her own Satisfaction,
 with all imaginable Secrecy and Ad-
 dress, and then accedes to a Treaty,
 which was irreconcilable with all
 her former Pursuits, and which ac-
 tually clash'd with her apparent In-
 terest, if that Interest consisted, as
 was more than suspected, in deliver-
 ing *Germany* from that very Power,
 it now stipulated to preserve. —
 But what has since been transacted
 by *Prussia* and *Saxony*, has furnished
 us with a Solution of this politi-
 cal Problem: Nor can it be suppos-
 ed that the Forces and Treasures of
Great Britain were to be doled away
 without a valuable Consideration.

This new Treaty, which thus
 dissolved the never-to-be-forgotten
Hanover Treaty, was entered into
 contrary to an express Article of the
 last, which obliged each of the con-
 tracting Parties not to enter into any
 new Engagements with any other
 Power, without a Communication first
 made to the rest of the Confederacy:
 This Peace *France* at once resented
 and despised; but, to take a pleasant
 Revenge, only changed a few Gari-
 sons on their Frontiers, which threw
 our gallant Ministers into such a Pa-
 nic as if the Beacons were on Fire
 all round our Coasts, and the Pre-
 tender already on his March to
London.

This new Negotiation was as much
 a Secret at the *Hague* as *Versailles*;
 for when it was communicated to
 the *States*, they were at the same
 Time informed, that *Hanover* was
 already satisfied: But tho' *Great*
Britain followed the Example, or
 perhaps obeyed the Prescription of
Hanover, *Holland* did not appear in
 Haste to do the same; and tho' the
 Accession of the *States* was at last ob-
 tained, it was not without Diffi-
 culties

culties and Limitations; tho' we were obliged to swallow the Dose without gilding, or any Palliative whatever.

Thus we see the *Emperor, England, and Holland* once more in Articles with *Hanover* for the Head of the Confederacy: But whether the first was before-hand sufficiently humbled, or whether the last was sufficiently compensated is not as yet to be decided. This however is most certain, that *Great Britain* is still sick at Heart for having thrown her Weight into the wrong Scale, and being at the sole Expence of these ungrateful Experiments.

While *Hanover* was most intent upon her favourite Project of humbling the House of *Austria*, she had cast her Eye on the declining Condition of King *Augustus*, and, apprehending a new Election must speedily come on, entered into Measures with *France*, for advancing *Stanislaus* once more to the Throne of *Poland*; it being a Point in which the Interests of the two Courts were in a Manner the same: A Prince in the Interest either of the House of *Austria*, or of *Russia*, giving equal Umbrage to both. If *Hanover*, in particular, had not met with the Returns she expected from *Vienna*, in the Affair of *Mecklenburgh, &c.* she had as little Reason to be satisfied with *Russia*, who was strongly inclined to recover *Sleswick* for the Duke of *Holstein*, on the Security of which to the King of *Denmark*, depended the Continuance of *Bremen* and *Verden* to the Electorate of *Hanover*: *Russia* had, besides, busied herself in thwarting the Designs of that Court upon *Mecklenburgh*: As therefore *France* stood engaged, from all Considerations, to support King *Stanislaus*; *Hanover* made her Overtures, on that Head, with the more Frankness, and had the Pleasure of finding them received according to her own Wishes.

Thus supported by *France* on one hand, and *Hanover* on the other, *Stanislaus* was elected King of *Poland*, whereby the Influence of the first (tho' already so much dreaded) was like to receive a very considerable Accession in the North, and the last was gratified in her darling Point of mortifying and humbling the Court of *Vienna*; tho' for these very Reasons, it is apparent that scarce any Event upon the Continent could be more diametrically opposite to the Interest of these Kingdoms in particular, or the Balance of *Europe* in general.

The War, in which the *Emperor* was involved on this Occasion, called loudly upon *England, Holland and Hanover*, for the Performance of the Guarantee they had so lately engaged in: And our eagle-eyed Ministers did not fail to make a proper Use of it; that is to say, they made it a Pretence to rise higher than ever in their Demands upon the People; and *Denmark*, as usual, lent her Name for Subsidies, which *Hanover* was not the worse for. Should it be asked, what Part that wise Electorate took on this Occasion? Why, it looked on the Fray with its Hands in its Pockets; esteeming Treaties but Parchment, and ready Money too scarce a Commodity to be parted with in any Cause, or for any Engagement whatever.

In *Holland*, however, that the Farce, which was playing at home, might be carried on with some Decency, our Resident there had Orders to be as loud and importunate as possible with the *States*, to enter with us into instant Measures for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, and setting a Bound to the growing Power of *France*: And this our Ministers thought they might do very securely; since, the *States* being in the Secret of our inveterate Antipathy to the *Emperor*, it was not reasonable

sonable to suppose they would launch into Expences, which they knew before-hand would, for that very Reason, be rendered vain and fruitless. But in this one Particular our true and trusty Friends refined too much. The *States*, with some Reason, believed, that when it appeared, the House of *Austria* was in real Danger, even the darling Interest of the *Electorate* would be forced to recede a little to those of the Kingdom; and that even the People of *England* would have so much Influence as to carry one Point in favour of that Family, on which the general Balance of Power principally depended: Upon the repeated, urgent and almost daily Applications of our said Resident, they at last, therefore, gave him to understand, that they were willing to meet his Offers half-way: When lo! — it appeared — *he had no Power to treat.*

Thus, in Consequence of this blessed *Polish* Election, *England* was more and more taxed and exhausted and the Emperor remained unassisted notwithstanding; insomuch that he was compelled to throw himself into the very Bosom of his capital Enemy, upon any Terms he could get. And tho' by the Intervention of *Russia*, *Poland* was once more snatch'd from King *Stanislaus*, the House of *Bourbon* made a shift to procure a noble Equivalent in the Duchy of *Lorraine*; not to mention the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, acquired by the joint Efforts of *France* and *Spain*, and bestowed upon *Don Carlos*.

But if the Balance of *Europe* was thus disjointed, that of *Germany* was now sufficiently provided for. There was no Room to set forth any longer, in such terrifying Colours, the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*. — Alas! it was now in Ruins; and what his Most Christian Majesty had condescended to leave standing as a Monument of his Mercy, the

Grand Signior threatened to destroy; the War in *Hungary* with the *Turks* taking Place, before the Wounds left by those in *Germany* and *Italy* were closed; and the Issue proving as fatal to the *Imperialists*; as either of those which preceded it.

In this melancholy Interval the Emperor dies, leaving nothing but the Pragmatick Sanction for the Security of his Heirs; which proved of so little Signification, notwithstanding the great Names with which it was filled, that almost every one of the Electors, like most other Electors, thought it a proper Opportunity to make the most of his Vote; and all at the Expence of the helpless, abandoned House of *Austria*. A weak, pitiful, dependent Emperor, every one could find his Account in; whoever then they preferred, they resolved to strip first as bare as possible.

But in the Midst of these royal Dreams of Dominion, Havock, Spoil and Plunder, the King of *Prussia* starts first into Action, pleads a Right, but takes Possession by Force, and avows a Resolution to hold it by the same Means; which unexpected Incident gave a new Aspect to the Face of *Germany*.

In the mean while, the Death of the Emperor, and the deplorable Situation of his Family, affected every *English* Heart as it ought; tho' at the same Time, they were forced to acknowledge the superior Ability of that great Minister, who had so soon reduced that aspiring House from being the Terror to the Pity of the World. In Hope, however, that he would testify the same Ability in raising up, as in pulling down, they very willingly agreed to all his Demands of Aids, Loans, and what not: Flattering themselves that he would now, at least, apply them as he ought for the Service of *Great Britain*, not, as before, — hath been sufficiently explained:

Nor indeed were they wholly deceived: For the immediate Interest of *Hanover* had taken a new Turn from this bold Stroke of the King of *Prussia*.

The Pretensions of *Prussia* were limited to certain Duchies and Lordships in *Silesia*, and, as the Event has proved, that he would have been satisfied with much less than he claimed, it cannot be enough wondered at, that Ways and Means had not been used to bring him to Terms by Treaty and Negotiation, before the Dispute was left to be decided by the Sword: But instead of Experiments to soften him, which might gain so potent an Ally to assist in the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, and Increase of Power to the Protestant Interest, the Spirit of War alone prevailed against him, and the Court of *Vienna* was continually pressed to Action, and called upon for Plans of Operations against him; nay, so little was any Thought or Desire entertained of gaining him in a friendly Manner, and so little was apprehended from *France* at that Time, that certain Persons, for a while, enjoyed a Scheme for the Partition of his Dominions, and a Convention was actually formed for that Purpose; by which very Convention it appears, that the Queen of *Hungary* was the only contracting Power that disclaimed any Share in the Spoils. Now the Gains as well as the Desires of such a Partition, point out too plainly from whence it took its Rise: But if any Doubt remains, let any one consider the Answer given by the Court of *Vienna*, May 13, 1741, N. S. to a Memorial of Mr. *Robinson's* of April 17, which is a downright Remonstrance against our advising an Accommodation, when it was too late — a Denial of having ever concerted or consented to any Convention for the Partition of *Prussia*; tho' acquainted with, and apprised of it, she went no farther than to

comply with the Desires of others, as she has Materials to prove — And that the Convention sent from *Vienna* was formed in Conformity to the Representations of the Count *de Ostein* (who was the Queen's Minister at *London*.) Good God! what a Reproach is this to the martial Spirit which at first was frothed forth from this Side of the Water! What a plain tho' polite Declaration doth it contain of the Power, to whose Account this new Partition-Treaty ought to be placed! Nor is this Remonstrance the only Authorities of this Fact, for many other Particulars of the like Nature occur in the Papers laid before the Parliament last Year.

Amidst these bewitching Plans of military Operations and imaginary Divisions of the *Prussian Bear-Skin*, *France*, not once, as yet, thought of, steps between; and our late golden Projects evaporate to Air; from which unlucky Period, more Caution and less Presumption has appeared in those Councils, which then undertook to canton out *Germany* at Will.

In particular, *Hanover*, that lately was so forward to have supported the Pragmatick Sanction, not only with the 4000 Men it was engaged to do, but with its whole Force, as likewise the *Danes* and *Hessians*, taken into the Pay of *England*, against *Prussia*, was now not able to give the Queen of *Hungary* any Assistance, nay, not to preserve itself without the Help of a Brace of Expedients, in which, not a Spark of that Spirit, which blazed out so fiercely before, is visible; viz. A Neutrality with *France*, which had so extensive an Operation as to give Safety to our Merchant-Ships, or even a Man of War sailing thro' the *Spanish* Fleet, to say nothing of the said Fleet's sailing thro' the Straits in Sight of Admiral *Haddock*, who had waited whole Years to intercept them. Secondly, To resign not only all Hopes of aggran-

aggrandizing itself at the Expence of *Prussia*, but to empty its sacred Coffers, for the Satisfaction of some pecuniary Demands of a very extraordinary Nature, which makes it a very desirable Thing at present to take the first favourable Opportunity A to replenish them.

Under this Neutrality the Parliament met last Year; the whole Nation having already learned the Cause of that Treaty by the Effects; having likewise by the same Clue traced out the mysterious Origin of the *Hanover* Treaty, to which they made no Scruple to ascribe the Reduction of the exorbitant Power of the House of *Austria*; and almost to a Man convinc'd, that *Hanover* robbed us of the Benefit of being an Island, and was actually a Pledge for our good Behaviour on the Continent.

The Change that, soon after, happened in our Administration, naturally excited a Belief that our Measures would be changed likewise. The Nation expected a thorough Inquiry into the Conduct of D those who had destroyed the Balance of Power in *Europe*, who had exhausted and impoverished this Nation; and all for the sake of the Support and private Interest of a resolute Minister, who had given into every desperate Measure exacted from him on one hand, that he might be able to command an Indemnity on the other.

But an Inquiry may take Place, and yet Justice be too lame to follow; and the Clamour arising from the Disappointment is to be stifled by the Noise of Arms and War; under the Pretence of recovering the Balance of *Europe*, which we had our selves given away; and to re-establish the House of *Austria*, which we had been first and principally instrumental to pull down.

In what is passed, no body can dispute but our Folly is sufficiently visible; and in what now is, our

Madness is as visible: Since the Grand Alliance could scarce accomplish, what *England* now ventures upon alone; or if all is still but Matter of Amusement, what *England* alone must pay for.

With the Reduction of the House of *Austria*, the late Minister's favourite Scheme of foreign Politicks was worn out: His Successors, therefore, were under a Necessity to form a new, out of which, they might find Means to render themselves of B equal Importance to the Throne, and derive equal Advantages from the People.

If, therefore, the first demolished the House of *Austria*, it is their Business to restore it to its ancient Splendor; and as he found his Account by frequent and large Remittances to *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Hesse* and *Wolfenbuttle*, by the Way of *Hanover*, they hold it more advisable to trade with *Hanover* direct; and, therefore, make no Bones of taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into *British* Pay C at once.

The original Views of *Hanover*, I mean since its Connexion with *England*, and the Necessity it lay under of engaging in a Neutrality, when *Maillebois* was within Reach of its Frontiers, have been already E explained; but it has not been mentioned, that, during the Time that all the Forces of *Hanover*, together with the *Hessians* and *Danes* in *British* Pay, were in Readiness to support and preserve the Balance of Power in the House of *Austria*, the F Elector of *Hanover* first engaged his Vote, and afterwards gave it for the Elector of *Bavaria's* being Emperor, who was chosen under these Circumstances; as claiming the greatest Part of the late Emperor's hereditary Dominions, and being in G actual Possession of a great Part of *Austria*, and of *Bohemia*: To which may be added, that he was no sooner mounted into the Imperial

28 CASE of the HANOVER TROOPS, &c.

Throne, but all the Laws and Constitution of the Empire concurred in supporting and carrying on his Pretensions to the Residue of the *Austrian* Dominions in the strongest Manner imaginable: For the Evidence of which, we need only appeal to the Supplies he received from all Parts, and to that Vote, in particular, of the Electoral College, for granting him an Aid of as many *Roman* Months, as is usual when the Cause is common, and the whole Empire invaded. Let us be allowed to ask, therefore, whether the Elector of *Hanover* once protested against that Vote? Whether he refused to comply with it? Whether by any new Law that Electorate was absolved from the Obligations of the Empire, and left at Liberty to act against the Emperor, it so lately contributed to fix in the Imperial Throne? Whether the said Electorate hath since assisted the Queen of *Hungary* with the 4000 Men, the latter had a Right to claim by Treaty, tho' before it seemed determined to engage in her Quarrel with far greater Forces? Whether the *Hessian* Mercenaries were not continued in our Pay this Year, after it was avowed in Parliament that they could not act against the Emperor? And whether this was not desired only that they might not be hired by *France* against the Queen of *Hungary*? For if it can be still thought that these *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops dared to have acted in *Germany*, why did they not follow *Maillebois*, who was so nigh a Neighbour to them, and endeavour to distress and retard his March? Or, if the Neutrality of *Hanover* would not permit that, why did they not march into *Bohemia* to support the Queen of *Hungary*, in the Capacity of Allies to her, as the *French* supported the Emperor?

Now, if in Bar of all farther Queries, it should be urged, that as

well the Neutrality with *France*, as the Laws of the Empire, put a Stop to all Proceedings that Way, we have no more to say, but that, what with the Laws of the Empire, and what with the *Hanover* Neutrality, 16,000 *Hanoverians* could march no where but into *Flanders* for a Pretence to receive so vast a Sum of Money from this Nation: And in this Point of Light we must see and consider every Step and Action in our foreign Affairs for this last Year; and without this Clue we may and shall be bewildered in tracing the many, otherwise contradictory Pretences and Actions, that will be urged for justifying this Measure.

When the two great Points come to be canvassed, viz. why we in the present terrible Situation of our Affairs, plunged ourselves alone into so vast an Undertaking (viz. to restore the House of *Austria*;) and whether we could have acted more to the Prejudice of our own Country, than by influencing the Queen of *Hungary*, no Matter by what Means, to reject the Offers of *France*: I say, when these two capital Points come to be canvassed, all imaginable Arts will be used to put us on a different Scent; in particular we shall be called upon to take Notice of the Wonders performed by the Troops of *Hanover*, and amused with Stories of a great Army's being particularly necessary to be assembled in *Flanders*, at the Requisition of the King of *Sardinia*, at the Requisition of the Queen of *Hungary*; and that such was her distressed Case, that no other Troops could be gotten for Love or Money but *Hanoverians*; that the Noise of these mighty Preparations drew off the *French* Forces from *Dauphiny*; that they prevented more Forces being sent into *Germany*; and that it was shewing a seasonable Spirit and Vigour in Defence of our Allies; but, observe,

not

not a Word will be said of the *Dutch*, tho' the Foundation upon which alone the *British* Troops were sent abroad; nor a Word of those other Powers who are engaged by Treaty and bound by Interest to support the Queen of *Hungary* as well as we.

But to bestow a few Words upon what is uttered in Defence of this memorable and mighty Transaction. Did the King of *Sardinia*, from his own mere Motion, desire this Diversion in *Flanders*, rather than any where else? Were not the Troops in *Lauphiny* removed from thence long before the Appearance of this warlike Parade there? Whither did those very Troops march? Had the *Hanoverians* and others marched directly to *Mentz*, could it have been a Diversion for the *French* Forces? Does it not appear visibly to have been the Interest of the Queen of *Hungary*, that they should have marched thither at first? And, if it so much insisted upon now, even late in the Year, would it not have been a greater Assistance to her, and a Distress to the *French*? Was it not solicited and desired they should march thither before? Or, at least, was it not very well known as the Sense of that Court that they wished it? If, therefore, these wishes of theirs could not be obtained, is it at all surprizing that they should have so much Complaisance to desire our Court to send them to that Place only where they found they had any Inclination to send them? Were the *Dutch* consulted in this? Was it by their Advice and approbation? Why don't they say a Word about them in this Affair? Did not his Majesty, in his Speech, at Session, tell the Parliament, That the present favourable Disposition of the *States-General* and other great Powers is, under God, chiefly owing to the generous Assistance afforded by this Nation to

its ancient and natural Allies?" May we not ask, therefore, what are become of all those Allies now? That the March of 16,000 *Hanoverians* into *Flanders*, so late as *October*, to open a Campaign, should prove so powerful a Diversion to the *French* Forces in all Parts at once, may be uttered gravely out of the Mouth of a Statesman, but it will be treated with Ridicule by all the rest of the World.

When the vigorous Resolution was taken for sending over 16,000 Men into *Flanders*, a more considerable Embassy than usual of late Years, was sent to *Holland*, and it was not long before we were sensible of the Disposition of the *States*, by the Memorials that were presented, which appear to be rather addressed to the Opinion of the *Dutch* People, than what was thought to be consistent with that of the *States*, who soon shewed us what was to be expected from them; and tho' there appeared no Hopes of drawing them into the Views of the Court of *Great Britain* in respect of *Flanders*; yet the *British* Ministers, even the last, were very assiduous and importunate to obtain their High Mightinesses Guaranty for the Electorate of *Hanover*.

Nor must we forget those romantick Schemes about the same Time given out of inclosing *Maillebois* between the *Hanoverian* Forces, and the 16,000 *English* that were to be sent over from hence, and their designed March at first towards that Electorate; neither must it be forgotten, that, upon certain Rumours being spread abroad that the Neutrality of *Hanover* ceased, the *French* Minister declared, by Order of his Master, in a Memorial to the *States General*, that it still subsisted, and that his Master had fresh Proofs of it in his Hands; and it is certain, the *Hanoverians* did not march after *Maillebois*.

The

The late Orders said to be sent for the March both of the *British* and *Hanover* Troops to *Mentz*, are urged to palliate the Inactivity and Uselessness of them last Year, and to be a Pretence for paying them this : But let us not forget, while we are considering this extraordinary Step, the mighty and warlike Preparations of last Summer, and how long the Nation was made to believe that his Majesty would, even so late in *October*, put himself at the Head of his united Forces : These Appearances portended Actions that seemed then to justify the taking of 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, because our own Forces were too small for a royal Command without them ; and that his Majesty might appear equally the Sovereign of both People, and that they might equally share in the Glory of such a Command, it was thought as absolutely necessary to have 16,000 *Hanoverians* as 16,000 *English*.

But, unluckily, it is impossible ever to think of the Orders for this extraordinary March, without its eternally occurring to one's Thoughts, why they did not (if designed for any real Use) march thither at first ; since the Assistance by it, to the Queen of *Hungary*, must have been greater, and of course, the Diversion to *France* likewise. The undertaking of it now, therefore, is extremely surprizing, when the Difficulty of performing it is considered, as well as the Utility to arise from it.

As to the latter, the Question will be, against whom, and when they can act ? It must be against the *Emperor*, the *Empire*, or *France* : And can the *Hessians*, who were taken into our Pay last Year, when it was known and avowed that they could not serve against the *Emperor*, and who were retained to prevent their going into the Part of *France* ; can these *Hessians*, I say, act against the *Emperor* now, or against the *Hessians*,

their Fellow-Subjects in the Imperial Service ? Can the *Hanoverians* act without Breach of the Imperial Laws, or of the *Neutrality* with *France* ? No certainly ; for tho', upon Assurance of Success, it might possibly be ventured, yet, while it remains a Doubt, the Consequence of the Ban of the Empire and the Resentment of *France*, (which may be hereafter felt, even in *Hanover* itself) will and must be well considered before Hostilities are committed, or the Blow struck.

Lured by an insatiable Thirst of Gain, in whatever Shape, in Love with military Spectacles, and to make a Soldier-like Figure in the Field, *Hanover* may proceed as far as a March, or a Counter-March—more would be too much—And one Breach of the present *Neutrality* might render a *Neutrality* impossible for the Time to come.

In Defect, therefore, of real Services, imaginary ones must be pretended, (for it is become necessary that *Great Britain* should be duped, that *Hanover* may be enriched) and of these, no other Power can pretend to the least Share of the Glory.

Whatever our Schemes were, *France* laughed, *Maillebois* marched to *Bohemia*, and the rest of *Europe* ridiculed every Step we took, as well foreseeing, that this mighty Expence could not so much as purchase us a single Town. Upon the Whole, what are we to expect will be the Issue of these courtly Politicks ? *France* is neither exhausted, nor to be bullied into any Submissions, by all we have done or can do ; and the Interest of the Ministers and *Hanover* are, at present, rendered incompatible. It is the Interest of the Ministers that these Troops should do something broad, to excuse them for so inflaming the publick Charge at home : It is the Interest of *Hanover* and *Holland* to do nothing to deserve that Pay, which may bring Ruin upon themselves.

elves. But if any other Interest should, for once, prevail, *Hanover* may be caught, and at last be a Sufferer at a Time it least expected: But whatever is the Interest of our Ministers, as the Interest of *England* and *Hanover*, at present, perfectly coincide in this Point, barring the trifling pecuniary Considerations; 'tis the Duty of true *Englishmen*, as well as loyal Subjects, who sincerely wish well to the present royal Family, to be against the taking these 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay.

I do not know any thing more impolitical, nay, more dangerous, than for a Suspicion to prevail, that we are governed by Tricks and Frauds to answer bad Purposes, instead of noble and generous Measures, worthy of a just King, and a great People.

With what Concern therefore must we look upon that Fountain of Truth, which told us, at the End of last Session, of the then favourable Disposition of the *States-General*, if it shall appear, that, long before, it was designed, and we are now actually to pay for 16,000 *Hanover* Troops? Or what Opinion must we hold of our present most excellent Ministers, when it is made manifest, that either they expected nothing from the *Dutch* at that time, or that the *Hanover* Troops were taken into our Pay for private Considerations only?

Some General Advice for the Advancement of the FAIR SEX.

to the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN I consider the Force of Custom, I see no Instance of more to be lamented than that which prevails in the Education of the Female Sex. We seem not to express the least Degree of that Care and Concern, to direct them in the Acquisition of useful Knowledge, which our challeng'd Supe-

riority of Capacity, and even our own Interest and Happiness demand from us. The Consequence of this is, that they generally regard only those Things which relate to the Improvement, Disposition, and captivating Influence of their external Charms. What a strange Infatuation! that so naturally refin'd a Part of our Species should be thought qualify'd for nothing else but to move in a Round of Impertinence and Folly; that they should believe their Powers of Reason and Judgment were given them to search no farther than just into the Merits of a Head-dress; and that their Passions are not capable of being mov'd by noble and worthy Objects, but their whole Souls must be left intirely under the Dominion of little trifling Accidents, such as the well-placing of a Patch, or the Death of a Lap-dog.

If they would listen to one who has thought much on their true Interest and Happiness, and has it sincerely at Heart, I should advise them, from a just Sense of the Dignity and Importance of their real Character, to exert the excellent Faculties they are possess'd of, and as far as their Opportunities for Improvement and their Mother-Tongue enable them, not to fall in the least Degree short of the other Sex in the Knowledge of History, natural Philosophy, or any other Science that may enlarge and strengthen their Understandings. And that they may be enabled to see, and prevent, or rectify, those little Disorders and Defects of Mind which are in some Degree natural to us all, and evidently prevent a true Progress in our Researches, I would recommend to their frequent and careful Perusal, Mr. Locke's admirable *Essay on the Conduct of the Understanding*; which will teach them a true Use of Books, and a right Method of managing their own Thoughts.

A

As to their particular Studies, there is one that I can't avoid taking some Notice of, since it is incumbent upon them all, as they are rational Beings; I mean the Study of *Morality*; including, besides the Nature and Obligations of mere Virtue, a Knowledge of the Deity, his Perfections and Providence; and of the Frame and Constitution of the human Mind, its Powers, Capacities, Passions, and the End of its Existence; a most ample Field for the Exercise and Improvement of their Reason! A clear and exact Judgment in these Things, apply'd to, and influencing the Heart and Conduct, is the true State and Temper of our Souls, and the Basis of all solid Peace and Happiness. Let the Ladies then cultivate this moral Disposition; and they will soon experience a thousand times more Satisfaction in attending to the kindly Offices of social Life, than in the highest Gratifications of external Sense; and they need not apprehend the least Danger of being ignorant in that vastly necessary Art of pleasing and captivating the Men; for Equanimity of Temper, and a regular, uniform and harmonious Disposition of the Passions, diffuse a Grace and Sweetness over the Countenance, infinitely surpassing all the study'd Airs of Coquetry, and the little Ornaments of Dress. Not that I would have them negligent in Point of Dress, provided Neatness and Simplicity be the Standard of it.

The Fair Sex, by the more nice and delicate Contexture of their Frame, seem peculiarly form'd for the Practice of Virtue. They have, generally speaking, more Sensibility than we, and consequently are capable of a greater Variety of tender Sentiments, which, when brought into Action, and accompany'd with that winning Grace that commonly attends them, must appear almost Angelick, and carry an irresistible

Force and Persuasion with them. By way of Help and Improvement to them in this important Science of Morality, I would recommend to them the Moral Writings of some of the Antients, such as *Cicero, Antoninus, Epictetus, Seneca*; enough of which they will find translated into their own Language: And among the Moderns; *Locke, Shaftesbury, Wolaston, Hucheson, Whitchcote, Clarke, Tillotson, Butler, Hoadley, Foster, Sykes*; Authors of an uncommon Genius, who have done eminent Service to the Cause of Truth and Virtue in general; and to Christianity in particular, by removing from it all that Rubbish of Superstition and Enthusiasm, which Ignorance and Priestcraft had thrown upon it, and representing it in its own native and original Light, with the genuine Impression of Deity upon it, Reason and Benevolence.

Amusement is another Part of their Studies, that requires also some particular Notice. This may be reduc'd to Poetry and Novels. Poetry, in the real Life and Spirit of it, and where a Regard is had to Nature, Truth and Virtue, is undoubtedly one of the most refin'd Amusements of a reasonable Creature: To the natural Strength of fine, just and noble Sentiments, there is superadded the soft yet forcible Persuasion of graceful and polish'd Numbers, and all the striking Beauties of high and delicate Painting. Our laudable Affections are enliven'd and cherish'd by it, particularly those of Publick-spiritedness, and active, enlarg'd Benevolence, which are display'd in the Character of the Heroe; a Subject that Poetry has a peculiar Claim to. And that implanted Sense, which we all in some degree experience, of Beauty, Order, and exact Arrangement, is gratify'd and greatly improv'd, by the fine Descriptions it affords us of the Works of Nature and Art. Authors of this Turn and Spirit

it, who make the moral Pleasure and Improvement of Mankind the chief End of displaying their Genius, strictly maintain the true poetic Character, which, in the Judgment of one of the ablest Proficients in it, entirely consists in a judicious and nice blending together Things rationally pleasing with those that are useful in the Conduct of human Life. After advising the Ladies to make such as these their more familiar Acquaintance, I shall refer them, for a further improvement of their Taste and Judgment herein, to the following excellent Performances, Lord Roscommon's *Essay on translated Verse*, the same noble Author's Translation of *Horace's Art of Poetry*, Duke of Buckingham's *Essay on Poetry*, Mr. Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and Lord Lansdown's *of unnatural Light in Poetry*: Authors that have

turn'd the tuneful art,

From sounds to things, from fancy to the heart.

POPE.

Novels are either exceedingly useful or noxious, according to the Nature of their composition: For the Reader, under the notion of Entertainment, comes open and guarded to them; our good Humour disguises us to be affected; and Love and Pity, the tenderest of all the Passions, being the only ones that are generally addressed to in these Performances, the Impression strikes deeply, and has a lasting good or bad Influence upon the Mind and Temper, in Proportion as the Images are more or less pure and just. So obvious a Consideration as this should, I think, have deterr'd these Writers from varying in the least Degree from probability, human Nature, and moral Tenacity, the Standard they ought to propose to themselves; but, so far from this, we find them, on the contrary, abound with the marvellous and incredible, which can yield no Benefit at all to the Mind, unless they can prove, that to be amaz'd and shock'd is beneficial; with false Conceptions and loose Images, that are fit for nothing but to pervert the Judgment and inflame the Passions: It is too often extenuated in them, nay, the Instances of it, particularly an unlawful Commerce between the Sexes, recommended and rewarded: Real Virtue is pass'd unconsider'd, and a mere Phantom of the imagination, that has no Foundation, no use, nor is in the least Degree adapted to common Practice, substituted in its Place. I hope the Ladies, the young ones especially, will shun them, as they would a more dangerous and destructive Sort of Poison. A man who has a good Heart, and perfectly understands human Nature; who knows how to touch the tender Passions, and to regulate our whole System to a proper Pitch of Harmony and moral Temper, is alone capable of this Species of Writing; and me-

thinks, the Consideration of the great Usefulness it may be of, should put every one who has a Turn this Way upon exerting his Abilities with all the Warmth and Benevolence, so important an End, as the Good of Mankind, requires. Mr. Marivaux has, in my Opinion, succeeded the best of any Author of the Kind: His *Life of Marianne* is an exact Copy of human Nature; the Sentiments and Reflexions of it, all which are noble and excellent, proceed directly from the Heart; every Foible that can be suppos'd to take Place in the Mind of a Woman who has Youth, Beauty, Wit and Merit, are clearly trac'd to the minute Springs and Causes of them, and properly ridicul'd and censur'd; and above all, the Honour of the Fair Sex, a nice and tender Point, is strictly preserv'd in the Character of his Heroine, in Spite of all Difficulties and artful Attacks. In short, the Whole is so subservient to Virtue, and such a just Delicacy and Refinement prevails in it, that it must furnish the Ladies both with a Lesson of extensive Usefulness, and a Subject of rational Entertainment. But I can't mention this excellent Performance without taking some Notice (for the Benefit of those who know nothing of the French Tongue) of the Translations that have been made of it. The first that was printed I own I read with much Pleasure, but it was intirely owing to what the Author of it could not avoid transfusing from the Original; otherwise it is jejune, flat and insipid, and ought to be deem'd a Piece of School-Boy's Drudgery, rather than a Translation. A Translator comprehends somewhat more than is generally imagined. If a Man can give the exact and literal Meaning of a foreign Language, 'tis thought sufficient; but this is comparatively the least Part of his Character: His first and most essential Requisite is a Turn and Genius not inferior to that of the Author he undertakes, and in Works of this Nature, a peculiar Correspondency of tender and delicate Sentiment. If he is possess'd of this Qualification, his Knowledge of the Original will be sufficient, if it enables him clearly to comprehend his Author's Sense. But when we do pay a Regard to a Translator's Mastery in Language, the most important Point thereof is his own Style and Manner; which indeed is a necessary Part; for a fine Reflexion may lose all its Force and Use for want of being justly express'd. The last (which was publish'd under the Title of *The Virtuous Orphan*) is indeed a Translation: The same Spirit, the same Delicacy, that is in the Original, prevails throughout; the whole Life and Soul of it is transfus'd, and preserv'd and cherish'd in it by a fine and suitable Turn of Expression: In one Word, 'tis Mr. Marivaux's *Marianne* in an English Dress. But I must observe further,

further, that the Original breaks off at the most interesting Circumstance in the Life of *Marianne*, and also in that of *Miss Terwiers*, which is inserted in it. This must leave the Reader in a painful Uncertainty, as he can't possibly avoid entering deeply into two Events of such great Importance to those amiable Ladies. And I suppose it was from a benevolent Intention of removing this Perplexity, that the Author of the last Translation has given us a Completion of both Histories. Whether his Continuation is his own or not, no one but himself can say; but it has all the Marks of genuine upon it, and, I believe, the most discerning Person (provided he never read any Thing before relating to *Marianne*) wou'd be at a Loss to distinguish at what Point it begins, or any Thing near it, so well is the Spirit of the Original carried on. Whoever the Gentleman is, he seems peculiarly qualified for this Way of Writing, and capable of carrying it to a still higher Pitch of Usefulness, by recommending such Affections, and such a Conduct to Mankind, as are of everlasting Importance to them: I sincerely wish therefore, he wou'd favour the World with something of his own; the publick Good demands it of him; for I am persuaded 'tis next to impossible to destroy the high Relish which People in general have for Works of this Nature.

Upon the Whole, Sir, if the Ladies wou'd be happy in themselves; if they wou'd claim the Respect, and add to the Happiness of Men of Sense and Merit; and what is still more important with them, if they wou'd give a real Grace and Loveliness to their Persons, let them employ the chief Part of their Time and Care in a Cultivation of the Understanding, and a right Management of the Heart and Conduct. I am,

S I R,

Their, and your humble Servant,

PUBLICUS.

Universal Spectator. N^o 741.

Of LUXURY, EXTRAVAGANCE, and MODERN POLITENESS.

Multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, indocti, incultique, vitam sicut peregrinantes transiere, quibus profecto, contra naturam, corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit: Eorum vitam mortemque juxta aestumo, quia de utraque fitur. SALLUST.

THIS Description of an indolent, insignificant, voluptuous People, is, I am sorry to say it, a severe Satire on great Numbers of both Sexes in this Kingdom.

If we take ever so cursory a Survey of this Metropolis, is it not almost incredible to find

half of them are of no Good to Community, farther than they promote Luxury and Expence? Walk thro' London, you see a Hurry of People; but as the Poet elegantly observes, *Where thro' the streets with equal haste they run, Some to undo, and some to be undone;*

It must move much Concern if the real Business of every Passenger was inscrib'd on their Breasts: What Scenes would be open to Discovery? Would not any unfashionable, inelegant, plain Country Gentlewoman, who had been rudely push'd out of the Way by two Footmen and a Chair with Lady Townshend in it, be surpris'd to see her Ladyship was going to her Banker's, not to receive any Bills, but — pawn her Jewels to discharge a Debt of Honour contracted at a Hazard Table? Who would not laugh at Tom Easy, lolling indolently in his Chariot, rolling along to the Change, when it appeared he was hurrying to Mendose the Jew, to get his last Hundred, at 30 per Cent, to keep his Chariot — a Fortnight longer.

But besides such Occurrences as would excite Ridicule and Contempt only, how many would appear shocking from the Villanies and Vices which were going to be acted, merely in Consequence of Luxury and Corruption? Oppression, Ruin and Desolation would glare on the Breasts of some. Bribery, Fraud and Villany would rise triumphant on the Hearts of others. The false, the immodest, the mercenary Soul, would be mark'd on many a Pair of Stays; and many a Handkerchief would be stain'd with Wine, or scented with strong Waters.

It may be ask'd, why a Charge of the Nature should be urged stronger against the modern Age than against our Ancestors, for that no doubt there were the same Vices in Nature prevalent a hundred Years ago as well as now? There might be, but not equally prevalent. Luxury introduces itself into the State gradually; and no Body of People, any more than any single Person, grows the worse all on a sudden.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus, is a Maxim in publick as well as private Life. It is notorious that even within these forty Years the People have been universally more expensiv than that is, more luxurious than our Fathers were at the Close of the last Century. There are more Equipages kept, — yet there are more Taxes; there are more Diversions, and more Want; there are more fine Gentlemen who keep Shops, and more Bankrupts in the Gazettee; there are more Ladies of Title but fewer Housewives; there is more Ostentation, but less Substance; more Pomp, but less Hospitality; more Expence and less Frugality; our publick Debts are encreas'd without our publick Credit; Publick Dependence without Publick Spirit; and publick Ostentation without publick Oeconomy.

The Ambition to look, to speak, to act politely, is, from the false Judgment of what true Politeness consists in, a great Introduction of the Vice I complain of: The Affection of this Accomplishment has chang'd the manly good Breeding of our Fore-fathers into the slavish Politeness of Arbitrary Countries, and from an Imitation of their Vices punish'd the hospitable Good-nature and Frugality we were respected for. On a little Observation it is evident, that a glaring Equipage, Singularity in Dress, a Taste for Operas, Ridottos, Masquerades, &c. take in the whole Circle of Politeness, and without a knowledge of these, Politeness cannot exist: Hence it is young Noblemen and our Youth of Quality at their first Step into Life commence Coxcombs or Spendthrifts: That personal Worth and inherent Merit, seldom attends the Gilt Chariot, or the Golden-tassell'd Chair; that instead of conspicuous Virtue and knowledge in Arts and Sciences, my Lord or Honour are famous only for their Debauches, and their Experience at the Groom Porter's Whits's. Such a Depravity in High Life, ascends gradually to the Lowest, and the evil, from Imitation, becomes epidemical. To be moderately polite, introduces Extravagance; that Indolence; to support that, contracting Debts; and that Ruin. But where Ruin has not been the immediate consequence to an extravagant Man, yet he is punish'd his Generation in a most sensible Manner.

Craftsman, Jan. 1. N^o 862.

Pope's Head Tavern, Nov. 30, 1742.

Bella, borrida Bella.

Mr. D'Anvers,

As you have been long the Channel thro' which the national Grievances, as well as many particular ones, have been convey'd, I have, for that Reason, thought fit to make you acquainted with some of mine. This is the first Application I ever made to you, and possibly may be the last; for, hitherto, you and I have been of different Interests (having I have a Command of Distinction, in the League kept in Pay against you) and I still remain to myself that Right inherent to every Man who regards his own Interests, of deciding which Side I will take when Things, which are now doubtful, are a little more proposed. But, to my Story. I am, for ought I know, descended from an old Roman Family, my Name *Bellum* seems to indicate it, tho' my Intimates, for Breake's sake, frequently call me *Bell*; and I have often thought the martial Signification of my Name had communicated something of the same Spirit to my Nature; for I was,

from my Childhood, inclined to warlike Exercises, insomuch, that, when a Boy, I never saw the pompous Parade of the Train-Bands thro' the City, but I was possess'd with unusual Ardour, and long'd to be in Action. This martial Spirit moved me, very early, to insist amongst them. Thus, at once, I became a Part of the Army, where I have continued ever since; and tho' at first, I was in no higher Rank than that of a Serjeant, yet my military Disposition soon distinguishing me, I obtain'd a Pair of Colours; and, Step by Step, at last arriv'd to the truly honourable Post of Colonel, which I now possess. As my Genius thus inclin'd me to every Thing that was warlike, I could not help attending to Objects that had but the least Resemblance that Way. This made me a constant Observer of the Army at the other End of the Town, and there was seldom any Action, or Review, in Hyde-Park, but I was present at it; nay at the very batall of their Service, that of firing by Platsons, I ventured to assist. This constant Attendance of mine, by insensible Degrees, produced an Acquaintance between me and several of their Officers, and we have often (in Conjunction with some of ours) communicated together, after Action, on the Art military; nay, so far at last had our Intimacy arriv'd, and our Similitude in Circumstances, that I was in great Hopes, if the Point of Precedency could be but once settled between us, that the two Armies might perform their Exercises in one joint Body, and thus add a double Terror to his Majesty's Enemies.—And to this reciprocal Harmony, and constant Correspondence between us, it might be, in Part, owing, that the Practice of both Bodies in the Art of War were become pretty near the same.

In this Interim, the Face of Affairs, both at home and abroad, was unhappily changed, insomuch, that it was thought necessary to remove the Seat of War from Hyde-Park to Flanders, where, it is well known, a considerable Body of the Army from the other End of the Town was sent, and, upon the Account of the many Reviews, which would likely happen, a proportionable Number of the Officers was also order'd with them, amongst them many of my quondam Friends. But now, Mr. D'Anvers, here it is that I begin with my Complaints. The Campaign in Flanders is happily ended, and with as little Loss on either Side as ours in Bunhill-Fields; several of the Officers return'd of my Acquaintance, but, alas! how alter'd! the very Men who once were proud of my Conversation, will now hardly speak to me; this confounded foreign War has turn'd their Brains; they already affect to laugh at all our Discipline, and pretend to call our Reviews a Farce in Comparison to that grand one of the Hanoverian Forces, which, being

drawn up in one Line, extended (as they say) three Leagues in Front. This is one of the bad Effects of our outlandish Wars; tho' they do not occasion much Bloodshed, yet they are the Cause of great Vanity, and many Untruths amongst us. I could tell these Gentlemen (as little as they seem to regard me) of many Battles, where I have been present, which, for all their affected Valour, would make their Hair stand an End. To pass over all those in *Whitechapel, Bunhill-Fields, &c.* I would only remind them of the late famous *Action* at Westminster, where, when mine and their General in Chief was beat out of the Field, with great Rout and seeming Ruin, and the Enemy remained Masters, in all Appearance, both of the Field of Battle and every Thing else, we retired to our last Resource, the *Citadel*, or *Treasury*, in which, when their incessant Firing had made a considerable Breach, and they, to all Appearance, were preparing to enter, it was my Fortune to command the forlorn Hope, and to defend the Passage; where, 'tis notorious, I stood Buff for many Days together, against all the Shot, the Fire, and Clamour of the outrageous Enemy. Nor was I relieved from that hot Service, till, by a Parly first, and an Accommodation afterwards, among the Chiefs of both Sides, Things were happily adjusted, and, by an honourable Capitulation, we were suffer'd to march out with *Drum beating, Colours flying, &c.* This, Mr. D'Amers, was, in Truth, very dangerous Service. But, however, one Thing in your Ear.—As much in Earnest as it seem'd to be to those without Doors, I believed it to be as very a Jest as any other of the *Actions* I was concern'd in of *Bunhill-Fields*; else, perhaps, I should not have been so tough.—But this between ourselves.

Another Grievance I must mention, and that to me, of a worse Sort than the former, because it affects my Pocket; which is, that, upon a late Expedition of our Forces to *Flanders*, it was generally apprehended that the Campaign would be open'd with the Siege of *Dunkirk* (which, in that Case, we all look'd upon to be lost;) nay, so certain were we in the City of it, that our Army there were making great Preparations for the Siege, and taking that important Place a second Time in *Bunhill-Fields*, as has been, you know, always the Custom, on these Occasions, amongst our Branch, at this End of the Town. For which Purpose, several of our great Officers, resolving to take the Field, had prepared very splendid Equipages, particularly myself, as I had the Post of Honour assign'd me; for I was to have led on the *Hanoverians* to the Attack, so I was resolv'd to shine on that Occasion; and, I assure you, Mr. D'Amers, what with *Sumpster-Mules, Led-Horses, and, particularly, my*

own charging Horse, whose Furniture was very magnificent, my Costs amounted to more than I chuse, at present, to mention. Thus prepared, we only waited for the Arrival of the next *Flanders* Mail to tell us, that our Brethren had begun the Operations abroad, that we might then immediately have open'd our Trenches here at home; when lo, to our great Mortification, we were assured that, instead of *Action*, the Army had gone into *Winter-Quarters*; so that I myself am fairly saddled, instead of my Horse, with all the Cost of Trappings, rich Furniture, &c. But, however, my Comfort is; they dare not laugh at me; because there are *some* much greater than myself in the same Scrape.

I am, SIR, at present,
Your assured humble Servant,
GEORGE BELLUM.

Common Sense, Jan. 8. N^o 308.

Of all the comendramatical Inconspicencies, and incoherent Images that ever arose from a sick Stomach and a weak Head, very few have come up to the following; tho' I confess (says Mr. Common Sense) sometimes the Man seems to me to dream with his Eyes broad open.

To Mr. COMMON SENSE.

SIR,

I Have lately had a strange Farce play'd in my Brains while I slept; I wish you would please to interpret it for me, or if you cannot, or will not give me a Cast of your Art, I desire you will publish it; perhaps some Adept in this Science may find out the Meaning of the Vision, of which I confess myself to be totally ignorant.

I was the other Night lifted up in my Imagination, and seated on the Summit of a Mountain very high, and from whence I enjoy'd the Prospect of a very beautiful and fruitful Country beneath me, which, while I was contemplating with great Satisfaction, behold, my Pleasure was interrupted with the martial Noise of Armies and military Musick, when, looking down on my right Hand, I was surpris'd with the Sight of two Armies in Battalia, oppos'd, and on the Point of joining Battle: They were call'd as I observ'd in their different Standards, by the Names of the *Patriarchiffs* and the *Cherolites*: The Signal was given, the War began, engaged, the Battle was doubtful, and maintain'd so for some Time; the General of each Side did their Duty well, while Victory was in Suspence; but so soon as one Side gave Way, which was the Army of the *Cherolites*, their General in Chief, seized with sudden Pannick, quitted the Field, and left his Lieutenant to make good his Retreat.

what Manner he could. This Defenter of a General, who had govern'd long with Success, and was the Chief of the *Chrusolites*, fled immediately to the High Priest of the Sun, and falling before him on his Knees implored his Protection and Guaranty; methought this same High Priest was *Generalissimo* of both Armies, tho' I knew not how to reconcile it, and that his Vestments were partly sacerdotal and partly military; his outward Garment was a Robe of Purple; and underneath a Tunic and a Cope, and a Coat of Mail; his Loin were girded with a very broad and sharp Scymitar, and on his Head he wore a bright Helmet, and a large Plume: It seem'd to me that he could extend his Arms to an extraordinary Length; in his right Hand he held a long Wand which had the peculiar Nature of the *divining Wand*, and, whenever used for that Purpose, pointed of its own Accord to Mines of Gold and Silver in whatever Part of the Earth they lay concealed; on his left Arm he bore a *Shield of impenetrable Adamant*; which had a magnetick Virtue to draw out of the Earth the Treasures which the Wand pointed out; instead of the Priestly *Urim and Thummim*, there were to be seen on his Breast, beneath his Coat of Mail, these Characters *TORUPHOBEIA*. The General now consulted the High Priest about clapping up a Peace, as after the Loss of a Battle it is the first Thing the beaten Party consult; he told him he was sure that the Chief of the *Patriarchists* would, if they were properly apply'd to, become staunch *Chrusolites*. They were immediately properly applied to, and the Leader and several of the Chiefs were suddenly reconciled to Preferment, and became in a Moment thorough *Chrusolites*: And now, I own it, I was much astonished at the Sight, I saw them instantly change their Characters, their Habits turn'd immediately from a *bright Azure*, the Regimental Colours of the Chiefs of the *Patriarchists*, into a dull muddy Yellow, the Liver, Time out of Mind, of the *Chrusolites*, a Colour exactly resembling that which the solar Beams reflect from a black Cloud, and it appeared to me, that not only their Vestments, but their very Features were immediately changed; and not only this, but to their great Shame and Misfortune, they were immediately appointed the Generals of the defeated *Battalia*; this Mixture I thought very odd, however so it was, and it was observed, that these new Converts, like those in Religion, became more inveterate than any against those of their own former Persuasion, and fought with a more uncommon Rancor and Ardor against them, than when they were the Generals of the *Patriarchists* before; however, the War was renewed, and the *Patriarchists* battled it again and again, but, ever after their first Defeat, without any

considerable Success: If you ask what was the Cause of Quarrel, we are told, both Sides accused one another mutually of several Crimes; the *Patriarchists* accused their Enemies of being Idolaters and Worshipers of Gold, and that they had a Design to make the High Priest so tall, that they should never be able to live but under his Shadow: The *Chrusolites* laugh'd, and told them, they were mighty silly, a Parcel of ignorant Country Poutes, who durst pretend to talk of Virtue at this Time of Day, and that they did not know the World. But the whole Truth of this Matter, as it appeared to me was, that the Party to whom the Chief Priest lent at any Time the Use of his Wand and his Shield, must be invincible; for I observ'd, that after every Defeat, the *Chrusolites* were perpetually at Work with the *divining Wand and Shield*:—They were at that Instant very busy, when—I awake—and was prevented from dreaming my Dream out: But however, if it should ever join again, tho', they say, second Parts are never good, I will send you the Sequel of the Farce.

Your dreaming Friend,

ONEIROCRITOS.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 8. N^o 744.

The Humours of Sign-Painting.

MR. SPECTATOR,

THE other Day going down *Ludgate-Street*, several People were gazing at a very splendid Sign of *Q. Elizabeth*, which, by far, exceeded all the other Signs in the Street, the Painter having shewn a masterly Judgment, and the Carver and Gilder much Pomp and Splendor: It rather look'd like a Capital Picture in a Gallery, than a Sign in the Street.

This Accident excited some Considerations on the Signs in general, and, on Observation, I found your Predecessor's Scheme of having the Signs under proper Regulation, would be highly necessary. The late King of France did not think it beneath his Dignity to reduce the Sign Posts in *Paris* to an Uniformity and moderate Size. It were to be wish'd, the great Irregularity, so visible in the Streets of *London*, were regulated by publick Authority. It may be every where observ'd, what expensive Articles these must be; and if this Humour, of having very fine Signs, prevails, it will be a considerable Drawback to a young Fellow at first setting up, especially if he has a great Spirit and a small Fortune. In these Kind of Observations, an odd one surpriz'd me, which was, where-ever I turn'd my Eyes they were dazzled with Gold, and I could not walk a dozen Yards without having my Head cover'd with it. These Signs are more frequent

quent than any other; but tho' they are very pompous and magnificent, they are very ill design'd and unnatural; the City Painters, in their Use of Lacker and Leaf-Gold, having consulted Ostentation before Propriety. As without the last, there can be no Elegance, I was offended to see Trees, Fruits, Flowers, and every Thing metamorphos'd into a new Appearance. Who would not expect to see the Leaves of a Tree green, a Rose with a faint Blush of Crimson? Or is it not absurd to see Knives, Axes, Scissars and Saws represented in a Metal which can bear no Edge? Nor less is it to see Golden Fish, Golden Legs, Golden Perriwigs, and Golden Leather Bottles? Some Genius's will have a Golden Cheese, others Sugar Loaves of Gold: I have seen a Golden Half Moon instead of a Silver one; and I believe some Men have Tons of Gold over their Doors, who are not worth an Ounce of Silver within. — Golden Rings, Crowns, Sceptres, and such are proper enough; but to gild every Object without Distinction, would make a Foreigner think that all our Painters had the Fate of *Midas*, and turn'd whatever they touch'd to Gold.

On communicating these Thoughts to a Friend, in Return he gave me his: As for your critical Remarks, says he, they are just enough in Point of Painting; but if you consider the Range of Signs for the Intent they were put up, their Gilding is not so absurd; they are Tokens of the Wealth within their Shops: I never shall think there can be too much Gold in the City; and give me Leave to add a Pun — that *Gold* is always a good Sign. TIM. ODDWAY.

I cannot but approve the conclusive Pun (says Mr. *Spectator*) which I think a compleat Defence for Sign-Gilding in London: But besides that Particular in Sign-Painting, to the curious Passenger there are several other ingenious Devices and emblematick Depictments, which would afford him Contemplation and Diversion. In Ben *Johnson's* Play of the *Alchemist* he introduces *Abel Dragger* coming to *Farr*, who represents a Conjuror, not only to denote his Name, but bring him Custom; which by a Conundrum of a *Bell* and a *Rug*, and a *Dog* growling *Er*, is most ingeniously devis'd. I have in my Walks seen some humble Imitators of *Abel*: What a fertile Genius must the Man have who divides his Sign into two Compartments, in one he paints K. *Henry's* Head, in the other a *Fish* and a round white *Ball*; but all the Jest would be lost, if he did not under them paint *Henry Whiting*. Mrs. *Salmon* at the *Salmon* has been long famous. Some hang up their own Heads for a Sign, as did *Lebeck* and *Brown*, to shew that they in their Art of *Cookery* were as great Men as your *Eugens* and *Marlbrough's*.

in the Art of War. Some denote their Education, Profession and Temper, on the Outside of their House: The *Three Merry Draymen*, and the *Three Jolly Butchers*, have no doubt drawn in many of each Fraternity, who might have stopp'd at the *Crown* or the *King's Head*. I have not Time to recollect or enumerate many other Things of this Nature; I shall only add, that there is a *Satirical Colour-man* near St. *Giles's* Church, who has on his Sign made a *Satire* on the whole *Fair Sex*, by drawing on it a well-dress'd genteel Lady, but without a Head, and under her is written,

THE GOOD WOMAN.

I shall conclude the Whole, that I think there was never greater Encouragement given to Sign-Painting, so that the Artists in *Harp-Alley* must mend their Hand, or they will have only the Business of Chandlers-Shops and Dairy-Cellars. By the Undertakers long Scenes of Funerals, and some *Conversation Pieces* I have lately seen, I should not be surpris'd to hear Monsieur *Vanloo* employ'd in giving a *Portrait*, or Mr. *Hayman* a *History-Piece*.

Craftsman, Jan. 15. N° 864.

Our Conduct in relation to the War with Spain, how to be accounted for.

WHEN the Body of the Nation were earnest for a War with Spain, the pompous Lists of our Navy, the Numbers and Gallantry of our Seamen, the Vastness of our Revenues, and the Recollection of our past Exploits, in a Manner turn'd our Heads, and we thought we had nothing to do, but to go in Quest of the Enemy, in order to conquer. But we never once imagined, that, tho' we declared War, we should never fight: We were still such Dopes, as to continue our Trust in the Hands of those, who had already betray'd it, and ridiculously flatter'd ourselves that they would, at last, espouse the Cause of their Country in earnest, and retrieve the Honour of Great Britain, tho' thereby they ratify'd their own Disgrace. In this Belief, we not only comply'd with all the Cravings of those in Power, without dropping the least Doubt of their Fidelity, nay, without seeming to entertain any Doubt at all; but as if we had agreed to purchase a Peace with the Minister, and a War with Spain together.

More than one Pamphlet hath been publish'd, expressly to point out Great Britain's Mistakes, in the Conduct of this War; but surely this was the greatest, as being the Parent of all the rest.

Had we cast our Eyes backward, as well as forward, we had discover'd abundant Reason, for not being so over-credulous; we had,

had, on the contrary, easily gather'd, that he who had so obstinately oppos'd a War, not only in Contempt of the Judgment, but in Defiance of the Resentment of the whole Nation, would be far from wishing it Success, and, consequently, would make but very feeble Efforts to render it successful. A Shew of War, by way of Issue for the Supplies, and Pretence for farther Levies, was the utmost to be hoped from him. But, as to any real and effectual Services, such as we put ourselves in Arms to obtain, nothing short of Infatuation could induce us to expect them from that Quarter.

Peace! Peace! Peace! upon any Terms, had been the Cry within Doors, and the Echo of his Creatures without, from the Time that the Nation first demand'd Vengeance upon their Enemies; and in order to silence our Merchants, when they complain'd of their insupportable Losses, they were not only reproach'd for carrying on an illicit Trade, but, in Papers known to be under the Influence and Direction of the Minister, the Conduct of Spain was publicly justify'd. In the same Papers, likewise, our Eagerness to enter into a War, was sometimes declaim'd against, sometimes ridiculed, and always represented as flowing from national Pride, Prejudice, Faction, any Thing but right Reason, sound Policy, or even common Sense.

Was it then to be supposed, that he, who had thus industriously labour'd to stave off this War, who had publicly wash'd his Hands of all Concern in it, and took Care to be absent, when it was resolv'd upon and declared; was it to be supposed, I say, that he would, at once, adopt the Child of the People, and, by suffering it to thrive under his Care, give the Lie to his whole Conduct, for so many Years before?

Is it not easy to see, that every prosperous Step which had been taken in the Course of the War, would have done Honour to those who insist'd on the Rupture, and reflected Shame and Disgrace on him, who had, till then, been the grand Obstacle to the Prayers of his injured Country?

Here, then, we have the Clue to that crooked Maze of Policy, in which we have been so long wandering. This accounts for the sending Admiral Vernon away, without a Body of Land-Forces, and that he was forced to plead rather the Spirit, than the Letter of his Orders, to justify an Action to the Ministry, for which he was applauded by all the rest of the World. This accounts for Embargoes, Impresses, and all the other study'd Discouragements thrown upon our Commerce; the utter Neglect of our Coasts; the Time consumed in building, instead of buying, Twenty-Gun Ships, for that most necessary Service; the flagrant Expedient of

sending raw, and almost undisciplin'd Troops, instead of Veterans, to the *West-Indies*, and the dispatching such ambiguous Orders to our Fleet in the Bay of *Cadix*, as left the Seas open to the Enemy, and, by a second Escape, enabled them not only to secure their own Colonies, but to endanger ours. This accounts likewise for the Squadrons of first, second and third Rate Ships sent out only to beat the Seas, and be number'd in Lists as Guard-Ships for the Security of our Trade; the rash Attack on *Cartagena*; the Wild-Goose Chase in the *South-Seas*, and all the other warlike Frolics, which have served only to exhaust our Purles, consume our Men, weary out our Patience, and expose our Conduct.

With whatever Justice and Reason, then, we contended for the War, we departed from the one, and disappointed ourselves of the other, when we submitted the Conduct of it to those who had a visible Interest in rendering it burdensome and ineffectual.

But, that our Admiral is returned, that our Land-Forces are consumed, that it seems to be held no longer practicable to make such Acquisitions in the *West-Indies*, as might make us Amends for our Losses, and serve to secure us from future Dangers, cannot, however, furnish out any Matter of Triumph to our domestick Adversaries; since it is apparent these Misfortunes do not so much take their Rise from the Nature of the War itself, as the shameful Management of it, for which they only are answerable.

Common Sense, Jan. 22. N^o 310.

OF FLATTERY and FLATTERERS.

THE great Roman Historian, *Tacitus*, who very well understood human Nature, says, *Pessimum Genus Inimicorum laudantes; our Flatterers are our worst Enemies*: The Reasons are plain; as these Foes always act under the specious Appearance of our Friends and Admirers, they do in a Manner steal us from ourselves, and by sapping our Understandings, and dressing us in false and gaudy Colours, make us conceive ourselves to be the Things, which they have represented to us we are; they work up every darling Vice and Folly that they find within us into an imagin'd Virtue; and when they have succeeded thus far, they bend the Knee before these Idols of their own raising, and live luxuriously on the Fruit of their Adulation.

This is but a broken and an unfinished Sketch of the Character of a Flatterer; let us then consider a little the Nature of this Vice, and what Creatures are most liable to be caught thus by their own Sufficiency, (for that is ever the Case) and of what Kind the Seducers are.

As the Creatures we call *Parasites* always discover a Lowness, a despicable Little-ness of Mind that almost divests them of Humanity, and throws them down to the brute Creation, so we may observe even among Animals, the greatest Flatterers are the minutest in their outward Forms, as if Nature intended, when she gave them not Muscle and Vigour to support themselves by their exterior Agility and Strength, that they should live upon their Wits, and supply themselves by their *Fawning*, with what they had not Force enough to obtain by any other Means. Among the minutest of these Minutes are Flies of all Sorts, Monkeys, Parrots, Lap-dogs, Spaniels, Jackalls, &c. these all live at the Tables of the Great, and are their superfluous or supernumerary Ticklers. Flies are Flatterers free of all Houses, they buzz in every Ear, and sip out of every Cup: The Monkey chatters, grins, and mimicks, and plays a thousand Tricks to please his Master: The Lap-dog is the Flatterer of the *Ruelle*, and, by Nature a Churl, insults every one with his Voice and his Teeth, except *Madam Vanity*, his Lady, whom he licks and kisses: The Spaniel ranges the Field, springs the Game, delights the Sportsman, takes his beating cheerfully, fawns and is sed: The Jackall, who may be said to be the Tip-top of all these, even a Court Flatterer, as he is *Purveyor-General* to his *Sovereign Lord the Lion*, has a good Nose, and points the Prey; the Monarch gluts himself with the Venison his little Servant procures, and the Minister is amply rewarded by his dining after him. Travellers tell us there is a little Creature call'd the *Ichnemion*, who is *Parasite* to the Crocodile; his Business is to clean his Master's Teeth, and his Perquisites are the Carnage he finds there. But let us leave these *Animalcula* and go a little higher, let us take a View of the Flatterers and the Flatter'd in the human Species. It is the peculiar, the proper Business of these *Ear-wards* to apply to the Passions of their *Pupils*, (for I think they may be call'd so without Impropriety;) these Sycophants must take all Shapes, they must be Pimps, Cooks, Lawyers, Physicians, Parsons, Politicians, Poets, &c. as the Nature of the Service shall from Time to Time require.

Flattery is the Food of Fools, says the Proverb; but daily Experience informs us, it is the Food of wise Men too: Tho' some Complexions are by Nature, others by Knowledge, more hardly to be impress'd by this Vice; yet, at some Times, and in some Parts, every Man is open. Our *Shakespeare*, that great Master of Nature, makes *Decius* (* in the Conspiracy Scene) answer *Cassius*, who doubts whether they shall be able to persuade *Cæsar* to come forth to the Capitol that Day;

* *Tragedy of Julius Cæsar*,

— never fear that,
I can o'erflow him, for he loves to hear
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes,
Lions with toils, and man with flattery:
But when I tell him, he bates flatterers,
He says he does; — being then most flattered.

A This was a Thrust not to be parried by the great Victor himself: But this subtle Flattery can only be practis'd by Men of Genius and Parts; and upon Men of as great or superior Talents; but when it does take Place, there is hardly any Antidote to be found to this Poison; this *Circæan Cup*, thus administred, turns *Demi-Gods* and *Heroes* into Brutes and Monsters.

B How very careful then should great and wise Men be, not to be intoxicated with this Poison? And now let us see how low a great Man, who designs to turn Flatterer himself, may fall; surely the most perfect Piece of Eloquence that ever came from the Mouth of Man stands at this Hour, and will for ever remain an Evidence of the Necessity of guarding against this Folly: I mean that Oration of *Cicero* address'd to *Cæsar* on the Behalf of *Marcellus*. Who can read his Words, and not be mov'd with Astonishment at the shining Abilities of that accomplish'd Orator? Who can reflect, and not without the deepest Concern behold this great Patron and Defender of the Liberty of the Roman People, bending before, and supplicating the Invader of that very Liberty, and condescending to flatter him with the same Lips that destroy'd *Catiline*?

Craftsman, Jan. 22. N^o 865.

Of the Abuse of Authority in Courts of Justice.

E NEXT to the Imposition of Grievances and Oppressions, under the Name of *Laws*, the Abuse of Authority, in Courts of Justice, is one of the greatest Calamities that can befall a free People. That any such detestable Practice, at present, subsists, I am far from affirming; but that it has formerly subsisted, almost in every Reign alike, is manifest from every State-Trial upon Record, in which Power was to be complimented with the Life of a Subject, who had Sense to feel Oppression, or Spirit to oppose it.

Thus Sir *Walter Raleigh* was made an infamous Sacrifice to the Resentment of the *Spaniards*, his inveterate Enemies. Thus Lieutenant-Colonel *Lilburne*, who had fought for his Country, under the Banners of the Parliament, was try'd for his Life, under the Usurpation of *Cromwell*, for writing in the Defence of Liberty, and had the Weight of the whole twelve Judges employ'd to sink him at his Trial; tho' he had the Spirit and Address to support himself against them all,

and made so noble and obstinate a Defence, that neither Threats, or Rewards, could prevail on his Jury to bring him in Guilty. Thus Mr. Pen, the Quaker, was prosecuted for a Riot, only for preaching at the Door of his Meeting, which he was hindered from entering by a Guard of Soldiers; and, tho' he likewise made a Shift to escape, the most arbitrary Practices imaginable were used to prevent it; he himself being refused to be heard in his own Defence, his Jury almost starved to compel them to bring in such a Verdict as the Court pleased, and afterwards fined and imprisoned for refusing to be perjured. Thus honest Colledge, the Protestant Joiner, and the unhappy Mr. Cornish, one of the Sheriffs of London, were, at different Times, made the Victims of this shocking Prostitution. Thus fell the amiable Lord Russell, the heroic Sydney, and, almost, the whole Multitude of devoted Innocents, who were butcher'd by inhuman Jeffries, to glut with Vengeance, a sanguinary and inexorable Prince.

One abandon'd Judge may do more Mischief than a whole standing Army; open Force we can, and dare oppose; but Injustice, or Persecution in Law-Proceedings, are so doubly, and trebly sanctify'd, that the Sufferer must not even presume to complain.

'Tis true, we have the Benefit of a *Habeat Corpus* Act, to prevent the Continuance of an arbitrary Imprisonment; but a Case may be of so much Consequence, and a Judge so scrupulous, that a whole Term may escape, and the Prisoner be left just where he was before; we have likewise the Assistance of Counsel; but all their Arguments may be over-ruled; and tho' the most trifling Circumstances are of Weight in the Scale of the Crown, *Magna Charta* itself may be held but as a Feather, in that of the Prisoner; and, in special Cases, Ways and Means may be found to make even a Jury but a Noise of Wax, to be turn'd and twist'd just as the Court pleases. We have, moreover, had a Revolution, which was set on Foot, and accomplish'd, not only to remove the Grievances, the Nation then groan'd under, but to re-establish our Liberties on a Foundation, that Time itself shall not be able to demolish, or undermine. But, whatever were the Views, Consequences may not be altogether suitable; and, tho' we have now the Happiness of a Prince, a Senate, and a Ministry, who make it their Pleasure, Interest, and Glory, to act purely and simply for the Commonwealth, apart from any Self-Gratifications whatever; yet this golden Scene may not always last, and some future Pharaoh may arise who knew not Joseph.

'Tis the Advice of *Machiavel*, That who-

ever would change the Constitution of a State, should keep, as much as possible, to the old Forms. For then the People, seeing the same Officers, the same Formalities, Courts of Justice and other outward Appearances, are insensible of the Alteration, and believe themselves in Possession of their old Government.

A Now, Sir, I am inclined to believe, that, if any ambitious, or mercenary Minister, in future Times, should incline to try this Experiment on us, 'twill be on this subtil *Florentine's* Foundation. Our Histories abound with Instances of both Favourites and their Masters ruin'd, by arrogantly producing the Yoke, and imperiously asserting, 'twas our Duty to put it on; we are therefore to conclude, that if their Wrecks will not induce their Successors to act with more Uprightness, and Fidelity, for our Sakes, 'twill at least caution them to conduct their Designs with greater Care and Prudence for their own. — The Application of this takes in rather too large a Field for me to expatiate upon at present, and I shall limit myself to my first Point, the Abuse of Authority in Courts of Justice only.

C Cases of Property, between Man and Man, are but Trifles, in Comparison to those which relate to Liberty, Pains and Penalties, Honour and Life. In these, an Injury to the meanest Briton, is an Injury to the whole Nation; for Iniquities in Law, become Precedents; and what we are Spectators of To-day, To-morrow we may suffer in Person. In short, Law may be made the most comprehensive Snare of the State; and only to be obnoxious to a vindictive Minister, may be Guilt enough to entangle the most Innocent, beyond the Possibility of an Escape. What thinking Man does not tremble to reflect, that his Life is at the Mercy of any two Russians, who may be hired to swear it away? That the most meritorious Writing may be tortured into a Libel, tho' the Contents are ever so true, or ever so important, to the Welfare, Glory, or Safety of one's native Country? That Evidences, Advocates, Juries, and every other Requisite, are seldom wanting to defeat any Right, or effect any Wrong? And that, in Case we should surmount all these Difficulties and Dangers, *Noli Prosequi*, Indemnifications, &c. are standing Screens to preserve the most abandon'd of human Kind, from the punishment they so notoriously deserve?

F These and a thousand more tragick Incidents, being what we, or our Posterity may be one Day liable to, I thought it my Duty to lay this slight Sketch before the Publick; that, every one being alarm'd, all may learn to beware.

JOVE'S MASTER-PIECE.

ONCE *Jove*, the fire of gods and men,
 (The muses say not where nor when)
 Curious his utmost skill to try,
 And shew his ingenuity,
 With plastick fingers form'd a mold,
 Wondrous to see, of burnish'd gold;
 And culling out the finest clay,
 Soon cast a nymph, as bright as day.
 Proportion just, and symmetry,
 In ev'ry limb, and feature lie!
 Enamur'd of his work, the god
 In silent admiration stood:
 Whilst love shot swift thro' ev'ry vein,
 With fierce desire, and pleasing pain.
 At length, he cries! I rage, I burn,
 I feel my former flames return,
 The symptoms too too well I know!
 But sure I never lov'd as now.
 My pulse so quick did never beat;
 I never felt such scorching heat.
 Fool that I was to work my ruin,
 Ingenious to my own undoing!
 For if dame *Juno* sees this lass,
 Her radiant eyes, her charming face:
 Tho' I shou'd swear by awful *Styx*,
 She'll think I'm playing o'er old tricks,
 Will rant, and scold with discord fell,
 And turn this heaven to a hell.
 And with good reason, for I vow,
 I ne'er saw one so fair till now.
 Against me *Venus* too will rise
 With blubber'd cheeks, and tearful eyes;
 Judging from this bright creature's mien,
 That I design her beauty's queen.
 He paus'd—and look'd—and look'd again,
 And seem'd in agonizing pain,
 Till rousing all his strength, he said,
 Shall *Jove* be conquer'd by a maid?
 Shall heaven's highest, greatest god,
 Who shakes the orbit with a nod,
 A forc'd, unwilling victim prove,
 And fall a sacrifice to love?
 Forbid it, majesty, and pride—
 Forbid it, virtue—then he cry'd,
 O glorious conquest worthy me!
 O painful, hard-won victory!
 'Tis truly godlike to refrain,
 And o'er ourselves triumphant reign.
 Tho' much I question if I cou'd,
 When youth enflam'd my wanton blood,
 So great a self-denial show,
 And such a sweet intrigue forego.
 But since it is to keep the peace,
 And all th' ethereal realms at ease:
 Hence let th' enchanting beauty go,
 To captivate the world below.
 He spoke—and in a cloud convey'd
 To *Towy's* side the blooming maid:
 Where with unrival'd sway she reigns
 The toast of all the love-sick swains.
 So fair a nymph the sons of men
 Ne'er saw—nor ever shall again.

For *Jove* reflecting in his mind
 On all the foibles of mankind,
 And fearing lest they shou'd adore
 The heaven-dwelling pow'rs no more,
 If such love-darting females shou'd
 Frequent the plain, or haunt the wood,
 But all their off'rings, and esteem,
 Their vows, and pray'rs transfer to them;
 In prudence hurl'd the mold away,
 To where unsathom'd chaos lay.

The GARTER.

LATE has the ladies wardrobe been
 Of much poetick wit the scene,
 And every different part of dress
 Has sent its poet to the press.
 The *Fan* a glowing prelate fir'd,
 And with fierce heat his breast inspir'd.
 The *Girdle*, *Waller's* head has bound;
 And will do whilst the sun goes round.
 Here might I quote too, him that wrote,
 Important charge, the *Petticoat*;
 Nor thought the *Patten*, a machine
 For e'n a *Muse's* foot too mean.
 But when the *Hoop* has thus prevail'd,
 Has the fair *Garter* hung conceal'd,
 That it alone unsung should be,
 And not make part o'th' harmony?
 Forbid it, bards! if e'er you were
 The *Muses* friends, who ladies are,
 And can't but look on this neglect,
 As mark of greatest disrespect:
 What can this silence else suppose!
 But that they never ty'd their *bosom*,
 Chaunting their soft harmonious peals,
 With *stockings* down about their heels.

It cannot be! there are, I wist,
Garters of worsted, silk, and list.
 Didn't *John* give *Jane* a worsted pair,
 Which nine-pence cost last *Maudlin-Fair*?
 Where he unluck'ly chanc'd to view
 Her taper leg, and stocking blue:
 Fain wou'd the curious swain have spy'd,
 Where the dear girl his present ty'd;
 But all in vain! swains ne'er must know
 Whether above knee, or below.
 I've heard say too, I know not when,
 Amongst profound and learned men,
 That *Horace* in like case should say:
Nec scire fas est omnia.

When *Edward England's* scepter sway'd,
Edward the third, I should have said;
 At court one jovial holy-day,
 The nobles brisk, the ladies gay;
 Musick and dancing fir'd each part,
 Swift mov'd the leg, quick beat the heart.
 Just in the middle of a tune
 Of *minuet*, or of *rigadoon*;
 Which of the two most authors doubt,
 Nor have I time to make it out:
 A *Garter* dropt, they all agree,
 From a fair countess' bended knee.
 The king with th' odd adventure pleas'd,
 Stoop'd low, and quick the *trophy* seiz'd.

Let this the badge of knighthood be,
This the reward of chivalry,
He said: Her face the countess veil'd,
And in a blush her pride conceal'd.

But if, now I've my verses said,
Ill thoughts should rise in critics head,
Hear but the Garter's own defence:
Honi soit qui mal y pense.

VERSES sent in a Letter to a Friend in the
Country, who desired some Poetry from me.

WHILE you, my *Florio*, breathe un-
tainted air,
And to the *Muse*-inviting shades repair;
Immers'd in smoke, stunn'd with perpetual
noise,

In vain I strive to tune my harsh, hoarse voice.
Yet since you bid,—familiar verse I write,
Verse which no *Muse*, nor any *Grace* indite:
Art's nice retouches don't expect to find;
Just as each thought springs bubbling on my
mind,

To thee it flows with native freedom bold,
Such as our friendship will not have con-
troul'd, [cold,
For friendship without freedom must be
How can that mind with warm affections burn,
Whose studied diction must each period turn?
In lays so wrote, tho' pompous thoughts may
rise,

And rhetoric's gay flowers strike the eyes,
Invention, diction, numbers all may join,
To make the piece with labour'd beauties
shine;

So let it shine—but with a glow-worm's ray,
It ne'er can warm, can melt, can waft the
soul away.

Give me the *Muse* with happy boldness taught,
To soar in all the liberty of thought;
That dares from stiff, cold, awkward rules
depart, [art."

"And snatch a *Grace* beyond the reach of
Cou'd I but boast a real poetick fire,
Such as I fain would feel, but oft admire;
Such as in *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Milton* glows,
And paints their thoughts as lively as they
rose;

Oh could I in the strong expression rise,
And my whole breast lay open to the eyes;
Then friendship's charming force might claim
the song,

And all its pow'rs expanding tune my tongue:
Then might I have to flying sounds confid'
The vast idea rolling o'er the mind;
Describ'd how bright it burns, how pure its
flame,

And to what height its joys exalt our frame.
But since to me the partial *Muse* denies,
To speak what raptures in my bosom rise,
Fain would I tune the song to easier themes,
To hills, or plains, or woods, or purling streams.

When *Maro*'s youthful *Muse* essay'd to sing
Of kings, and battles, *Phæbus* clip'd his wing;
He bends to rural scenes his lower flight,
The rural scenes a consul's ear invite.
Such scenes * as those which late impress'd
my sight,

Inspiring all the softest, calm delight.
When from the downy hills where *Rossion* lies
In covert breathing of the purest skies,
The wide-extended champion met my view,
With one vast landscape of a various hue.
Here springs the verdant grass, close by appears
The blooming pea, there wave the golden ears;
No banks, no hedges rise to bound the eye,
But all in pleasing, gay confusion lie.
Or when I trac'd the banks so us'd to song,
Where laurel'd *Cam* slow-winding glides
along, [stream,

Fond of the *Muse*'s seats that crown his
And in proud silence feasts himself with fame.
Oh how my fancy warm'd, my bosom glow'd!
While at each step poetick ground I trod.

Here in this smiling mead might *Spenser* raise
His youthful voice, and tune his rustick lays.
Here o'er the flood where the green osier
floats, [notes:

With *David*'s praise might *Cowley* swell his
† Where that fair college lifts its stately head,
And views the spacious walks beneath it spread;
Thro' whose thick-woven trees the day scarce
plays, [rays,

Painting green darkness with its trembling
In concert all around the feather'd choir,
May oft have join'd the song of *Dryden*, or
of *Prior*.

Oh how the prospect rises to my mind,
Struggling for vent ten thousand thoughts I
find.

But—to the task unequal, I resign,
And wish the graces of thy song were mine.
STRATO.

Pious Rules for Daily Practice.

SOON as the morn salutes your eyes,
And from sweet sleep refresh'd you rise,
Think on the Author of the light,
And praise him for that glorious sight;
His mercy infinite implore,
His goodness infinite adore.

At noon, of what you then partake,
An off'ring of thanksgiving make;
Nor of the creatures for your use,
Be too luxuriously profuse;
For temp'rance, when with prudence join'd,
Brings health of body, peace of mind.

Take not at night the least repose,
E'er you to heav'n your soul disclose,
Consider how you've spent the day,
And for divine protection pray;
For you no blessing can expect,
If you to ask it do neglect.

F 2

PIALNI

* This was wrote in Summer last.

† Trinity-College.

PSALMI 55 Paraphrasis Poetica,

MAGNE Deus cæli, quos fundo è pectore questus

Audi, nec durâ respue mente preces.
Cernis ut insultant hostes me voce minati,
Lingua tumens viro verba prebrofa vomit.
Cor trepidat, mœsta ante oculos versatur imago
Mortis, & attonito membra pavore labant.
Hinc tristes imo gemitus de pectore duco,
Frænaque do lingue liberiora mœre.

O mea si turgent magnum suspiria Numen,
Muter ut in pennas, casta columba, tuas!
Protinus aligeris raperer super æthera velis,
Despicere me tuas, Eure tremende, minas.
Bella gerant venti, crebris micet ignibus æther,
Horrida nil metuam fulmina missa polo.
O Deus alme, viros dextrâ malè perde scelestos,

Qui vexant urbem nocte dieque dolis;
Nocte dieque urbis qui circum mœnia cingunt,
Quis comes it cædes, vis, furor, ira, nefas.
Non me vel linguis hostes læsere vel armis,
(Illorum poteram probra vel arma pati,)
At tu chare comes, nimium mihi chare, salutis

Spes quondam, vitæ præsidiumque mœre.
O quam dulce fuit mihi tecum incedere, tecum
Quam mihi dulce fuit visere templa Dei?
O precor accipiat mors improvisa scelestos,
Artifices vivos obrue, terra, doli.

Ast ego, supremum, tendens ad sidera palmas,
Ante aras, Numen nocte dieque colam.
Audiet Omnipotens quos fundo è pectore questus,

Hostes victrici diruet ille manu.
Mille cadent dextrâ, morientur mille sinistrâ,
Prædaque erunt canibus mortua membra seris.

[lestos,
Suppliciis sine fine premes, Deus alme, sce-
Qui violant legis jura tremenda tuæ;
Qui scilicet simulant affectus mentis amicæ
Pace, sed evolvunt pectore triste nefas:
Cor spirat fera bella, serat sermo ensis adinstar,
Dum rivus blando lacteus ore fluit.

At tu fide Deo, mea mens, tu fide supremo
Numine, qui gressus diriget usque tuos.
Ante diem artifices cladis fraudisque peribunt,
Sed mihi semper eris turris ævena, Deus.

Bristol, Jan. 1. JOSIAH THORNFORD.

The MUSICAL PATRONAGE. Extempore.

AS the nine tuneful Nymphs, and the
warbler Apollo, [low;
Lay basking near Pindus, all in a green hol-
Each a fav'rite wou'd take, and indulge him
their smile, [lisse.
From among the musicians of Albion's fam'd

The god pitch'd on HANDEL (who else
shou'd he chuse?) [MUSE,
And eight other masters had each his bright
There remain'd only CHLOE, who nice in her
choice, [* BOYCE.
At once the god fix'd it, by pointing to

The BOWER.

To the Tune of Blow blow: In Imitation of
Shakespear.

1.
BLOW, blow, thou summer's breeze,
O gently fan the trees,
That form yon fragrant bower,
Where Anna, loveliest maid,
On nature's carpet laid,
Enjoys the evening hour.

2.
Hence, hence, ye objects foul,
The beetle, bat, and owl,
The hagworm, newt, and toad:
But fairy elves unseen
May gambol o'er the green,
And circle her abode.

3.
Shed, shed, thy sweetest beams
In party-colour'd streams,
Thou fount of heat and light:
No, no, withdraw thy ray,
Her eyes effuse a day,
As kind, as warm, as bright.

4.
Breathe, breathe, thy incense, May,
Ye flowers your homage pay
To one more fair and sweet:
Ye opening rose-buds, shade,
With fragrance twine her head,
Ye lilies kiss her feet.

5.
Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
With tinkling gurgles fill
The mazes of the grove;
And shou'd thy murmuring stream
Invite my love to dream,
O may the dream of love.

6.
Sing, sing, ye feather'd choir,
And melt to fond desire
Her too obdurate breast:
Then in that tender hour,
I'll steal unto the bower,
And teach her to be blest.

Imitated from a favourite Air in COMUS.

Ducite, ab urbe, domum; mea carmina! du-
cite Daphnim, Virg. Ec. 8. 68.

FLY swiftly, ye minutes! till Damon receive
The exquisite raptures Belinda can give:
The

* Mr. Boyce, Composer to his Majesty, Author of the Music of SOLOMON (a beautiful Psalm)
now printing by Subscription.

The tortures of absence—how painful to prove! [love!]
 The transports of meeting—how melting to
 Without my *Belinda* all beauties are vain;
 All musick insipid; all pleasures—a pain;
 O gods! if ye e'er took compassion to save,
 My *Belinda* restore, or destroy what ye gave.
 Z. Z.

AN ACROSTICK.

Merit, like yours, invites each *Muse* to sing;
 And mine, tho' young, unfolds her callow wing,
 Ivals her sisters when they tune your praise;
 O pow'rs! what *Muse* can then refuse her lays?

perfect by nature, destitute of arts,
 Our eyes but view you, and we lose our hearts:

Fitty, discreet, compassionately kind,
 Each charm in person, join'd to each in mind:
apronia, as some angel, we adore,
 Laughing at mortals, whom we lov'd before.
 AMATOR.

MISS PATTY COOPER. A SONG.

SWEET pretty *Patty*, why so coy?
 To your fond lover why so shy?
 Why frowns that face, that's made for joy?
 Why coldly gleams that radiant eye!
 He's like, my fair, a tender flow'r,
 That opens kindly to the sun:
 When frost comes on, with churlish pow'r,
 He shuts, it dies; for ever gone.
 Scolding frowns you check my love;
 But cold disdain will quite destroy:
 And eyes like warming suns will prove,
 And raise a spring of love and joy.
 View the creation round, you'll find,
 Without a smile that nothing charms:
 Duty unsmiling and unkind
 Nor tempts our eye, nor bosom warms.
 Dimpling smiles when waters play,
 When smoothly azur'd smiles the sky,
 Nature's, like a lover, gay;
 Then pleasure fills each heart and eye.
 When ruffling clouds the sky deform,
 And the swoln deep in billows frowns:
 We nurs'd by smiles, soon flies the storm,
 And softer climes with pleasure crowns.
 When the sweet songsters of the boughs
 No more dress out their feather'd pride,
 Or warble out their amorous vows;
 Forgetting love, amaz'd they hide.
 Learn hence by smiles new charms to add;
 Give double lustre to your eyes:
 Kindness your fond lover glad;
 The strongest charm in kindness lies.

ODE for New-Year's-Day, compos'd by Col-
 ley Cibber, Esq; Poet-Laureat to his Ma-
 jesty; and set to Musick by Dr. Green.

Recitative, by Mr. Beard.

GLORY, what art thou? dazzling fire!
 Which slaves revere, and kings desire.

Air, by Mr. Beard.

When wanton ruin, led by thee,
 Invades the rights of liberty;
 When plunder'd princes, and the cries
 Of innocence, thy pride supplies:
 Are these the vaunts that feed thy fame,
 That smiles to see the world in flame?
 Then let the impious *Nero* be,
 For *Rome* consum'd, advanc'd to thee,
 Recitative, by the Rev. Mr. Abbot.
 How then, thou real essence of renown,
 Shall from thy shadow, thy bright form be
 known?

Air, by Mr. Abbot.

To British *Cæsar* turn the eye,
 Around whose sacred brow alone
 True glory shines, while liberty
 With rays reflected gilds his throne!
 There, weak and humbled at his feet,
 Oppression, fraud and insult cower;
 Now fall the crest, abate their heat,
 And for the peace they broke, implore,
 Recitative, by Mr. Beard.

With arm'd invasion to demand anoy,
 To sport with horrors and the groans of war;
 To ravage, waste, and unprovok'd destroy,
 Be that, ambition, thy vain-glorious care!

Duet. by Mess. Beard and Bailey,

To shield the weak,
 To make the proud repine,
 To right the injur'd,
 That, great *George*, be thine.

Air, by Mr. Bailey.

While *Europe* thus, in equal poise,
 Her smiling liberty enjoys;
 Whene'er, with feeble claims, the strong,
 Of rightful realms the weak would wrong;
 To end the strife, *Britannia's* lord
 Shall bear the balance and the sword:
 Such only is our *Cæsar's* view,
 Such only glory can be true.

Chorus.

On thee, great *George*, mankind rely,
 To heal their grief, or swell their joy.

A Description of Winter near the Frigid Zone.
 Out of Virgil's *Geor. Book III.*

NO grafs the widow'd northern climes a-
 dorns,
 Stript of its leafy pride each forest mourns,
 Nor fields, nor vales their desert surface show,
 More ghastly now, oppress'd with hills of snow;
 But a diffusive cold unquestion'd reigns,
 And northern winds breathe winter o'er the
 plains.

Fogs

Fogs too grow bold, and dare the edge of day,
While the pale sun, from his meridian way,
Looks faint on the proud shades, then blushing
speeds

In western waves, to bathe his fiery steeds.
The swiftest streams are cruell'd o'er with ice,
And waves, benumm'd with cold, forget to
rise.

There too where ships once cut the boist'rous
tide, [ly ride.
Insulting wheels are roul'd, and chariots proud-
The furs, grown stubborn, freeze on human
backs,

Vine bloodless falls, tho' wounded by the ax ;
The well a mine of icy crystal bears,
And on the beards dew bobs in hoary tears.
The teeming clouds descend in fleecy snow,
And death and graves at once to beasts bestow.
Here stands an ox clad o'er in frosts, and
there, [pear, }

While just the tops of their high crests ap-
Unusual loads nod on the fainting deer.

None then with hounds did here the stag pursue,
Or trap with nets, or e'er with arrows slew ;
But while, immur'd in snow, they strive in
vain [thrust again,

To force th' unweildy ridge, and pant, and
Close met with swords, they pierce their
yielding breasts, [beasts.

And with loud shouts bear off the conquer'd
Then safe in caves the harden'd hunters lie,
Warm, and at ease, the frosts and storms defy ;
Whole groves are fell'd which eternize the fire,
And, while all night gay sports new mirth in-
spire,

Two genial heats to mend their fate combine,
Fire, and a spicy juice that mocks its rival
wine.

THAME and ISIS.

SO the god *Thame*, as thro' some pond he
glides,

Into the arms of wand'ring *Isis* slides ;
His strength, her softness, in one bed combine,
And both with bands inextricable join :

Now no *Cerulean* nymph, or sea-god, knows
Where *Isis*, or where *Thame*, distinctly flows ;
But with a lasting charm they blend their
streams,

Producing one Imperial river — *Thames*.

On Admiral *VERNON*'s taking his Seat in the
House of Commons.

WHAT S—— would have been thought,
what P—— seem'd,

(For honour lov'd, for patriotism esteem'd)
Be thou in truth, inflexibly the same ;
Retrieve the honour of the patriots name ;
Above ambition's lure, or envy's sting,
Daring to serve your country, serve your king :
So shalt thou thus thy country's hopes fulfil,
And shew in *Vernon* there's a *Briton* still.

TO LELIA. A SONG.

WHEN modest *Lelia*'s downcast eyes
Give token that she loves,
Within my soul what raptures rise !
What joys my bosom proves !

My heaving heart o'ercome with bliss,
Beats quick within my breast ;
Whilst in each warm and eager kiss
My passion is confess'd.

I melt, I pant, with fierce delight,
And languishments unknown !
Such ardours nothing cou'd excite
But *Lelia*'s love alone !

Oh sweetest virgin ! ever shine,
With kind indulgent rays,
Upon a heart so soft as mine,
That all thy truth repays.

My tender soul was form'd for love,
And owns thy sov'reign sway ;
Oh ! let thy smiles the vows approve,
Which at thy feet I pay.

THE TROUBLED FAIR.

SUPPORT me, heav'n ! — Is that the
nymph divine,
Who with celestial splendors wont to shine,
Fair, as the gaudy rainbow's ruddy ray,
Lovely, as light, and like the morning, gay,
Oh still ador'd ! how art thou now estrang'd !
How is thy form eclips'd ! thy glory chang'd !
The gentle bosom heaves with inward woe !
And down those marbled cheeks the filial
sorrows flow !

Where is the cheerful air ? the smiling grace
The lambent lustre of her joyous face ?
The glowing lips, with native crimson, bright
And azure eyes, that sparkled living light ?
Shorn of their beams, those sapphire globes
survey !

Fixt ! dim ! and dark ! and destitute of day !
Her beauties now their shining blossoms shed
And gloomy care rolls mantling round her
head !

Her velvet lips have lost the damask dye !
And on her faded cheek the roses wither'd
lie !

Her bended front, on her white hand reel'd
Speaks loud the sad dejection of her mind.
So, the fair lily, over-charg'd with rain,
Hangs down its heavy head, and sickens
the plain.

Spoken on waking out of a DREAM.

NATURE a thousand ways complains,
A thousand words express her pain ;
But for her laughter has but three,
And very small ones, *ba, ba, be,*

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



THE latter End of last Month we had Accounts from Ireland, that *John Waite*, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank, who went off in May 1741, (see our Mag. for that Year, p. 56.) and for whom a Reward of 500*l.* was offer'd, was apprehended near Dublin, and committed to *Newgate* there. He was taken by one Mr. *Lawless*, formerly Clerk to an Irish Merchant in *Ironmonger-Lane, Cheap-side*.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.

An Express arriv'd at the Admiralty, with the News of the Arrival at the Island of *Sandy* in *Bristol* Channel, of Admiral *Vernon*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Boyne*, from *Jamaica*. She had hazy Weather for several Days, and not having an Observation, that Means mis'd the Channel.

TUESDAY, 4.

From the London Gazettee.

On the 6th of December his Majesty's Ship the *Wolf*, commanded by Captain *Lofting*, being on a Cruise off of *Oporto* and the adjacent Parts, was chased by a Privateer Schooner and three Lug-sail *Barolongos*: Capt. *Lofting* took one of the *Barolongos* with 19 *Spaniards* on board her, and chased the Schooner into *Bayonna* Harbour; he then mann'd the *Barcolongo* Prize, and sent her in Shore after two Sail, which were taken with little Resistance, their Men escaping on Shore. On the 8th Capt. *Lofting* receiving Intelligence of a Privateer's being at *Porto Vedro* with two Prizes, he made for that Port, and after decoying a Pilot on board by hoisting *French* Colours, he run up under those Colours within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town, and then anchor'd alongside the Privateer, and hoisting the proper Colours fir'd both upon her and the Town, where was a Fortification with 24 Pounder, and 300 Soldiers quarter'd in the Place, as the Pilot inform'd him. After an Hour's Firing, the Privateer's Men left her, and got on Shore; upon which Capt. *Lofting* mann'd his Yawl, and took possession of her, and of her two Prizes, a *Gigant* and *Snow*, notwithstanding a continual Fire from the Breastworks on Shore, and carried them off.

THURSDAY, 6.

Admiral *Vernon* landed at *Bristol*, where he was received with the loud Acclamations of the People, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

MONDAY, 10.

Brigadier General *Wentworth*, who landed at *Portsmouth* last Friday from on board the

Defiance Man of War, arrived in Town.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

From the London Gazette.

This Day came in Letters from Sir *Cyril Wich*, Bart. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at *Moscow*, giving an Account, that on the 11th past, he had sign'd with Count *Beshtchev* and M. *Brewern*, the Plenipotentiaries appointed by the *Czarina*, a Treaty of Friendship, Union and Defensive Alliance, between his Majesty and that Princess.

THURSDAY, 13.

This Day 30 Chests of Treasure, from on board the *Boyne*, were sent by Waggon from *Bristol* for *London*, each Chest containing at least 10,000 Pieces of Eight: Some of which is on Account of the Merchants, and the rest the glorious Trophies of Admiral *Vernon's* Conquests.

The same Day the said Admiral arriv'd at his House in *Jermyn Street*, *St. James's*, from *Bath*; and soon after waited on his Majesty.

The following was printed in the London Evening Post of this Day.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE Question, Whether or no the Crown can pardon Murder before Trial? being now the Subject of all Conversation, especially among Lawyers, they are desir'd to inform the Publick how or when the Statutes of the 2d of *Edward III.* Chap. 2. and the 13th of *Richard II.* Chap. 1. have been alter'd or repeal'd; for by these Statutes it seems plain, to a Man of common Understanding, that the King cannot pardon Murder. The Words of the first, as they stand in the Abridgment of the Statutes, are thus: "Charters of Pardon for Manslaughters, Robberies, Felonies, and other Trespasses, shall not be granted, but where the King may do it saving his Oath, viz. Where one Man killeth another in his own Defence, or by a Misfortune." And the Words of the other are thus: "If the Offence pardon'd be afterwards found wilful Murder, that Pardon shall not be allow'd." I know the Practice, for many Years, has been otherwise; but surely this will not be allow'd of sufficient Authority for repealing such express Acts of Parliament.

To WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq; Representative of the County of Merioneth.

WE the Freeholders of the County of *Merioneth* take this Ocaasion to put you

you in mind, that we who elected you, to represent us in Parliament, without any other Motive, without any Influence whatsoever, except the good Opinion we had conceiv'd of your Integrity, and of your Love for your Country, think we have a Right to expect that you should attend the Duty of that Trust, which you have taken upon you. We conceive, Sir, that you are bound, by all the Ties that can engage an honest Man, to attend it at all Times; but that there is more than ordinary Reason to be watchful at the present Juncture, when (by some Transactions) we have Reason to apprehend that Attempts will be made which can have no Consequence but to encrease our Grievances.

We cannot without some Concern reflect, that while a very large Sum was proposed to be raised upon the Subjects of *Great Britain*, to ease Foreigners of the Charge of paying their own Troops, we had no Representative present to declare our Sense of so extraordinary a Measure: We hope, Sir, we shall have no Occasion to make the like Complaints hereafter; we hope that no private Engagement, no Family Interests will prevail upon you, or any Gentleman, to keep from that Place, where the Absence of one honest Man may occasion the Loss of the publick Liberty.

As therefore we depend upon your Attendance, we request you to join heartily in endeavouring to procure us the Restoration of those Laws mention'd in the excellent Instructions of the City of *London* to its Representatives; Laws which we once enjoy'd, and without which, we conceive, that Liberty will soon become an empty Name, a Word made Use of only to amuse the Vulgar.

As the Impunity of publick Criminals may tacitly encourage and authorize Crimes of the like Nature; as the weak Successors of a wicked Administration may think their Power establish'd, their Wantonness supported, and their Retreat indemnified, by screening or adopting those Measures, in Opposition to which they had thrust themselves into Employment; we conjure you to use all Means in prosecuting that National Justice, which has been so treacherously retarded; in examining the Complaints of a feeling People, and in branding the Author of Corruption, that intestine Evil, by which this Nation must be enslav'd, since the Liberty of the Whole depends only on the Integrity and Virtue of the Individuals.

We must entreat you, Sir, to guard our Purse, already almost exhausted by a twenty Years rapacious Administration. While our Country swarms with the increasing Poor, let not the little that is left be drain'd from us to enrich other Countries.

Hold no Communication with those, who no sooner scented the Air of a Court, than

they forgot the Friends who confided in them, and the Country which nourish'd them.

We desire, Sir, that you will keep a watchful, a suspicious Eye over those who are for degrading this once rich Country, who are for reducing it to a Province to a Land to which we are Strangers. In a Word, exert an *English* Spirit, in opposing all the bad Designs of Men with Foreign Hearts.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

This Morning, *Thomas Rounce*, condemn'd for High Treason, in fighting against his King and Country on board a *Spanish* Privateer, (see our *Mag.* for Dec. last, p. 621.) was carried from *Newgate* on a Hurdle, drawn by four Horses, adorn'd with Ribbands, to Execution-Dock. One of the Sheriffs Officers carried a Silver Oar before him. *Yald Ketch* rode upon the Hurdle, dress'd in a white Frock, with a Knife and Steel by his Side, and a drawn Scymetar in his Hand. After he had hung about 15 Minutes, the Executioner cut him down, ript up his Belly, and threw his Heart and Bowels into a Funnel prepar'd for that Purpose. He was then quarter'd, and his Quarters put into a Coffin, and deliver'd to his Friends. This is the only Execution of the Kind, and for such a Crime, since the Year 1708, in the Time of *Q. Anne's* War.

The same Day the Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the 11 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Thomas Dennis*, for stealing a Mare.—*Will. Black*, for robbing Mr. *William Blacknell* in *Bridges-street*, *Covent Garden*.—*Bryan Cooley*, for robbing Mr. *Joseph Emmerton*, of a Cane.—*Will. Burnett*, for robbing Mr. *Bailey* on the Highway.—*John Tighe*, a Victualler and Coachman at *Chatham* (who was committed by the Court of *King's-Bench* last *Michaelmas* Term) for uttering and publishing a false, forged, and counterfeit Release, knowing it to be so.—*Patrick Kelly*, *Katherine Kelly*, *Garret Cavenagh*, and *Honor Cavenagh*, for High Treason, in filing and washing Halfpence and Farthings to make them resemble and pass for Shillings and Six-pences.—*Tob. Cummings*, for a Street-Robbery. And *Daniel Wickes*, for robbing *Sarah Smith* near *Aldon*.

THURSDAY, 20.

The Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, when his Royal Highness enter'd into the 37th Year of his Age.

About One in the Morning a Duel was fought in the *Tilt-Yard* Coffee-House, *Whitehall*, between Capt. *Wilson* and Capt. *Sherris*, of Col. *Foulk's* Regiment. The latter was run thro' the Body and dy'd instantly, and the former made his Escape, leaving his Sword behind him. It seems they had quarrel'd in the Street, and were parted by some of the Centinels before they went into the Coffee

Coffee-House. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their Verdict *Manslaughter*.

The Freedom of the City of London was presented in a Gold Box to Admiral Vernon.

SUNDAY, 23.

The Court went into Mourning for the late Elector Palatine.

MONDAY, 24.

A Pardon pass'd the Great Seal to *Samuel Batters*, late Master of his Majesty's Ship the *Tartar*, of all Indictments, Inquisitions, &c. concerning the Death and killing of *James Radford*, a Seaman belonging to the Merchant Ship call'd the *Cæsar*. (See the Memorial of the Merchants against the said *Batters*, in our *Mag.* for Sept. last, p. 462; and the above Letter from the *London-Evening Post*.)

Admiral *Vernon* went to *Guildhall*, and took the Oaths as a Freeman of London, when he express'd his grateful Sense of the Honour the City had done him, and gave the Chamberlain 100*l.* to be distributed among such poor Freemen as he should think proper.

TUESDAY, 25.

Arriv'd an Express, with Advice that the States of *Holland* have come to a Resolution of sending 20,000 Men immediately to join the Forces in *British* Pay, in order to succour the Queen of *Hungary*, over and above 20,000 which are going to garison the Barrier Towns.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

John Waite was brought to Town from *Ireland*, and the next Day, after a long Examination before Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, was committed to *Newgate*.

THURSDAY, 27.

Was held a General Court of the S. S. Company, when a Dividend of 13 4ths was declared due on the Company's Stock for the Half-Year's Interest at *Christmas* last, payable on Feb. 7. At the same Time a Motion was made, that on Mr. *Knight*'s paying 10,000*l.* he should be discharg'd; but Debates arising, a Motion was made, that the same be decided by Ballot next *Thursday*, which was agreed to.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

JOHN James, of *Moss-Court* in *Heresfordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Price*.

— *Rowe*, of *Warwickshire*, Esq; to Miss *Hopkins*.

— *Frere*, Esq; at *Bachenham* in *Kent*, to Miss *Burrell*, Daughter of *Peter Burrell*, Esq; Sub-Governor of the S. S. Company.

Thomas Best, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Canterbury*, to Miss *Caroline Scott*.

Mr. *William Hewitt*, an eminent Surgeon in *Cavendish Square*, to Miss *Morris*, Daughter of the late Admiral *Morris*.

Miles Britton, of *Kent*, Esq; to Miss *Whitfield*.

Rev. Mr. *Holt*, Curate of *Queen's-Square* Chapel, to Miss *Lucas*.

George Mackenzie, Esq; only Son of Lord *Rosslyn*, to Miss *Isabella Stuart*.

Rev. Dr. *Younger*, Vicar of *St. Nicholas's* in *Guildford*, to the Lady *Godscall*, Relict of Sir *Robert Godscall*, Knt. late Lord Mayor of *London*.

Rev. Mr. *Tanner*, Son of the late Bishop *Tanner*, to Miss *Potter*, one of the Daughters of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Thomas Beale, Esq; to Miss *Spence*.

Countess of *Clanrickard* deliver'd of a Son.

Duchess of *Bedford*, of a Daughter.

The Lady of *Simon Luttrell*, of *Ireland*, Esq; of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

A *BR. Ball*, Esq; Chief Clerk in the Office in the Exchequer for circulating Exchequer Bills.

Lady *Shaw*, Relict of the late Sir *John Shaw*, of *Eltham* in *Kent*, Bart.

Rev. *Charles Ley*, M. A. Minister of *St. James's Clerkenwell*, and Rector of *Bishop Wickham*, and of *Sutton*, both in *Essex*.

Hon. *Richard Pierfon*, Esq; Colonel in the First Reg. of Foot Guards, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke.

Mr. *John Eddowes*, Attorney at Law, at *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*.

Rev. Dr. *Andrew Snape*, Canon of *Windfor*, Fellow of *Eton*, and Provost of *King's-College*, *Cambridge*.

Lady *Betty Compton*, Sister to the Earl of *Northampton*.

The Lady of the Rt. Rev. Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester*.

Rt. Hon. *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*, Viscount *Malden*, Baron of *Hadham*, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Hertford*, First Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Lady *Charlotta de Rucy*, a French Lady, who has resided here on Account of her Religion ever since *K. William's* Reign.

Nicholas Grace, Esq; late one of the Cashiers of the Bank.

William Harvey, Esq; one of the Verdurers of *Epping-Forest*.

Rev. Dr. *Gosling*, Archdeacon of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Rev. Dr. *Bedford*, Vicar of *Luton* in *Bedfordshire*.

Judge *Rose*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench in *Ireland*.

Thomas Morgan, M. D. Author of several polemical Pieces in Theology, and of the *Mechanical Practice of Physick*.

William Sloper, of *Wood-Hays* in *Berks*, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Whitchurch* in *Hants*, and Deputy Cofferer to his Majesty.

Dr. *Edmund Warnford*, an eminent Physician, at *Wells* in *Somersetshire*.

William Goodgroom, of *Charterhouse-Square*, Esq; suddenly.

Chas. Green, Esq; *Lancaster Herald* at Arms.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. George Bracegirdle, to the Rectory of Taplow in Bucks.

Mr. James Wyndham, to the Vicarage of Washbrook and Rectory of Capdock in Suffolk.

Mr. John Griffiths, to the Rectory of Legbtley, otherwise Leatbley, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Robert Hughes, to the Rectory of Mary Major in Wallingford, with the Chapel of Salkwell, in Berks.

Mr. Gilbert Barnes, Vicar of Coggeshall in Essex, unanimously chosen Curate or Minister of St. James's Clerkenwell, by the Inhabitants, (who have the Right of Presentation) in the Room of Mr. Charles Ley, deceased.

Mattbew Whitaker, A. B. presented to the Vicarage of Bramingham, in the Diocese of York.

Mr. Morant, to the Rectory of Bishop Wickham in Essex, in the Room of the above-mentioned Mr. Ley.

Mr. Butts, Son to the Bishop of Ely, to the Vicarage of Haddenham in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. James Wessfaling, to the Rectory of Hope-Mansel in Herefordshire.

Mr. Andrew Pern, to the Rectory of Norton in Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

WILLIAM Adair, Esq; made Secretary of Virginia.—James Long, Esq; made Col. of a Marine Reg. of Foot.—Capt. Mosey, Memb. for Malton, made Col. of a Comp. in the Second Reg. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. Gore, made Capt. of a Comp. in Col. Pavolier's Reg. of Marines.—John Wynne, Esq;

Memb. for Denbigh, made Deputy Cofferer of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of William Sloper, Esq; deceased.—Lord Berkeley of Stratton, made Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the Room of the Earl of Essex, deceased.—Capt. Hildsley, of the First Reg. of Foot Guards, made Gentleman Usher to the Princess of Wales.—John Burnaby, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Minister to the Swiss Cantons.—Thomas Durell, Esq; appointed Viscount of the Isle of Jersey.

Sheriffs appointed for the following Counties, viz.

For Beds. John Copin.—Bucks. Cha. Price.—Herts. John Simmonds.—Northamp. Valentine Knightly.—Salop. Tho. Langley, Esqrs.—Staff. Sir Rob. Lawley, Bt. For S. Wales: Pembroke. David Painter, Esq; N. Wales: Anglesea, Hugh Williams.—Carnarw. Edw. Philip Pugh.—Merioneth. Maurice Jones, Esqrs.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

RO B. Groom, of Butolph-Lane, Orange Merchant.—Edm. Boteler, of Idle Lane, Cooper.—Edm. Sheafe, late of Woodstock, Innholder.—Will. Lee, late of Leicester, Carrier.—Will. Fox the Younger, and George Fox, both of Warwick, Maltsters.—Josias Croves, of Bradford in Yorkshire, Maltman.—Emek Knowles, of St. Bartolomew the Less, Mercer.—Cha. Miff, late of Wardour-Street, in St. Anne's, Westminster, Paviour.—Tho. Millington, of Witbam in Essex, Linen-Draper.—Will. Williams, of Nosterfield in Yorkshire, Dealer.—John Scott, late of St. James's, Westminster, Leatherfeller.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 10
—Ann. 114 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Royal Aff. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 145 a 145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Circ. 41 2s 6d	3 p. C. Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{8}$
M. Bank 118	Salt Tallies 21
India Nothing	Emp. Loan 111 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Bonds 41 10s	Equiv. 110

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 10 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rotter. 35	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hamb. 33 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice 51 a $\frac{1}{8}$
Paris 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisbon 51 5d $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Bourdx. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Porto 51 5d $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 10

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 22 23 6	Pease 19 21
Rye 17 18 6	H. Pease 24 27
Barley 15 17	H. Beans 18 20
Oats 10 12 6	B. Malt 20 22 6
Tares 26 31	P. Malt 22 24

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Dec. 21. to Jan. 25.

Christned	Males 760	Females 777	1537
Buried	Males 1230	Females 1314	2544
Died under 2 Years old			844
Between 2 and 5			241
	5	10	73
	10	20	64
	20	30	183
	30	40	237
	40	50	298
	50	60	202
	60	70	161
	70	80	154
	80	90	70
	90 and upwards		11

Hay 60 to 63s. a Load.

IN

IN Confirmation of what we just mention'd in our last, we have since had an Account, that on the 7th of last Month O. S. at four in the Morning, the French Army under Marshal Bellefleur, to the Number 11,000 Foot and 250 Horse, marched out of Prague, having left a Garison of but 1800 Men, besides about 2000 sick and wounded Soldiers in that City. Their Design was concealed under the pretence of their marching out to make a Rally upon the Enemy; so that Prince Lobkowitz the Austrian General, who was then about 5 Leagues distance, did not hear of their Design, till the Day after they had marched. As soon as he heard of it he detached General Nadassi with the Hungarian Cavalry and a Body of Hussars to pursue them, whilst he followed with the rest of his Army. The Horse and Hussars soon came up with them, and often attack'd them in their Route; but as the rest of the Army could not come up to support them they could do nothing but Skirmish, and pick up now and then a few Prisoners, and some of the Baggage Waggon. The French continued their March with the greatest Diligence, but with the utmost Difficulty; for they had not only bad Roads and excessive cold Weather to struggle with, but Austrian Hussars in their Front, Flank, and Rear, so that they were forced to march the whole Way in but one Column, in order to protect their Artillery and Baggage. However, they arrived at Egra on the 13th, having lost upon their Route, Cold and Fatigue, and by the Enemy, about 3000 Men, as may be computed at Medium between the different Accounts of this extraordinary March. From Egra, it is by our last Accounts, that they are marching towards Alsace, and are to be joined in their Route by some Regiments from Moravia and other Places, so as to make up all a Body of about 24,000 Men.

When Prince Lobkowitz found he could not come up with the French, he returned with his Army, and invested Prague on the 14th. The French Commandant, M. de Cibeaux, according to his Orders, proposed immediately to capitulate, and on the 16th surrendered the Place, upon Condition, that the Garison should march out with all the Honours of War, and be conducted to Egra, with as many of the sick Soldiers as could follow them, the rest to remain Prisoners of War.

When every one thought, the Spanish and Piedmontese Armies would have gone into Winter Quarters, a very extraordinary Turn happened in that Part of the World. The Spanish Army notwithstanding the Season of the Year, advanced into Savoy, and on the 8th of last Month a Detachment of that Army attack'd and took the Castle of St. Emilion, the Garison, consisting of about 1000 Men, having surrendered Prisoners of

War. The King of Sardinia, instead of venturing a Battle, retired as the Spaniards advanced; and upon the 19th in the Morning Don Philip, or rather the Marquis de las Minas, being informed, that he had removed from Montmelian, and was retiring into Piedmont, Lieutenant General Don Joseph de Aramburu was detached with a large Body of Troops to pursue that Column of the Piedmontese Army that was marching towards Little St. Bernard; and Major General Don Pedro Garcia was detached with another large Body of Troops to pursue that Column which was marching towards Mount Cenis. The latter came up with the Rear Guard of the Piedmontese, on the 22d, near Aiguebelle, and attacked a fortified Post which was defended by 200 Grenadiers, some Militia, and six Battalions of regular Troops: The Action was sharp and lasted above two Hours, but the Spaniards at last carried their Point, and likewise obliged the Enemy to abandon Aiguebelle. Don Joseph Aramburu, on his Side, attacked and took two Posts near Aigueblanc, which were defended by six Companies of Grenadiers; and according to the Spanish Account they have had very few Men killed or wounded in either of these Attacks, which is all the Blood the Duchy of Savoy has cost them, for the Piedmontese Troops are all retired into Piedmont, his Sardinian Majesty is gone to Turin, and Don Philip is again in Possession of Chambery and the whole Duchy of Savoy.

The brave Corsicans have again taken Arms in vindication of their Liberties against the Genoese. A Body of 2000 of them is already got together, and a general Revolt is every Day expected.

On the 17th Instant the great Cardinal Fleury, Prime Minister to the King of France, died at his Palace at St. Cloud near Paris.

The Diet of Sweden have resolved not to meddle with the Succession to their Crown, till the Peace with Russia be concluded and ratified, which does not seem very favourable for the Bishop of Lubek; for that Peace may not be so near, perhaps, as was expected some Weeks ago; The Swedes will certainly become more obstinate; because by late Accounts the Persians have begun Hostilities against the Russians upon the Coast of the Caspian Sea, and demand a Restitution of all that was conquered from them by the Czar Peter the Great: This will give the Swedes some Hopes of being able to reconquer Finland, which will make them unwilling to give up their Right, and the Russians will not easily give up their Possession.

By our last Accounts from Flanders we hear, that the British Troops marched from Bruges the 16th Instant; and that the Hanoverians are to march the 4th of next Month, and the Hessians the Day after.

POETRY.

1. THE Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Saeculare of *Horace*; with critical Notes, and a poetical Translation. By the Rev. Mr. *Philip Francis*. In 2 Vols 8vo. Printed for *A. Miller*, price 10s. half bound.

2. *Vida's* Art of Poetry. Translated into English. By Mr. *Pitt*. Printed for *R. Dodsley*, price 2s. 6d.

3. *Templum Libertatis*. Liber II. Printed for *C. Batbush*, and *G. Hawkins*, pr. 1s. 6d.

4. The Difference between Keeping and Marriage. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 6d.

5. The Wife and the Nurse, a new Ballad. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 6d.

6. *Bickerstaff's* unburied Dead, a moral Drama. Printed for *B. Dodd*, price 1s.

7. Court and Country; or, The Changelings. A new Ballad Opera. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 1s.

8. The Emulation of the Insects; or, A Minister chosen. A Fable. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

9. The New Ministry; containing a Collection of all the satyrical Poems, Songs, &c. since the Beginning of the Year 1742. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 6d.

10. A great Man's Speech in *Downing-street*, against the Inquiry. Printed for *W. Webb*, price 6d.

11. An Epistle to the Countess of *Scaffsbury*; with a Prologue and Epilogue on *Shakespeare's* and his Writings. By Mr. *Cook*. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6d.

POLITICAL.

12. Plain Matter of Fact; or, Whiggism the Bulwark of the Nation. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

13. *German Glory*. An Oration in Praise of the Queen of *Hungary*. Printed for *J. Huggonson*, price 6d.

14. A Letter to a great Man in *France*, on several popular Points. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

15. A Vindication of a late Pamphlet, entitled, The Case of the *Hanover Troops*. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

16. A compleat View of the present Politics of *Great Britain*. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

17. The Patriot and Minister review'd. Printed for *S. Dial*, price 1s.

18. The Case of the Opposition impartially stated. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1s.

19. An Inquiry how far it may be expedient at this Time to permit the Importation of *Irish Cattle*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 1s.

20. A Review of the Conduct of the new Ministry. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

21. Miscellaneous Reflections on Miscellaneous Thoughts. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

22. The Question stated, with regard to

our Army in *Flanders*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

23. Enthusiasm display'd; being a true Copy of a Sermon preach'd by *Oliver Cromwell*. Printed for *J. Tilly*, price 6d.

PHYSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The natural, experimental, and medicinal History of mineral Waters. By *Theobald*, M. D. In 2 Vols. 4to. Printed for *G. Davis*, and *J. Whiston*, price 18s.

25. An Essay on Inoculation in *South-Carolina*. By *J. Kilpatrick*. Printed for *J. Huggonson*, price 1s.

26. Pluralities indefensible. A Treatise humbly offer'd to the Consideration of Parliament. Printed for *J. Osborn*, and *J. Wingers*, 8vo, price 5s.

27. Decimal Arithmetick made perfect. By *John Marbo*. Sold by Mess. *Knapton*, price 1s.

28. Free Thoughts on the brute Creation. Letter second. Printed for *R. Minors*, price 1s. 6d.

29. The Egoist; or, Colley upon Cithen. Printed for *W. Lewis*, price 1s.

30. The New Year's Gift; or, Time's Progress for the Year 1742. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 1s.

31. Philosophical Dissertations, with proper Reflections. By *B. Parker*. Printed for *J. Duncan*, price 1s.

32. The present State of *Wilmington Bridge*. Printed for *J. Millan*, price 6d.

33. An exact Account of all that pass'd at *Prague*, to the raising of the Siege. Sold by *J. Duncan*, price 1s.

SERMONS.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 21.

In the Debate begun in our last, the
next, that spoke was Cn. Manlius
Vulso, the Purport of whose Speech
was as follows, viz.

Mr. President, I am a Roman, and
I-R, as soon as I can, I shall



Shall readily agree
with the Hon. Gen-
tleman who spoke
last, that our An-
cestors never oppo-
sed, or, at least, that
they never ought to
have opposed a just and wise Go-
vernment in any of its Measures,
nor ought they to have talked of
redressing Grievances but when some
such really existed: but I should be
glad, that Gentleman, or any Gen-
tleman, would shew me a Govern-
ment, that did not assume to itself
the great Character of being just
and wise, or that would admit any
Thing to be a Grievance which
they had no Inclination to redress.
Pius, Felix, iustus, were Characters
assumed by the most cruel, the most
wretched of the Roman Tyrants, as

well as the most just and glorious
of their Emperors; and those great
Characters were more profusely be-
stowed by the slavish Roman Senate
upon the former, than ever they
were upon the latter. In this House,
A Sir, we ought never to talk of
the Government, because it is the
King's; but we may talk of the
Administration, we may censure it,
without any Inroad upon our
Constitution. It is often our Duty
to do so, and I will say, that no
Administration had ever less Title
to be called just and wise, than that
which this Nation has been under
for twenty Years past; so that the
Behaviour of our Ancestors under a
just and wise Administration, can
be no Rule for our Conduct at pre-
sent, nor any Argument against
what my Hon. Friend has pro-
posed.
B We ought upon this Occasion to
consider, what was the Conduct of
our Ancestors, when real Grievances
not only existed, but were generally
loudly complained of by the
People, which is our Case at pre-
sent.

sent. In all such Cases, we shall find it to have been the constant Practice of our Ancestors to begin with an Inquiry into our Grievances, and to insist upon their being redressed, or upon having proper Bills pass'd for that Purpose, before they granted any Supplies; and this they have done even when the Nation was in the utmost foreign Danger. The memorable Instance in the Reign of *Ricbard the 1st* never can, never ought to be forgot by a *British* House of Commons. The *French* had then prepared for a most formidable Invasion upon *England*: They had a great Army assembled: They had Transports ready for that Army: They had a naval Force which we could not, which we did not pretend to oppose at Sea; and all this within a Day's Sall of the Mouth of the River *Thames*. In this Condition we were, when the Parliament assembled, which that King had called for granting him the Supplies necessary for maintaining the Army he had prepared, and that Army was then, for want of Money, living at free Quarters round the City of *London*: In such a dangerous, in such a terrible Situation, what did the Parliament do? Did they grant the necessary Supplies? No, Sir. The first Thing they did was to present an Address to his Majesty, to remove the Lord High Treasurer, and the Lord High Chancellor, from his Councils and Presence; and that all those through whose Hands the publick Money had passed, might be called to a strict Account. That King, by the Advice of these guilty Counsellors, returned a most haughty Answer, and ordered them, in an imperious Stile, to grant the Supplies he demanded; but this had a quite contrary Effect. It made the other House join with this in a Message to the King, that they would proceed to no Business, till his Ministers were punished according to their Deserts. The King was at last forced to comply: The Ministers were removed and punished; and the two Houses joined in appointing fourteen Commissioners to examine the publick Accounts, and to take care of the publick Affairs, in the Name and with the Consent of the King.

I shall mention another Instance of a much fresher Date. Before the Revolution it had been found by Experience, that the long Continuance of one and the same Parliament was a Grievance of the most dangerous Consequence to our Constitution. At the Time of the Revolution sufficient Care was not taken to remove this Grievance; and, therefore, the Parliament very soon resolved to supply that Defect. So early as in the Year 1693, the famous Triennial Bill was brought in, and passed both Houses, but *K. William*, tho' he came here to secure and establish our Liberties, was so ill advised as to refuse it the Royal Assent. This made the Commons resolve, as soon as they met in *November* 1694, to have this Bill passed both Houses, and assented to by the King, before they granted any Supplies; and, accordingly, the very first Thing they did, was to order a Bill to be brought in for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments, which was accordingly brought in the 22^d of that Month, and received the Royal Assent the 22^d of next. We all know, Sir, what a dangerous Situation Europe in general, as well as this Nation in particular, was in at that Time. We were engaged in a heavy War, upon the Success of which the Liberties of *Europe* depended: We had a very numerous disaffected Party at home, who were continually forming Plots, and encouraging the *French* to invade us; so that our Religion, Liberties, and

Independency, in a great Measure, depended upon the Parliament's granting the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War; yet in these Circumstances this House insisted upon the Triennial Bill's being previously passed into a Law; and it was lucky they did so, for if they had not taken that Opportunity, when the *Dutch* were in so much Danger, we should probably have had no such Bill during that Reign, or, perhaps, to this very Day. It would have been lucky for the Nation, had the Parliament at that Time insisted as strenuously upon the other Bill, which had been refused the Royal Assent in the preceding Session, I mean *the Bill touching free and impartial Proceedings in Parliament*; for the Necessity of some such Bill for securing the Independency of Parliament is now very apparent; and now, I am afraid, it is out of our Power to make use of the same Method for obtaining it.

Thus, Sir, if we follow the Steps of our Ancestors, no Danger, no Inconvenience will ever be thought prevailing Argument for our granting all the necessary Supplies before seeing any one publick Grievance redressed. I was surpris'd, Sir, to hear the Hon. Gentleman say, that the Party who talk of redressing Grievances before granting Supplies, have never yet explained any one Grievance they desire to be redress'd. The bad Conduct of our Ministers, and their Profusion of publick Money, have been often set in a clear Light in this House, and are loudly complain'd of by all impartial and independent Men without Doors: The Septennial Bill has been demonstrat'd to be a Grievance of the most dangerous Consequence to our Constitution: The growing of such a Number of Place-men, or any private Pensioners, to our Seats in this House, has been

demonstrat'd to be a Grievance of the same Nature; and I could mention several other Grievances that have been fully and particularly explained, and have been exclaimed against not only by a great Party in this House, but by the whole Nation without Doors. I shall grant, that many of them have not as yet been declared to be Grievances by a Majority of the People's Representatives in Parliament, but they have been declared to be such by the general Voice of the Nation, and the Reason why the People's Representatives do not seem to be of the same Opinion with the People, is of all others the Grievance most sensibly felt, and most loudly complain'd of.

The Reason of this most surprising Difference in Opinion is generally suppos'd, Sir, to proceed from the Prevalence of Corruption, both at Elections and in Parliament. The Majority in Parliament has, for a great many Years, been suppos'd to be biass'd in their Opinions, or directed in their Declarations, by the Posts, Pensions, or Bribes, they possess'd, received, or expected; and this is look'd upon by the whole Nation as the greatest Grievance, and as the Source of all our other Grievances: Nay, it has been often declared to be so by a Majority of this House. Pension and Place Bills have often pass'd through this House, and, consequently, we must allow, that Corruption has been declar'd to be a Grievance by a Majority of the People's Representatives in Parliament; and that it is a Grievance that has been felt and ought to be removed, or, at least, that it is a Grievance which may be felt and ought to be prevent'd. As this House, or at least the Majority of us, are as independent, and as little liable to Corruption, as any former House ever was, I hope, we shall be of the

same Opinion; but as most of those Bills have been rejected by the other House, or by the Crown, we may from Experience be convinced, that we shall never be able to get any proper and effectual Law passed for preventing Corruption, unless we very speedily take the same Method that was taken in 1694 for obtaining the Triennial Bill. I say very speedily, Sir, for Corruption is of such a dangerous Nature, that like Fire, if we allow it to get to a Head, it will be impossible to extinguish it, till it has reduced to Ashes the beautiful Fabrick of our Constitution.

The Hon. Gentleman may not, perhaps, know any Grievance the People think themselves subject to, because he has never, I believe, kept Company with those that had Reason to complain: He may not, perhaps, be sensible of the Burdens the People feel themselves loaded with, because he has always had a great deal more from the Publick, than he was obliged to pay to the publick Charge. There are many other Gentlemen, and not a few in this House, in the same Case with him. I shall not attempt to derogate from the Merit of such Gentlemen's Services to the Publick, but I can assure them, that the People generally think, not only that we have by far too many such Servants, but that most of them have much greater Stipends than they deserve. This is what the People look upon as a Grievance. They do not find Fault with the Taxes necessary for the Security of our Government, or for paying off the Interest and Principal of our Debts; but they think, that a great Part of the Taxes they pay, has been misapplied, by maintaining a great Number of unnecessary Officers, and paying a great Number of extravagant Salaries; that many of those Officers have purloined, and applied

to their own Use, large Sums of the publick Money that passed through their Hands: The People cannot help thinking so, when they see a publick Officer grown immensely rich, notwithstanding his being known to have come into that Office as poor as a Rat, and to have spent yearly much more than his Salary, extravagant as it was, could afford. This is what the People complain of: This is what they think the Parliament ought to inquire into before they grant any more Supplies, a great Part of which may probably, without such Inquiry, be disposed of in the same fraudulent Manner.

The People likewise complain, Sir, of our maintaining numerous Armies, fitting out formidable Squadrons, paying foreign Subsidies, and keeping foreign Troops in our Pay, none of which were necessary for the Support of our Government, however necessary they might be for the Support of our Administration. The People know how useful the Disposal of Commissions in our Army and Navy may be to a Minister at an Election or in Parliament, and they know what Purloining may be secretly made from a foreign Subsidy, or from the Pay of foreign Troops; but they know nothing of the Dangers that have made those Expences necessary, or that were prevented by putting the Nation to such an extraordinary Charge. For these twenty Years past, has it been so much as pretended, much less proved, that there was ever any Machination or Plot contrived or set on Foot by the Disaffected; or that we have been threatened with any Invasion? For I hope, it will not now be affirmed, that there was any Ground for those Apprehensions we were terrified with, in order to make us swallow that bitter Pill, the Treaty of *Amsterdam*. When Gentlemen talk

the Plots and Machinations of the Disaffected, and of the Dangers we have from thence been exposed to, they do not consider, that they furnish us with one of the strongest Reasons for going upon an Inquiry into our late Conduct, before we proceed to any other Business; for as the Nation has upon that Account been every Year put to an extraordinary Charge, during the long Course of our late Minister's Administration, and as no Proofs have ever yet been offered, for shewing that we were in any such Danger; as Time, the Trier of all Things, has never yet discovered any Thing of this Kind, we are, I think, under an indispensable Duty to inquire into it; for if it should appear, that there never was any such Danger, we must then conclude, that our late Minister and his Accomplices were in a Plot against our Constitution, and that they made use of those imaginary Dangers as a Pretence for getting Money to enable them to carry on their corrupt Practices against our Constitution.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that our Grievances are not such as cannot be discovered or explained, till we have resolved ourselves into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the Nation. They are such as are well known: They are such as have been, and are now severely felt, by all those who have no Share in being the Cause of them. Our Distemper is therefore very far from being imaginary: It may properly enough be compared to that which is got by a Commerce with Prostitutes, which, if not speedily prevented by an effectual Remedy, either destroys the Patient, or very much weakens his Constitution. I with this may not already be our Case. I am sure, it will very soon be so, if we do not take Care to render it almost impossible for any

Prostitute to have a Seat in this House; and this cannot, I think, be done, unless we resolve to defer granting all the necessary Supplies, till we see proper Bills for this Purpose not only brought in, but approved of by every Branch of our Legislature.

As some farther Demands may probably be made upon us at the present Conjuncture, this may, perhaps, be a Reason with some Gentlemen for not deferring the Supply necessary for maintaining our Army. They may, perhaps, think, that we shall hereafter have an Opportunity to insist upon a Redress of our Grievances, before we grant all the Supplies which our present Circumstances may render necessary; but besides its being a bad Precedent, I do not really see, Sir, how we can determine what Number of Troops may be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, till we have considered the State of the Nation in a Grand Committee. The Affairs of *Europe* are, we know, in a very confused and dangerous Situation: We likewise know, that we stand engaged as Guarantees of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; but all the Powers now confederated against the Queen of *Hungary*, except the Duke of *Bavaria* alone, are engaged to guaranty that Settlement as well as we, and if we do not perform that Engagement, we cannot be accused of any Breach of Faith, because the Breach of Faith committed by the other Parties concerned, has made the Performance on our Part impossible, at least that Sort of Performance which consists in sending Troops to her Assistance. We may send her Money, and this Method of assisting her will, perhaps, be the best for her, and, I am sure, the most convenient for us. If this should be resolved on, and this, I think, is the only Thing that can be resolved on, unless we have an

Assu-

Assurance of being joined by some of the most considerable Powers upon the Continent, we ought to disband a great many of the Troops we have now on Foot; for, surely, our War with *Spain* does not require our keeping up such a numerous Land Army as we have at present, especially if no better Use should be made of it in Time to come, than has been in Time past. Therefore, till we consider the State of the Nation: Till we know, what may be expected from the *Dutch*, and other Powers of *Europe*, equally, if not more concerned than we are, for preserving entire the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, it is impossible for us to determine, what Number of Troops ought to be kept up for the ensuing Year; and our determining this Question, before we are duly prepared for that Purpose, will have a very bad Effect upon the Minds of the People, because it will make them imagine, that this Parliament is to give Credit to, and to act upon the bare Assertions of Ministers, as implicitly as some late Parliaments have done, which would make them despair of ever meeting with any Justice or Relief from Parliament; and no one can tell what fatal Effects the Despair of a brave People may produce.

I am very much surprised, Sir, to hear Gentlemen ask, Why did not you go sooner into a Committee upon the State of the Nation? Why was it not moved for by those who think it necessary for us to go into such a Committee? Does not every one know, how much our Time was taken up with Elections of very great Importance, till the very Day before our last Adjournment? If no such Adjournment, which was no Way expected, had happened, the Question would probably have been moved, and we should have been in a Committee upon that Affair

before this Time. Therefore, those who think it proper we should consider the State of the Nation, before we determine what standing Army it is necessary to keep up for the Service of the Nation, are not to be blamed for not having made any such Motion, but those only who were the Advisers of that Adjournment; nor can I see any Reason why such a Motion might not be made by some of those who are our Ministers, as well as by those who are not; for, in my Opinion, if we had a due Regard to the Dignity of our Proceedings, we ought in every Session to take the State of the Nation into our Consideration, before we grant any Supply, or, at least, before we make any particular Grants for that Purpose. According to our late Custom, the Ministers tell us what Number of Men they think necessary for the Land Service, and they give us an Estimate of the Charge: Upon this we go into the Committee of Supply, and there we agree to the Number, without inquiring whether so great a Number be necessary or no; we approve of the Estimate, many of us, I believe, without looking upon it, and we grant the Sum total at the End of it. Is this consistent with the Dignity of Parliament? Does it not look like putting an implicit Faith in the Wisdom and Integrity of our Ministers, who, I am sure, very seldom deserve so much Confidence? Is it not giving away the Money of our Constituents without knowing why or wherefore, tho' one of the chief Ends of their sending us hither, is to take Care, that no more of their Money shall be granted for the publick Service, or for any Branch of the publick Service, than is made appear to be absolutely necessary?

I therefore think, that in regard to the Dignity of our own Proceedings, and to that Character we ought

ought to keep up among the People, the Custom should be revived and established, of taking the State of the Nation into our Consideration every Session of Parliament, before granting any particular Sums for the Supply; and I can see no Danger in putting off providing for our Army, for a Week or ten Days, that we may in the mean Time take the State of the Nation into our Consideration. I shall readily concur with the Hon. Gentleman in admitting, that the Nation is in a most dangerous State; I think, it is in a most terrible Situation, with regard to Affairs both foreign and domestick. In the last two heavy Wars we spent above a Hundred Millions Sterling, we contracted above fifty Millions of Debt, we loaded our People and our Trade with many heavy Taxes, in order to establish a System of Affairs in Europe, by which the Balance of Power might be preserved; and now after the Peace of thirty Years, with no Interruption but what we brought upon ourselves, I may say, out of mere Wantonness, we find the Nation loaded with very near the same Debt, our People still groaning under the same Taxes, our Trade ruined by that Debt and those Taxes, and the System of Affairs in Europe turned topsy-turvy; so that unless God Almighty interposes by some extraordinary Instance of his Providence, we must submit to see our most inveterate Enemy lording it over the Continent of Europe, and at last over ourselves; or we must engage in a new War as heavy, as dangerous, and perhaps, as tedious as the last; and when we seriously reflect, we have the Mortification to find, that this has been chiefly owing to our own Conduct. This is, indeed, a most melancholy, a most dreadful Situation: We have been brought to it by our Parliament's taking every Thing upon Trust from our

Ministers; therefore, I hope, we will do so no more. I hope we will now consider first the State of the Nation; because from thence alone we can determine what Number of Troops ought to be kept up for the ensuing Year; for if there is no Appearance of our being able to form a proper Confederacy upon the Continent, we ought to disband a great Part of the Troops we have now on foot, in order to be able to encrease our naval Force, because it is upon that alone, after the Balance of Power upon the Continent is destroyed, that we must depend for the Continuance of our future Independency.

As it is our Custom to have the Resolutions of Committees reported to our Club, when the Resolutions of the 19th of February relating to the Army were to be reported to our Club, P. Furius Philus stood up and moved, that the Members might be summoned to attend; which being done accordingly, and the Resolutions reported, he then stood up again, and spoke to the following Effect:

Mr. President,

I DO not rise, Sir, to oppose any of the Resolutions that have been now read to you, but only to take Notice, that when some of those Resolutions were agreed to in the Committee, I mean particularly those relating to the Marines, and the Regiment in America, the Committee was in so great a Confusion and Disorder, that it was impossible for any Gentleman who was not close to the Table, to know what was doing. It is greatly for your Honour, Sir, that you never suffer any Question to be put, without keeping the House to the strictest Attention; and, I hope, that for the future, before Questions of this great Importance are put in the Committee, the Chairman will take

Care

Care to preserve the same Attention, that every Gentleman may have an Opportunity of giving his Dissent, as well as his Assent, and that nothing may be obtained by Surprise.

Now I am up, Sir, give me Leave to take Notice, that the Troops voted in the Committee, which are now to be agreed to by the House, amount in the whole to 50,867 Men, which is 815 more than was voted last Year; and those are exclusive of the Troops in the Plantations, Minor-*ea*, and *Gibraltar*, which are likewise on the *English* Establishment. You have 13 Regiments, and 14 Companies of Invalids there, which amount to above 11,700 Men; so that in the Whole you have in the *British* Pay, besides Foreigners, above 62,500 Landmen and 40,000 Seamen, which cost the Nation above three Millions six Hundred and eleven Thousand Pounds per Annum; and these are exclusive of half-pay Officers: A large Number of Forces, indeed, too great, I fear, for this Nation long to support; therefore, I hope, Sir, I trust from what the Hon. Gentleman over the Way said in the Committee, * (and I repose great Confidence in what he does say) that these Troops will not only be kept up, but that they will be employed; and the Moment the Necessity of keeping them up ceases, that the Troops shall also cease, I mean all those that are not necessary for Guards and Garrisons at home. If this is done, the Nation will be convinced, there is an Alteration of Measures as well as Men, and that the Troops were not kept up to awe the People into a slavish Dependence on Men in Power at home, but to retrieve the almost lost Honour and Reputation of the Nation abroad; that they were not kept up to make fine Shews in Camps, and at Reviews, but to do the Nation real Service; that they were not

kept up to influence Elections in *England*, but to restore the Balance of Power in *Europe*. These Considerations will make every Man cheerfully contribute his Proportion to the Expence of them.

A Give me leave to say a Word more: When these Supplies are granted, I hope, we shall all join hand in hand to make Inquiries to redress Grievances, and to pass such wholesome Bills as may effectually put it out of the Power of any Ministry to mislead the King, to corrupt the Parliament, to enslave the People. If these Measures are taken, and, I hope, these Measures will be taken, *England* will again rear its Head, the mutual Confidence that ought to subsist between the King and his Subjects will be restored, and the Spirits of the People, which have been long depressed with the Weight of heavy Taxes, without any Prospect of Relief, will be revived, Trade and Manufactures will flourish, and we shall, indeed, be a new People. The Prospect of these Things, Sir, is greatly pleasing, and the more so, when we consider, that they are in our Power: Let us then cheerfully set about this great Work, and *England* will date the *Blessing* of its Happiness from the glorious Session of 1741.

Because of the Connexion, I shall give you some Speeches that were made in our Club, on the 29th of April last, when the Resolution of the preceding Day, relating to the Troops transferred from the Irish to the British Establishment, was reported to our Club. As soon as the Report was made, P. Furius Phil stood up, and spoke in Substante the

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Attended Yesterday, in the same Manner I could, to the Arguments that were used in the

mittee of the whole House, in Favour of the Troops now under your Consideration, and they were drawn either from the Necessity of supplying the Queen of Hungary, in order to preserve the Balance of Power in Europe, or from the Fear of an Invasion from some foreign Power, in the Absence of the 16,000 Men, that his Majesty has ordered to be sent into Flanders. As to the Queen of Hungary, I believe, this House is unanimous in their Opinion, that she ought to be supported, and if the Question had been, whether the Troops should be sent abroad, to her Assistance or not, that Argument would have been proper, but has no Relation at all to the present Question. His Majesty has, without advising with his Parliament, thought fit to order those Troops to embark; and that Matter is not now under your Consideration; but, I hope, his Ministers are satisfied, that the Dutch and Hanover Troops will act in Concert with those Troops; the Embarkation will then be highly proper and justifiable, but otherwise mad and unaccountable.

As to the Arguments drawn from the Fear of an Invasion, I cannot think Gentlemen were in earnest when they made use of them: Our Navy must be in a profound Sleep, and our Ministers void of Intelligence, if they suffer Spain to approach our Coasts; and as to France, her Finances are so low, and she has so many Armies on Foot, to make good her Engagements to the new Emperor and her other Allies, that it would be ridiculous to imagine, she would attempt to invade us, especially when we have an Army marching to her Frontiers.

It was said, a Necessity might arise of sending more Troops abroad, so, will it not be Time enough to send Troops abroad directly from Ireland, when that Necessity appears,

and cannot they be soon replaced by new raised Troops here? What Argument then can be used for taking into our Pay this additional Number of Troops? None but what prevailed in the Time of the late Administration, but which, I was in Hopes, would have died with them, That it is always necessary to keep up a large standing Army in England; a dangerous Doctrine! and I will venture to say, that whoever advises a British King to delight in a standing Army, is an Enemy to his Country, as it tends to enslave the People, and instead of being a Security to the Crown, alienates the Affections of the Subject, and creates Murmurings and Jealousies; for when People feel, they will complain. And I cannot help expressing the great Surprize I was under Yesterday, to hear so many Gentlemen that are professed Friends to Liberty, Advocates for the Increase of our Army. The Supplies already granted amount to above five Millions three hundred and eight Thousand Pounds, the Embarkation of the Troops as they consist of so many Horse and Dragoons, will greatly increase that Sum, and, I am sure, this Nation is not in a Condition to be at any Expence that is not absolutely necessary for its Safety. That these 4000 Men are necessary for that End, I cannot at all believe, and therefore, must give my Negative to them.

The Hon. Gentleman that made the Motion Yesterday in the Committee, * was pleased to say, that when the 16,000 Men are embarked, you would not have above 11,000 Men left in the Kingdom. I am satisfied a less Number will be sufficient in our present Circumstances for the Security of the Kingdom, but I beg Leave to take Notice, that the 1600 Men that are coming over from Minorca, instead

* L. Valerius Flaccus,

of those that are to be sent there, are not included in that Number, neither are the Marines, and tho' many of these are abroad, yet they are not all, I am sure many of the Officers are at home, and they might soon raise Men to serve in the Place of those that we have been obliged to send to help to man the Fleet. Shall we never have done increasing the Forces? An Army of 66,000 Men is inconsistent with the Constitution, and must one Day ruin it. I was in hopes the Redressing of Grievances would at least have kept Peace with the granting of Supplies; but, alas! the one has quite distanced the other; and the great Expectations from this Parliament will, I fear, end in nothing, but granting more Forces and more Money, than has been granted in any Parliament within the so much talked of Period of 20 Years past.

This was answered by Valerius Lævinus, in a Speech to the following Effect:

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

IN all Countries, especially in this, the People expect to be protected by their Government, they expect to be secured even from the Approach of Danger, and yet they grudge every Expence which becomes necessary for that Purpose: This renders it popular to oppose all publick Measures, because every publick Measure must be attended with a publick Expence; and this very often, I believe, creates a Prejudice in Gentlemen who are fond of Popularity, which makes them judge amiss of almost every Measure, and every Precaution that can be taken by the Government. It is to this Prejudice that I must impute the Opposition which the Measure now under our Consideration has met with; for if we consider it

impartially, and without Prejudice, there can nothing, I think, appear more prudent or more reasonable. That the Queen of Hungary ought to be supported, that she ought to be assisted, has been for some Time almost the universal Cry of this Nation: We ought, they say, to assist her, not only in Consequence of our Engagements, but in order to preserve ourselves, by preserving the Balance of Power. Whether I concur in this general Opinion, it is not now necessary to declare; but now when it is resolved to send Troops to her Assistance, and some of those Troops are, for our domestick Security, to be replaced by others, Gentlemen begin to find Fault with both these Measures, because both must be attended with a publick Expence.

We are told, that it will be mad and unaccountable to send our Troops abroad, unless we are well assured that those Troops will be joined by the Troops of some other Power. Suppose we were not sure of being joined by the Troops of any other Power in Europe, except those of the Queen of Hungary herself, yet I cannot think it would be either mad or unaccountable to send a large Body of Troops over to Flanders, because it will shew, that we are not only willing, but ready to join with those other Powers of Europe, who have certainly as great an Interest, and ought to have an equal Concern for preserving a Balance of Power in Europe. There are several States and Princes in Europe, who at present affect a Neutrality, and yet we cannot suppose, they are quite easy at seeing the House of Bourbon giving Laws to the Princes of Germany, and appropriating to itself the greatest Part of Italy. Even the Princes of Germany themselves, who at present continue neutral, and, perhaps, some of those who are now joined in Alliance with

France, may be prevailed on to join in a Confederacy for pulling down, or at least for prescribing Bounds to the overgrown Power of that Monarchy, as soon as they see the Armies of Britain upon the Continent, and ready to protect them against that Power which, in their present situation, they find they cannot resist. This is an Effect which this Nation has, I am sure, great Reason to wish for; and as the transporting a Body of our Troops to *Ilanders*, will be attended but with

very small additional Expence, and can be attended with no other inconvenience, I think, it is worth our while to make the Trial, even tho' we be not previously assured, that either the *Dutch*, or any other State in *Europe*, will join their Troops with ours, or enter into any Confederacy for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, or for limiting the ambitious Views of the House of *Bourbon*.

From hence, I hope, Sir, it will appear, that the Embarkation of our Troops can in no Case be deemed mad or unaccountable; but when we send our Troops out of the Kingdom, it would certainly be both mad and unaccountable to leave this Island destitute of a sufficient Number of Troops for its Defence, and for securing its domestick Tranquillity. Whatever others may think of the disaffected Party amongst us, we have so great an Attachment to our present happy Establishment, and the Royal Family now upon our Throne, that I am still jealous of that Party, and apprehensive of their Power. True Love, they say, is always mixed with Jealousy; and this makes me dread every Opportunity, the Disaffected may think they have got, for putting their Designs in Execution. There are still many Gentlemen of Figure and Force amongst us, who openly profess their Attachment to the Pretender:

There is a Sort of enthusiastical Spirit of Disaffection that still prevails among the Vulgar; and, I am afraid, there is by far too great a Number of Men of all Ranks and Conditions, who now seem to be true Friends to the Protestant Succession, that would declare themselves otherwise, if they thought they could do so without running any great or unequal Risk: These Considerations shall always make me jealous of the *Jacobite* Party's getting any Opportunity to rebel, and this they have always thought they had, and always will think they have, when they see the Nation destitute of Troops; for which Reason, I shall always be for keeping in the Island, in Time of War, as well as in Time of Peace, such a Number of regular Troops as may be sufficient for awing them into Obedience.

But the Danger of an Insurrection at home, is far from being the only Danger we have to apprehend from not having in the Island a sufficient Number of Troops for our Defence. The Danger of an Invasion from abroad, with the Pretender at the Head of it, is equally to be apprehended; and the Nature of these two Dangers is such, that each contributes to the Increase of the other. We are now in actual War with *Spain*, and as we are vastly superior in naval Force, even tho' she should be openly assisted by *France*, she can expect no Success: She must dread the Effects and the Event of that War, unless she can raise some domestick Combustion amongst us. Must we not then expect, is it not certain, that she will use every Art that can be thought of, for throwing 8 or 10,000 of her best Troops into this Island, with the Pretender and some of his Adherents at their Head? And is it not as certain, that upon their landing in any Part of the Island, they would be joined

not only by all the Disaffected, but by all those of desperate Fortunes, who are always more ready to join in overturning, than in supporting an established Government, because from their Success in the former, they must expect greater Encouragement than they can expect from their Success in the latter. *Spain*, we know, has a sufficient Number of Troops to spare for this Purpose; and we know, what a small Number of Ships would be sufficient for transporting 10,000 Foot and dismounted Dragoons from *Spain* to the southern or south-west Parts of this Island; for they would have no Occasion to transport Horse to a Country where Horses are so plenty, and which is so much enclosed, that Horse can in very few Places come to a regular Engagement. Twenty or thirty good Merchant-Ships would be sufficient for such a Purpose; and these might be provided, the Troops embarked, and even landed here; before our Court could have any Intelligence of the Design, which would have been the Case in the Year 1718, if their Fleet had not at that Time met with an accidental Storm and contrary Winds.

Our Navy, Sir, may be useful, it will always be sufficient, I hope, to defend us against a formidable Invasion, because we must have Intelligence of the Design, long before the necessary Preparations can be made for such an Invasion, and may, by a superior Squadron, lock the Enemy's Fleet up in their Port, before it can be ready to sail; but against a sudden Invasion with a small Force, such as I have mentioned, our Navy can never be a sufficient Security. For defending us against such an Invasion, we must always have a sufficient Number of Troops in the Island; and I must leave to Gentlemen to consider, what a woful and dangerous Condi-

tion we should be in, if 10,000 of the veteran Troops of *Spain* were landed in the southern or western Parts of this Island, and we had but 10 or 12,000 regular Troops in the whole Island: They might march to our Capital, drive the Royal Family and all its Friends from thence, and place the Pretender upon the Throne, before we could bring an equal Number of our regular Troops together to oppose them; and if they could do this, who can say, that our regular Army itself, or a great Part of it, would not declare in favour of the Invaders?

The Danger of an Invasion from *Spain*, is not therefore such a Bogey as some Gentlemen seem inclined to represent it; but upon sending our Troops to *Flanders*, *Spain* is not then the only Country from whence an Invasion may be justly apprehended. The Design of our sending our Troops into *Flanders* is well known: It must be to circumscribe the Views of *France*, or directly to attack that Kingdom. Either of these will make *France* our Enemy, and will induce that Court to contrive, if possible, how to make an Invasion upon us. They are, true, at present at a great Expence. They have lost great Armies in Germany: They have still great Armies there; but they have likewise great Armies of regular Troops at home, much more than would be sufficient for making an Invasion upon us, if we had but 10 or 12,000 regular Troops in the whole Island; and they now see, that they will be in Danger of losing all the Money they have spent, and all the Blood they have spilt, without being able to reap any Benefit to themselves, unless they can divert the Power of this Nation by raising a Civil War amongst ourselves. Can we suppose, that in these Circumstances they will not attempt making an Invasion upon us, if by our con-

Misconduct we put it any Way in their Power? By the Superiority of our naval Force, and by keeping a strong Squadron in the Channel, we may prevent their being able to make an Invasion upon us with any formidable Army; but considering how many Ports they have within a few Hours sail of our Coast, how many Ships, fishing Vessels, and Barks fit for transporting Soldiers in such a short Voyage, they have in every Port, and how well acquainted their Smugglers are with every Creek and Corner of our Shore, we must admit, that it would be very easy for them to embark and land 10 or 12,000 of their best Troops upon our southern Coast, before we could any Way hear of their Design, or send any Squadron to dis-appoint them; and this, we may depend on it, they would attempt, if they knew that we had no sufficient Number of regular Troops to march and attack theirs as soon as landed. I must therefore think, it would be the Height of Madness in us, to leave this Island destitute of a Number of Troops sufficient for defending us against any Invasion that can be made suddenly and at unawares; and as the Army we have now in this Island, together with the Troops to be brought from Ireland, is no more than sufficient for that Purpose, I cannot but approve of their being brought hither, and must therefore be for providing for their Subsistence.

Our Army, Sir, as it is at present modelled and commanded, is so far from being dangerous either to the Liberty or Property of the Subject, that I think it the surest Pledge we have for the quiet Enjoyment of both. I thought so under the late Administration: I shall think so under every Administration, unless I see an Attempt made to model it so as to make it fit for serving the Ends of those that may aim at ar-

bitrary Power. And as to the Millions we have raised, or may be obliged to raise, I wonder to hear them complained of by Gentlemen, who, upon former Occasions, exclaimed so much against our Inactivity, and who have lately appeared so sanguine for supporting the Queen of Hungary. Surely, they do not think, that War is to be carried on without the Aid of Millions; or that our Soldiers and Seamen are to fight their Battles for them, without the usual Subsistence. I wish we could raise ten Times as many Millions as we do: I am sure, I should think the whole well bestowed, if thereby we could procure a safe and honourable Peace both for Europe and ourselves. We may perhaps, Sir, (for I have not made the Calculation) have at present above 60,000 Soldiers, if all the Regiments were complete, besides foreign Troops, in our Pay; but no Man can imagine, we have as yet too many, for if the War continues and becomes general, we must raise more, or, at least, we must take a much greater Number of foreign Troops into our Pay; and I never heard, that an Army upon the Continent, or any Army but an Army kept up in this Island, in Time of Peace, and without the Consent of Parliament, was of dangerous Consequence to our Constitution; therefore, I must think, that no Gentleman can with Reason find Fault with the Number of Troops we have now in our Pay, were that Number twice as great as it is at present.

Gentlemen still talk, I find, Sir, of Grievances, and of redressing Grievances at the same Time we grant Supplies. They have harped so much during this Session upon that String, that the Subject is in some Measure become ludicrous. Surely, if they think any Thing a Grievance, they ought to put the Question

Question fairly to the House, and have it voted to be so, before they talk of having it redressed; especially, as they know, that there are many Gentlemen in this House who happen to differ from them in Opinion, with respect to every Grievance they have been pleased to give us the least Hint of; for some of those Things they have been pleased to mention as Grievances are, I believe, by a Majority of the House, thought to be national Benefits, and others are, by the same Majority, thought to have no present Existence. Therefore, till the Question is fairly stated, and the Opinion of the House taken upon it, which is the only Way I can think of for determining the Question, it is impossible to tell what is or is not a Grievance, or whether we have at all any Grievance to complain of. For my own Part, I do not think we have any Grievance but one to complain of, and that is, our having a Set of Gentlemen amongst us, who oppose every Measure of Government, merely because they had no Share in advising it, nor are like to have any Share in carrying it into Execution. This, I shall grant, is a real Grievance, but this Grievance we have been always plagued with, and always, I fear, will, as long as we preserve our Liberties; therefore, I shall never think of having it redressed. I shall only recommend it to all those who have now, or shall hereafter have, the Honour of being Members of this House, to consider seriously and impartially every Question that comes before them, and to give their Vote upon that Side which appears most suitable to the true Interest of their Country; for if this Advice be followed upon the present Occasion, I make no Doubt of having the Concurrence of a great Majority of this House, in agreeing with our Committee

upon the Subject now under our Consideration.

The only other Speech I shall give in this Debate, is that which was made by C. Marcins Coriolanus, the Purport of which was as follows.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WHETHER I am ever misled, or whether I may be ever misled by an Affection of Popularity, I shall not pretend to determine; but I must acknowledge, and I glory in the Acknowledgment of it, that I do affect Popularity: I do covet the Esteem and good Opinion of my Countrymen: I shall always covet it; and whatever Gentlemen may pretend, if they do not endeavour to be popular, it is not because they despise it, but because they find the Pursuit inconsistent with their Vanity, their Avarice, or some other more ridiculous Passion. I am sure, an Affectation to be a Courtier may, and does much oftner, mislead Men, than an Affectation to be popular; for when the People are fully informed, and have had Time to consider a Thing coolly and seriously, we seldom find them judge amiss; and the Reason is, because they have nothing in View but the publick Good, whereas a Court has seldom the publick Good in View so much as some private Interest of its own. This Observation, which is founded in Reason, is confirmed by Experience; for through our whole History we shall find, that where the Court and People have happened to be of different Opinions, the People have almost always been in the right. I do not however say, but the People may sometimes be in the wrong: When their Passions are inflamed, or when they have not a proper Information, they may judge

judge amiss; and when this is the Case, it is the Duty of every Man who differs from them, to endeavour to set them right, and to maintain resolutely that Opinion which he thinks most reasonable; but upon such Occasions, a Man ought to examine and re-examine his own Opinion, and to take great Care that he is not misled by some private Passion or View of his own.

I wish every Gentleman in this House would follow this Method: If they did, we should have no Contest, Sir, about the Expediency of free and frequent Parliaments, or about the Truth of several Facts which some Gentlemen now seem to doubt of, or positively to deny. We should all join in declaring Septennial Parliaments to be a Grievance; for except the second Parliament of King *Charles II.* or rather the first called by him, I do not know that ever any Parliament lasted so long as seven Years, till the Septennial Bill took Place; and since that Time, I doubt if they have improved either in their Dignity or Use. We should all join in declaring it to be a Grievance, to have any Member of this House in danger of losing the best Part of his Subsistence by voting according to his Conscience; and we should all join in having such a Suspicion of the late Conduct of our publick Affairs, as ought to be deemed a sufficient Ground for a strict Inquiry.

In all these Things the People without Doors almost universally concur, and if no Gentleman amongst us was misled by his Attachment to the Court, or to some private View or Passion of his own, I am persuaded we should here be pretty unanimous in the same Opinions.

We should likewise, in this Case, be unanimous, I believe, in that Opinion, that considering the great Number of Troops we have

now on foot, we might safely spare to send 16,000 of them to *Flanders*, without calling over any Regiments from *Ireland*; for surely it will not be said, that those Regiments, while they remain here, can be of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary*: On the contrary, they will do her a Prejudice, by consuming a Part of our publick Revenue which otherwise might be sent to her; and every one must grant, that ready Money is the Sort of Assistance she stands most in need of.

The Fear of an Invasion or an Insurrection in favour of the Pretender, is such a threadbare Argument, that I am surprised to hear it again seriously made use of in this House. What the Hon. Gentleman said of the Redress of Grievances may much more justly be applied to the Fear of the Pretender; for this Argument is never made use of lately, but you may see a general Smile spread itself over the whole House. Nay, in the Countenance of every Gentleman who makes use of it, you may see such a Contrast as is generally observed in the Countenance of a young Widow upon the Loss of an old Husband. She affects a Sorrow, but in spite of all she can do, her inward Joy breaks forth in the Disposition of some of her Features. I hope, all the Gentlemen of this House have a real Affection for our present Royal Family; but I wish, some of us would shew a little more Affection for the Liberties and Constitution of our Country; for whoever betrays them to his Jealousy or Fear of the Pretender, does our present Royal Family more harm by his Jealousy, than he can ever do it good by his Affection.

It would be easy, Sir, to shew the Impossibility, or at least the Improbability of all the Insurrections and Invasions we have been terrified with in this Debate; but it is self-

self-evident, and has been so often and so fully explained upon former Occasions, that I do not think it worth my while to enlarge upon the Subject. Therefore, I shall only observe in general, that by some Gentlemens Way of arguing upon this Subject, they make a very bad Compliment to our present Royal Family, or to those who have an Affection for that Family; for by magnifying to such a Degree the Danger we should be in from an Insurrection or sudden Invasion in Favour of the Pretender, they must either suppose, that his Majesty has no affectionate Subjects except those who are enlisted in his Army, or they must suppose, that those who are well affected towards our present Royal Family, have so little Courage, that they will neither risk their Lives nor their Fortunes for that Family, upon which, they think, their Liberties, Properties and Religion depend. But however free those Gentlemen, out of the Abundance of their Affection, may make with their King or their Countrymen, I am far from having such an Opinion of either. I am persuaded, his Majesty has many loyal Subjects, besides those of his Army, who would be ready to venture both their Lives and Fortunes in his Defence: I believe, there are very few who would venture either for the Pretender; and therefore, if by a very extraordinary Concurrence of Events, 10 or 12,000 Foreigners were landed amongst us, with the Pretender at their Head, I am convinced, they would be joined by very few, but, on the contrary, would soon be overwhelmed by the Numbers of Men that would take Arms in Defence of their King, and the Liberties of their Country.

This I hope, Sir, is the Case at present: It will certainly be the Case, as long as the People think, that the Preservation of their Liber-

ties depends upon the Preservation of our present happy Establishment; but should the Scene be changed, should the People find the Liberties of their Country oppressed by a numerous mercenary Army, and that Oppression enforced and made legal by a more mercenary Parliament, they would probably turn their Eyes to the Pretender for Relief; and then if he should land in any Part of the Island, with half the Number of foreign Troops, his Army would increase like a Snowball, a few Days March would make it too huge and mighty for our mercenary Army to oppose, and the more so, because a great many of the common Soldiers, and perhaps some of the Officers, would certainly desert, and join the invading Enemy. I must therefore think, that those Gentlemen who are for securing the People's Loyalty by a numerous mercenary Army, are exactly in the Case of a jealous Husband, who, to secure his Wife's Chastity, locks her up: She will certainly, some Time or other, get an Opportunity, and the first she gets, she will certainly make the proper Use of, such an Use as such an Husband deserves. Sir, the *English* Padlock is certainly the best: Clap the Padlock upon the Minds of the People: That can no way be done but by trusting to themselves the Defence of their King and Country: Disband therefore your Army, or the greater Part of that you have no Occasion for abroad: Take all possible Methods to make your People accustom themselves to Arms and military Discipline; and then you can be in no Danger from an Insurrection of a few disaffected Persons, nor from any Invasion that can be made upon you, as long as you have a superior Force at Sea.

For this Reason, Sir, I must be of Opinion, that the bringing the Regiments from *Ireland*, and keep-

ing them here, instead of preventing an Invasion, will probably encourage our Enemies to make the Attempt; and instead of defeating them when made, they will more probably contribute towards rendering successful. Gentlemen tell us, that our Army, modelled and commanded as it is at present, can never be dangerous to Liberty. For God's sake! How would they have it modelled and commanded? Is it not modelled and commanded in the very same Manner those Armies were that have destroyed the Liberties of other Countries? Is it not under the arbitrary Command of the Prime Minister? Are not all the Officers Commissions at his arbitrary Disposal? Have not they been taught for twenty Years, that blind Submission to his Orders, in civil as well as military Affairs, is the only Road to Preferment, the only Tenure by which they can expect to hold their Commissions? Is it possible to have an Army modelled and commanded in a Method more dangerous to Liberty? At the Revolution, I know, Sir, it was supposed, that no Army could be dangerous to Liberty, but an Army kept within the Island, in Time of Peace, without the Consent of Parliament; but we have since, by Experience, been taught otherwise: I now know, that the Officers of our Army, modelled as it is at present, may endanger publick Liberty by their own or their Friends Votes in this House and at Elections, more than they can do by their Swords in the Field; and in this Way, we know, that an Army of *British* Subjects, even when employed upon the Continent, or kept in any of our remote Dominions, may be of dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of their Country. My Hon. Friend

stitution; for I shall always think so, as long as the Officers Commissions are all at the arbitrary Disposal of a Prime Minister. What our Ministers intend to do with the Troops now ordered for *Flanders*, or what Encouragement they may have for sending them thither, I do not know; but if they have good Reason to expect that our Troops will be joined by the Troops of some neighbouring States, I hope, these Regiments that are to be brought from *Ireland*, and as many more as we can possibly spare, will be sent after the rest. I shall not as yet pretend to find fault with this Measure of sending our Troops abroad; but if it should afterwards appear, that we had no good Reason to hope for being joined by any other Troops, besides those of the Queen of *Hungary*, nor any Reason to expect being able to form a Confederacy in favour of that Princess, I shall then certainly condemn the Measure; for surely we are not so mad as to imagine, that we are able to support the *Pragmatick Sanction* against all the powerful Princes of the Empire, united with *France* and *Spain* against it; and if we should be obliged to bring our Troops back without attempting any Thing, we shall make a very poor Figure in the Eyes of all *Europe*, which, I am sure, will no Way contribute to restore our Character, but, on the contrary, will sink it still lower, if possible, than our late Pusillanimity and perplexed Negotiations have done. If we are still to do nothing but negotiate, we might have saved ourselves the Expence of keeping in Pay such a numerous Army; or, at least, we might have kept our Money amongst ourselves, by keeping our Army at home. All the Powers of *Europe* know, that, as we are Masters of the Sea, and have always abundance of Transports ready at a Call, we can send an Ar-

my to the Continent whenever we please; and therefore, if none of them be now inclined to join us, I am sure, our putting ourselves to the Expence of sending a large Body of Troops thither, without some previous tho' secret Assurances, will not alter their Inclinations, because it will give them a very bad Opinion of our Conduct.

The Consequence will therefore, I hope, shew, that our Ministers had good Assurances from those that ought to give them: In that Case, I hope, the Regiments proposed to be brought from Ireland will be sent after the rest; but till they are sent, or just ready to be sent, I think we have no Occasion to transfer them from the Irish to the British Establishment; for which Reason I must be against approving the Resolution of our Committee.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Ca. Cornelius Cebogus, in the Character of George Cooke, Esq;
P. Decus Mus, in the Character of the Hon. Edward Digby, Esq;

ABSTRACT of A VINDICATION of the Pamphlet, intitled, The Case of the Hanover Troops considered, &c. being a Sequel to the said Pamphlet. (See p. 21.)

A LATE Pamphlet, intitled, *The Case of the Hanover Troops, &c.* has given such Offence to the new Part of the present Administration, that they have fulminated the most tremendous Menaces against the unknown Author, if they could but discover him, and have represented the Book as the Production of avowed and determined Jacobitism: The whole Scope and Tendency of it, say they, is to prove, that ever since the Accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, the Rudder of Hanover has, in all foreign Affairs, steered the Vessel of Great Britain; therefore the present Roy-

al Family is to be drove out, and the Pretender introduced in their Room. A most logical and constitutional Conclusion this! to which, I shall now only return this short Answer: The Force of Truth on one Side, and the Consciousness of Guilt on the other, always produces Anger instead of Answer. Could the Facts have been disproved, or the Reasonings refuted, I presume, they would have been so: Neither can be done: Jacobitism, therefore, comes seasonably to supply these Defects, and is to be the trusty Auxiliary of the new as it has long been of the old Part of the Administration.

I will fairly and candidly admit, that the Design of the Book is to prove, that since the Accession of the present Royal Family, Hanover has been the chief Spring of all our foreign Transactions.—It gives a Deduction of Facts publick and known, tho' possibly not enough attended to. I shall not here recapitulate them, or repeat the Arguments drawn from them, but shall only point out an equitable Rule for forming an impartial Judgment upon them, and then proceed to shew, that the Drift of the whole Book is not only loyal but salutary to the present Royal Family: honest and meritorious to the Publick, and even useful to all British Ministers, who mean well to their native Country.

All Matters of State, however publick in general, by their Preparations or Events, have some secret Springs and Views, which do not appear to the Bulk of Mankind, and consequently become Matters of Reasoning and Conjecture: In order to form which Reasonings and Conjectures right, every wise Man compares the past with the present, considers the prevailing Turn and Spirit of the Court, and the personal Characters and predominant Passions of the Prince and his Ministers.

ers. If Reason and good Policy do not shew the Fitness of a Measure, he seeks for the true Cause in the Interests, the Habits, and the Passions of its Authors; and where these conspire to authorise his Conjecture, it is as well founded as A Conjecture can be.

By this Rule then let the Publick Judge of the Causes assigned for the several Facts stated in the Book, and of the Inferences drawn from them, and not be imposed upon by flat Denials of some Facts, B false Assertions of others, groundless Invektives and stale Insinuations of Jacobitism. [The Author then gives an Example with regard to *Bremen* and *Verden*, and a pretty large Account of the Affair of *Mecklenburgh*.]

I now come to prove, (*says he*) that the Drift of this Book is not only, not Jacobite, but that it is loyal and salutary to the present Royal Family.

I know nothing that a Jacobite would advise, or ought to wish so much, as that the present Royal Family should pursue such Measures as would lose them the Affections of the Nation in general; and I know nothing that would more effectually attain that End, than the Sacrifice of the Wealth and Interest of Great Britain to the narrow Views and petty Concerns of a German Electorate. Those only, therefore, who promote or who do not prevent such Measures, act the Jacobite Part, not those who loyally and honestly represent against and expose them. F But, say some, this Book asserts, that such Measures have been constantly pursued ever since the Accession of the present Royal Family, ergo, it is criminal, it is Jacobite. Both our Constitution and our Reason draw a very different Conclusion from this Principle. Our Constitution very wisely tells us, that the King can do no Wrong, but that his Ministers may, and are

accountable for it: And our common Sense tells us, that the present Royal Family would never have acted so obviously contrary to their most essential Interests, if they had been truly informed, and honestly advised, instead of being perfidiously flattered and deceived. If such Measures have been pursued, the best Service, that can be done to the Royal Family, is to expose those Measures now, and prevent them hereafter.

Are the Actions of an Administration not to be blamed, nor exposed, because of that ministerial Inference, that therefore the Crown must have been in the wrong? What unheard of Doctrine is this! Whereas the Principle of this Constitution is,

C that the Measures of the Administration are always to be examined, and, if they deserve it, censured and punished. And the Inference is, that the Administration only, and not the Crown, has done wrong. But with what Face can those who D were either the Authors or the Abettors of every Book, Pamphlet, or Speech made or published against all the Measures of the late Administration, during the Course of twenty Years, brand with the Infamy of Jacobitism a Disapprobation of their own Conduct, since their Situation and their Principles (if they had any) have been changed? Such an Insinuation is as shameful as it is false; and thank God it is false! otherwise there would be eight Millions of Jacobites at this F Time in this Kingdom.

Besides, what does this Book discover that was not known before? Were our fluctuating Measures, our contradictory Treaties for and against *Sweden*, for and against *Russia*, for and against the House of *Austria*, unknown to any informed Man of the Kingdom, or the true Motives of them Secrets to any discerning one? What then does this Book do?

Why, it makes a Deduction of them, states them in a clear Light, in which irresistible Truth appears, a Truth which it highly imports the Royal Family and the whole Nation to know.

I believe I need not use many Arguments to prove, that the Intention of the Book is honest and meritorious to the Publick.

It will easily be granted me, that we ought, as far as possible, to enjoy the Advantage Nature has bestowed upon us of being an Island, and, consequently, to keep as free as we can from all the Quarrels of the Continent. Had this Maxim been pursued from the Time of the Accession of the present Royal Family, I dare say, I speak within Compass when I assert, that above half, if not two third Parts of the national Debt had been now discharged, and the Millions raised by the Salt-Tax, and the many Millions more raised by the Land-Tax, exceeding two Shillings in the Pound, would have been saved to the Publick. Whereas the Interests of *Hanover* are of a direct contrary Nature. As our Security arises from our being an Island, the Danger of *Hanover* arises from its being upon the Continent, and surrounded by Princes infinitely more powerful. *Hanover* views them with Fear and Envy: They view *Hanover* with some Jealousy, not of its own, but of the *British* Strength, which they see devoted to it. *Hanover* wants to extend itself, in order to be nearer a Match for its Neighbours, which they are determined to prevent if they can. These Circumstances must eternally, for the future, as they have done for the Time past, fatally involve us in all the Affairs of the Continent, unless the Spirit of the Nation well informed, and the Virtue of an *English* Parliament, shew our Princes the Imprudence of pursuing such Measures, and our Mi-

nisters the Danger of advising or executing them.

The Love of our native Country is a natural, a becoming Sentiment, and nobody can blame it in the Royal Family; but let *Englishmen* be indulged in the same Sentiment too, and would to God it were more common among us. Nobody could, or did wonder at the Affection his late Majesty expressed for his native Country, and nobody blames the Tenderness his present Majesty preserves for it. Both of them received their Beings and their first Impressions there. Nor would it be surprising, if the Successor should have some Prædilection for that Meridian in which he was born and educated. But tho' these Sentiments are not blameable in them, they are, upon the same Principle, to be looked upon with a jealous Eye by us. Their Effects are to be guarded against, and Ministers ought to be convinced, that they shall not with Impunity flatter those Sentiments, to the draining and enslaving this Country.

Shall it be said, that this Doctrine is the most dangerous that ever was propagated, and that it is sowing the Seeds of perpetual Discord between the Crown and the People? I deny it, and ask, whether it is for the Advantage of this Royal Family to be lulled by a temporary Acquiescence into a fatal Opinion, that such Measures are either not seen thro' or approved of, which would infallibly be the ministerial Interpretation put upon such Acquiescence; or to be timely warned against their own Partiality, and those who would flatter it? And whether any greater Mischiefs can arise from this terrible Doctrine, than those of being a pecuniary Province to a little State upon the Continent, destined only to bolster up its Pride, supply its Indigence, and gratify its frivolous Ambition?

I come now to prove, that the Tendency of this Book is useful to every Minister, who does not intend to sacrifice the Interests of *Great Britain* to private Favour in the Closet. Such a one will be glad to be armed with these Arguments, to combat the natural and blameless Partiality of his Prince. When we can say, Sir, these Things are now too well understood, and too warmly entertained by the whole Nation, to be either attempted or compassed: They can no longer be made to believe, that a Squabble in *Lower Saxony* interests *Great Britain*, nor be prevailed upon to take part in it. Will you lose the Affections, and exhaust the Strength of your Kingdom, for the Addition of a Bailiage to your Electorate? I say, when a Minister is enabled to hold this Language in the Closet, the Prudence and Justice of his Prince (at least, I am sure, of his Prince now upon the Throne) will interpose in his Behalf, and check the rising Sentiments of natal Partiality and Fondness.

He will consider his two Dominions as two Children, who have both Claims to his Care and Affection; but his Prudence will tell him, not to endeavour to raise the one upon the Ruins of the other. Much more, not to lavish away upon a young, hopeless, and stunted Child, the Nourishment necessary to support the healthy and thriving one.

The Conclusion of the Book gives great Offence, and the Division of the People of this Kingdom, into *Hanoverians* and *Englishmen*, is represented as a most dangerous, malicious and seditious Distinction. For my own Part, I cannot see what proper Appellation, the Authors, or supporters of *Hanoverian* Measures, are perfectly inconsistent with the Interest of *Great Britain*, can claim, or be distinguished by. A much harder, my Mind, might, with Justice, be given them; and the Jacobite

fairly retorted. Those therefore, who to gain Favour or Money, promote such dangerous Measures, as must be the constant Source of Dissatisfaction between this Royal Family and the Nation, are surely the greatest Enemies to both: And those the best Friends to both, who, by shewing how incompatible the Interests of the Electorate are with those of *Great Britain*, may suggest the prudent and necessary Measure of separating the Dominions themselves, in favour of a younger Branch of this Royal Family, and supplying that great Defect in the Act of Settlement, which every body now wishes, had been originally provided for, and wonders was not.

Having now done with the Book, I cannot help adding some Facts, and some Observations, with regard to the 16,000 *Hanoverians* lately taken into *British* Pay.

I must confess that, when a whole Plan is so fundamentally wrong, and so clearly impracticable, as the present Plan for the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary* seems to be, it is trifling and frivolous to enter into a Dispute upon any particular Part of it; but since it is universally owned in private, and not strongly denied in publick, that the general Measure is wrong; tho' in Consequence of that Measure, the taking of 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay is said to be right; I shall consider that Point now, tho' in truth it is losing the main Object, and descending to a Trifle, when compared with the great, expensive, dangerous and impracticable Plan now pursuing.

Ist, then, I assert, that the giving the Queen of *Hungary* that Sum in Money, which the *Hanoverian* Troops will cost us, would have been of much greater Service to her than those Troops can be, which cannot serve where she has most Occasion for them.

74 Vindication of the Case of the Hanover Troops, &c.

2dly. If it was, or is necessary to have 16,000 Men more in *Flanders*, than we first sent there (which I deny) I assert that we could have spared them, and in Prudence, ought to have furnished them out of our own Army at home. For what Oc-

3dly. The *Hanover* Troops are the Troops of an Elector, who gave his Vote for the present Emperor at his Election, which Emperor was then actually in Possession of some, and claimed the greatest Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, in Consequence of which, he is exposed to the Ban of the Empire if he acts against him. The Law of the Empire says, *Qui quâcunque de causa, vel sub quocunque prætextu, aliquem armis oppugnat, spoliât, obfidet, de possessione dejicit, Banno afficiatur.* But say some, the Pragmatic Sanction being registered in the Imperial Diet, becomes a Law, and authorises the Assistance given by an Elector to the Queen of *Hungary*. How vain is that Dependence, how dangerous the Experiment, for a little Elector, when it was of no Avail to the Queen of *Hungary* herself; and when the very Person who was possessed of some, and acquiring more of her Dominions, was unanimously elected Emperor, and had the Vote of that very Elector, who must plead in his own Justification the Pragmatic Sanction, after it is entirely laid aside? And has not the Election of the Emperor, under those Circumstances, together with the Grant of 50 *Roman* Months from the Empire, acknowledged the Justice of his Cause, the Part the Empire took in it, and, in effect, cancelled the Pragmatic Sanction? Nay,

if even the *Hanover* Troops would act in the Empire under these Circumstances, is it advisable for *England* that they should; since if Victory, (which will decide this Point of Law) should declare against them, the Elector is laid under the Ban, and the Electorate put to Fire and Sword; in which Case, one may presume *England* would be called upon for Indemnification?

4thly. To consider the *Hanover* Troops with regard to the Neutrality. That Neutrality, I am told, has been declared authentically, by a Person in a high Station, to be indefinite: Which Word, indefinite, must imply both Duration and Extent. As the Time then is unlimited, it must be understood to refer to the End of the Affairs then in Dispute. And as to its Extent; it was granted to supplicating *Hanover* for its immediate Preservation, the Condition of the Obligation must have been, that *Hanover* should not, in any Manner or Place, act against the Emperor, in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. *France*, as an Auxiliary of the Emperor's, had sent an Army into *Westphalia* to hinder *Hanover* from assisting the Queen of *Hungary*; and it cannot be supposed, that that Army was withdrawn singly at the Entreaty of the trembling Electorate, without an express Condition, that upon their withdrawing, what they were sent there to prevent should afterwards be done.

5thly. The Distinction of the being the mercenary Troops of *England*, and as such, at Liberty to go any where, may be of home Use at present, in order to impose upon the Nation, but will be treated with Contempt by all Powers abroad. Nor will *Hanover* venture its Safety upon so poor an Equivocation: And their Self-Preservation makes them the worst foreign Troops we can hire. The only Assistance too the

can pretend to give the Queen of Hungary, must be upon the Foot of another Equivocation, that, of not attacking the Emperor directly, but only entering into that Part of Germany which does not belong to him, and preventing the French from passing the Rhine, and sending more Succours to Bavaria: But how insufficient this Distinction, or rather Quibble, will prove, appears from the Complaint already made by the Imperial Minister, of the Breach of the Constitutions of the Empire, by the quartering only of some of these Hanover Troops at Liege.

6thly. As the Electorate of Hanover has in all its former Conventions cautiously stipulated, that its Troops should not be sent too far from home, and should be at Liberty even to return home, in case of Danger threatened to the Electorate; it is not to be supposed that it will be less cautious upon this Occasion; which Caution must necessarily have too great an Influence upon the Operations of the War. It is asserted indeed, that the Hanoverians shall act wherever the English shall be directed to act; which I verily believe to be true, because I am convinced, that the English will only be directed to act where the Hanoverians may act, if they can act at all.

But admitting the Necessity (which I absolutely deny) of hiring any foreign Troops at all; it is said that the Hanoverians were the properest, and even the only ones we could get. If they are the only ones, that a Condition are we in, and how prudent the Plan we are now engaged in, of restoring the House of Austria, not only without one Ally in the World, but without being able to find any one Prince in Europe, except the Elector of Hanover, who will even condescend to take our Money? But by this Time, believe, the Engagement of a considerable Number of other Mercenaries in our Pay proves the contrary.

And as to their being the most desirable, I can by no Means agree, tho' I can see many Reasons why they were the most desired by some People. If the taking them was the Price of Favour, the dismissing them will never be a Step to it, and consequently will be taken as late as possible; so that we are likely to keep them in our Pay longer than any others whatsoever. They will also (after this Precedent) be put upon us oftner than any others; for being always ready at Hanover, it will be an easy and cheap Experiment to take a Number of them into our Pay, upon some Pretence or other, in the Intervals of Parliament; and if the Parliament afterwards approves, it is so much clear Gain; if not, there's nothing lost by the Attempt.

The best and truest Friends to this Royal Family have long lamented, and still lament, that by the Act of Settlement the Hanover Dominions were not originally separated from those of Great Britain. The Reasons why that was not done at that Time by the Parliament, cannot now be exactly known; but it appears, that they had Apprehensions of our losing the Benefit of being an Island, and therefore inserted the Clause, that England should not be engaged in any Wars upon the Continent upon the Account of Hanover. Which Clause, if it had never been evaded, nor the other, of the King's not going abroad without Consent of Parliament, repealed, Time would insensibly have worn out those Prejudices, which divide the Interests of the two Dominions, and the lesser would have been, according to all true Policy, absorbed in the greater, or willingly parted with to a younger Branch of the Royal Family; which is now what we have alone to hope for, and which makes it the Duty of every loyal Subject, and Lover

76 *Vindication of the Case of the Hanover Troops, &c.*

Lover of his Country, to explain the past and present Transactions with regard to *Hanover*, thereby to prevent the like for the future, make it more willingly be parted with, and hinder it from being a ministerial Bait to catch Favour in the Closet.

The extraordinary Sum demanded for these *Hanover* Troops, is still more astonishing than even any other of the Circumstances that attend them, and plainly proves, that all we are now doing upon the Continent, is only for a Pretence to give that very Sum. By the Convention of 1702; for hiring 10,000 *Hanover* Troops to act for the Grand Alliance in the last War, their Pay was upon the same Foot as at present; but with this Difference, that as their Horse exceeded the Number stipulated, that Exceeding was only to be paid as Infantry. The Pay for General Officers, was only for one Lieutenant General, and one Major General; the Pretence of paying for Officers of a Train of Artillery was not then imposed upon us; nor was there any Allowance made by the Treaty, or the Establishment, for the ordinary Recruits of Horse and Foot. They had neither any Hopes or Promise of extraordinary Pay, nor was there any Levy-money paid, or Subsidy given; and the Convention, signed June 21. declares, that Part of those Troops was already arrived at the appointed Place of Action, viz. the *Lower Rhine*, notwithstanding which, their Pay was only to commence on the first of *June*, and end the first of *January* following, which 7 Months were in Effect the whole Campaign; whereas we are now to pay 16 Months for but one Campaign, if even that.

By the present Demand of Pay for 16,000 *Hanoverians*, we are to pay for one General, two Lieutenant Generals, three Major Generals, four Brigadier Generals, one Aid de Camp,

four Aids de Camp, ten Aids de Camp, two Majors of Brigade of Horse, and two Majors of Brigade of Foot (for thus they stand with these Repetitions in the Estimates whose Pay, from the 31st of *August* 1742, to the 26th of *Dec.* 1743 amounts to 19,132*l.* We are to pay for a Troop of Horse Guards, the same as a whole Regiment of their Horse costs, tho' the Troop of Guards is but half in Number of Men, which is so much clear Loss to us, for the sake of the Parade only. We are likewise to pay for Officers and Men belonging to the Train, for the same Time, 12,935*l.* a new Article, entirely gained to *Hanover*! And we are to pay Recruit Money for both Horse and Foot, for the same Time, amounting to 19,658*l.* a new Article, till now unheard of in the hiring of Troops, which is not even allowed to our own Army; and which has always been provided for by the Deficiency of the Men, that must inevitably be lost and missing in a Campaign.

By the Convention of 1702, a certain fixed Number of Guilders and Stivers was to be paid at stated Times at *Rotterdam*, for the Hire of those *Hanover* Forces; and they had nothing to do with the Pound Sterling in *England*, by which Means the Publick here had the Advantage of the Exchange: But by the present extraordinary Bargain, no Place is appointed where these Troops are to receive their Pay, and Levy-Money, but the Payment is to be in Pounds Sterling, at ten Guilders and Stivers to a Pound Sterling: And in Consequence of that 657,888*l.* Sterling are to be given and granted to his Majesty for the Pay of these Troops (Levy-Money included) from *Aug.* 31, 1742, to *Dec.* 25, 1743 which will be received here, by whomsoever his Majesty shall appoint to receive it for him, as El-

tor of *Hanover*; and the Disposal of it afterwards cannot be under the Controul, and Methods of accounting, which are established here in *England*; but the Elector of *Hanover* may, and will remit abroad, or do what else he pleases with the Whole or any Part of it. Therefore the computing the Exchange at present, to be but ten Guilders ten Stivers to a Pound Sterling, is a manifest Injustice to *England*; since one Pound Sterling now remitted abroad, at the present Course of the Exchange, would produce there ten Guilders and eighteen Stivers, which is a Loss to us; and a Gain, to somebody or other, of eight Stivers on every Pound Sterling, which is about Four *per Cent.* and amounts in the Whole to 26,000*l.*

It must likewise be remembered, that in the last War, a Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* was made upon all the Money then paid to the *Hanover Troops*, to be applied to the Services of the War. But as they are now his Majesty's own Troops, and yet have the same Pay they had in the last War, that Deduction will likewise be saved, which amounts to 16,447*l.*

Moreover, as in 1702 the Pay of the *Hanoverians* commenced but on June 1. at which Time many of them were already arrived at the Place appointed, and all the others actually upon their March to it; one Month's Pay might surely have been reasonably saved now to the Publick, since these Troops only marched in October into *Flanders* to their Winter Quarters, which Month's Pay would have been a Saving of 32,250*l.*

But the most extraordinary Article of all is the Levy-Money we are made to pay for these Troops, amounting to 139,313*l.* when the *Hanover Troops* in 1702 had neither Levy-Money, nor Subsidies, and when it is well known, that the 1000 additional Men, raised at *Hanover* upon the Death of the Em-

peror, were raised singly for the private and separate Views of the Electorate.

We feel, we know the Reason, why our Debts have not been lessened, or even two Thirds of them paid off, since 1716, and we know that the only War or Expence that this Nation has been engaged in for its own Interests, is, the present War with *Spain*; but we see that those who engaged us in it, for the sake of succeeding to the Places and Power of those they hoped to ruin by it, have no sooner obtained the former, and a very little of the latter, but they totally neglect it; and only pay their Court, and lay, as they hope, the Foundation of their future Power upon the avowed and undisguised Design of enriching *Hanover*, by the most extravagant Scheme, as to Affairs of the Continent, that ever was exposed to this Nation. Such gross and expensive Flattery, such Sacrifices of the Interest and Wealth of this Nation, to Favour in the Closet, must render us contemptible abroad, create Dissatisfaction at home, and excite Jealousies even in our own Army.

At home will be considered our many Years Peace, our immense Expences abroad and the Cause of them; the Ruin of the House of *Austria*; the vast undiminished Debt we labour under; the Poverty and Necessities of this Country; the Willingness of supporting the Queen of *Hungary* as far as possible; the Absurdity of pretending alone to restore the House of *Austria*; the total Neglect of the War in the *West-Indies* for the Security of our Trade and Navigation: All these Circumstances, I say, will be considered at home, and not without Surprise and Indignation, that *Hanover*, the principal Cause of these Misfortunes, should at the same Time, instead of acting as an Ally in the Support of the common Cause, make

its Troops the most mercenary and most expensive Troops to *England*, that ever were hired by this Kingdom.

Whilst we are doing nothing against *Spain* in our own War, the Expence of this Nation will this Year vastly exceed the Expence of any one Year of the late War, when we had such great Armies employed in several Places abroad. We are doing nothing now on the Continent but spending our Money; we have 16,000 *English*, 16,000 *Hanoverians*, and 6000 *Hessian*, in all 38,000 Men, for that Purpose, which are to cost us 1,087,000*l.* besides which we shall have farther Demands from the *Hanover* Troops, which are not yet publicly avowed, such as extraordinary Pay, Douceurs, Forage and Waggon-Money, all which future Demands will no Doubt be reasonable, in the same Proportion as those we already know, and have complied with.

The Expence of 50,000 Men, voted for *Flanders*, in the Year 1703, was but 1,012,000*l.* by which it appears, that we were to have 12,000 Men more than we have now, and for 75,000*l.* less Money. The whole Service of that Year, both at home and abroad, as voted by Parliament, amounted only to 3,694,136*l.* which is not Half what this Year's Expence will amount to, and yet how little will or can be done by it?

If these are but the Blossoms of the late boasted Change of Men and Measures, Blossoms stained too with the deepest publick and private Perfidy; what are the Fruits we must expect, or rather dread from them? Power is and must be maintained by the same Means by which it is acquired: And if we are to judge by the Price now paid for a very small Share of it, what will be the Purchase of the Remainder, and the Consequences of that Bargain? But these Considerations may possibly ac-

count for the keeping so great an Army at home, instead of sending 16,000 more of them abroad, in the Room of so many *Hanoverians*, who can't, won't, nor ought not to act.

SOME THOUGHTS on British and Foreign Brandies, and other Spirituous Liquors; with a Proposal for the Advantage of the Landed and Trading Interests.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING a few Years since taken notice of a Paragraph in some of the News-Papers, concerning the Virtue or Quality of our *British Brandies*, and the Question being asked, whether they were as wholesome as *French Brandy*? it was answered by Gentlemen of unexceptionable and known Abilities, that they might be drank.

Upon this Head I shall endeavour to prove and to distinguish the Properties of each Spirit of our *British* Manufacture, and shew that the *Mellasses Brandy* is preferable to that of foreign, if judiciously prepared by a skilful Artist. Malt Spirit (so called) being chiefly the Produce of raw Corn, is much inferior. The Maker usually sells it simply extracted, with all the Crudities arising from the Grain, which must, through its own natural Impurity, prove unwholesome, as it is loaded with a viscid, foul, sulphureous Matter; but if the Spirit was made intirely from malted Grain, and rectified, which is an Art peculiar to the chymical Branch of that Trade, it would then become a tasteless Spirit, capable of receiving any vinous Flavour the Compounder may judge requisite to give, either by Infusion or otherwise, and which in a few Months would so unite, as to become not only wholesome, but leave a most delicate Flavour on the Palate.

The *Melasse* Spirit is of a different Nature from that of the *Malt*, having most excellent Properties, even beyond what I have before mentioned (and more excellent than those of the Grape) after its Purification.

It is obvious to every one, that *Melasse* is the Produce or natural Juice from fine Sugar, and which, being first diluted, then fermented, and by Distillation brought into new Wines, and then rectified to make a Proof Spirit, must necessarily bear the original Quality of its balsamick Property, which by Nature is inherent in the Growth of Sugar, but more especially after the Phlegm is precipitated by Rectification, and the Spirit brought off clean, and then flavoured in such a manner as is more peculiarly known to those of the Trade.

French Brandy wants no such Help; it may be judged, that the most judicious Persons who pretend to the Art of Distillation, if they were to work in France, would prove to be the best Operators. The Reason is plain, by their having but little regard to the Force of Fire, which, not too intense, as the Spirit fluctuates, will envelope still a much greater Quantity of the vinous Sulphur, and, consequently, be more pleasing to the Palate. *French Brandy* is a sharp, thin Spirit, and will unobtrusively prey upon the Coats of the Stomach. There are innumerable Instances of this in People who frequently drink such Drams in a Morning, and especially fasting; that it may justly be said to be a lingering Poison, as it totally destroys the digestive Faculty. *Rum*, apprehend, stands in a better Degree of Perfection than that of *Melasse* Spirit, and the Quality being universally known, I shall not therefore give it further Praise. From what I conceive, that a rectified *Melasse* Spirit, freed not only from Phlegm, but likewise from the

Taste and Smell of any Ingredients that may occasionally be used in the Rectification, and curiously flavoured, has much the Preference of any foreign *Brandy* whatever; and as a stronger Proof of the excellent Qualities appertaining to it, the best of Cordial Waters are made of this Brandy, such as *Usquebaugh*, *Spirit of Saffron*, *Rattasat*, &c. Besides, it is both soft and pleasant, and being made pure, will the more readily imbibe either the aromatick Oils, or any other essential Property that may be thought necessary to make a Compound with. And, lastly, I am of Opinion, that *Geneva* is infinitely more wholesome than any of the spirituous Liquors before mentioned, if the Compounder was obliged to rectify, or purchase such Spirits as are rectified before he compounds them, and likewise, to use no Feints but what shall be redrawn to the Proof Strength, as is customarily known among the Trade: When the Spirits are thus made pure, and a sufficient Quantity of Juniper Berries put to them, and then distilled according to Art, it would, by Virtue of the essential Oil of the Berry intermixed, be an extraordinary Help when drank in many Cases, as it opens Obstructions in the Spleen, Reins and Bladder, is good against the Dropsy, gives immediate Ease in the Cholick, and is an excellent Medicine when externally used for the Palsy.

By these Means great Encouragement would be given, not only to the landed Interest, but many Manufactures, which chiefly depend upon that of Distillation. In short, it would undoubtedly give a new Spring to the Life of Trade, and put a Damp on our crafty Neighbours, who at present flatter themselves we can't live without their luxurious Liquors.

EBORANOS.

80 A LIST of MEMBERS, &c.

P. S. The following Calculation I received from an ingenious Gentleman, well acquainted with Figures, and with Trade in general. He says, upon the nicest Calculation, the Distillers make use of 500,000 Quarters of Grain yearly, of which not more than one fourth Part is malted; so that they use of raw Grain 375,000 Quarters, which if malted,

The Duty of 6d. per Bushel is	75000
The Duty of 7500 Chaldron of Cinders which would be used in drying the said Malt	1875
Prime Cost of the said 7500 Cinders at 7 s. per Chaldron	2625
Freight of Coals at 9 s. per Chaldron	3375
Labourers Wages making the said Malt	6564
The annual Rent of the Malting Offices	9375
The Maltster's Profit	37500
	136312

How far this Scheme will advance the landed Interest, &c. will appear by what follows: One hundred Quarters of Barley will produce 105 Quarters of Malt; which Barley, if brewed and distilled, would yield the like Quantity of Spirit as 137 Quarters of the same Sort of Barley malted; and 100 Quarters of unmalted Wheat brewed

and distilled, will produce as much Spirits as 160 Quarters of the same Sort of Wheat malted. There need no farther Proof in regard to the landed Interest, provided the same Quantity of Spirits are disposed of at present are, upon the footing they now make them. I must own the larger any Tax is, the less that Commodity is sold on which it is laid; but when the Improvement is more than adequate to the Taxation, then, consequently, the Consumption should be greater; as in this Case, a pure Malt Spirit is not only more wholesome than what is drawn from raw Corn, but likewise infinitely more pleasant; and I doubt not but in Time, by farther Improvements, we may be able to rival some foreign Markets, and increase our Wealth by proper Encouragement given, by the Exportation of our *British Brandies*, especially to the Northern Parts, upon the Establishment, that is, if they were distilled from Malt alone, of which then of course, together with an Allowance of a sufficient Drawback and Bounty, there must necessarily be large Demands, as the Merchants there could not but find it their Interest to trade with us.

LIST of MEMBERS, as they stood on the 10th of December last. (See the LIST in our Magazine for November, 1741. p. 525—529.)

FOR.			
A Abercromby, Ja.	Bennet, Philip	Bruce Hope, Sir J.	Churchill, Major
Acourt, Pierce	Bestinck, Ld. George	Brudenell, James	Churchill, Charles
Archer, Thomas	Bertie, Hon. Ld. Vere	Burrard, Harry	Clayton, Sir Wm.
Arkott, John	Bladen, Martin	Burrell, Peter	Clayton, Kenick
Arundel, Hon. Rich.	Bocland, Col. Maurice	Butler, John	Cleveland, John
Athe, Edward	Boone, Dan.	Calthorpe, Henry	Clive, Edward
Bacon, Edward	Boote, Thomas	Campbel, John	Coke, Hon. Edw.
Baker, Hercules	Bowles, William	Campbel, Alex. Hume	Compton, George
Baltimore, Ld.	Bradshaigh, Sir Roger	Cary, Walter	Conway, Henry
Baynton, Ed.	Brand, Thomas	Carnegie, Sir James	Cope, Monoux
Barburs, Hen.	Brassey, Nathaniel	Carpenter, Lord	Corbet, Sir Wm.
Beauchere, Lord Har.	Brereton, Thomas	Carter, William	Corbet, Thomas
Beauchere, Lord Vere	Bristow, John	Cavendish, Adm. Phil.	Cornwallis, John
Beake, Col. George	Brodie, Alexander	Charlton, Job	Cotes, Charles
	Brown, Sir Robert	Cholmondeley, Col. J.	Craigie, Robert

A LIST of MEMBERS, &c.

81

Crowle, George
 Danvers, Joseph
 Darcy, Sir Canyera
 Doneraile, Ld. Visc.
 Douglas, James
 Downing, Jacob
 Drury, Sir Thomas
 Drummond, John dead
 Dundast, George
 Duncannon, Ld.
 Dupplin, Ld.
 Earle, Giles
 Earle, W. Rawlinson
 Elliot, Richard
 Elliot, Col. Wm.
 Ellis, Wellbore
 Evans, Hon. George
 Evans, Capt. Rich.
 Evelyn, John
 Everfield, Charles
 Fane, Francis
 Fermanagh, Ld. Visc.
 Finch, Hon. Edw.
 Finch, Hon. Wm.
 Finch, Hon. John
 Finch, Hon. Henry
 Finlay, Charles
 Fournereau, Tho.
 Forrester, Brook.
 Fortrose, Lord
 Fox, Henry
 Frankland, Frederick
 Frederick, Cha.
 French, Jeffery
 Gale, Sir Wm.
 Galway, Ld. Visc.
 Gath, John
 Gath, Francis
 Gibson, Tho.
 Gifford, Sir Cha.
 Girdart, Rich.
 Glenorchy, Ld. Visc.
 Glyn, Francis
 Gough, Capt. Hen.
 Grant, Lodovick
 Grant, Sir James
 Gregory, Geo.
 Gifford, Joseph
 Gifford, Phil.
 Gifford, Ld. Arch.
 Gifford, Cha.
 Gifford, John
 Gifford, Capel
 Gifford, Wm.
 Gifford, John
 Gifford, Geo.
 Gifford, Marquis
 Gifford, Lord Charles
 Gifford, Wm.
 Gifford, Tho.
 Gifford, Sam.
 Gifford, Hen. Holt
 Gifford, Nicholas
 Gifford, Hen. Arth.

Herbert, Hon. Rob.
 Herbert, Col. Wm.
 Herbert, Hon. Tho.
 Hobby, Sir Tho.
 Holmes, Henry
 Hooper, Edw.
 Howarth, Sir Hump.
 Hungerford, Wal.
 Hunter, Tho. Orby
 Jeffereys, John
 Jeynos, Soame
 Incbiquin, Earl of
 Ingram, Col. Cha.
 Jolliffe, John
 Irby, Sir Wm.
 Keene, Benjamin
 Kent, Sam.
 Kynaston, Wm.
 Knight, Rob.
 Lamb, Matthew
 Laroche, John
 Leathes, Carteret
 Lee, Dr. Geo.
 Legge, Henry
 Lewis, Tho.
 Liddel, Sir Hen.
 Limerick, Lord
 Lock, Wm.
 Lockyer, Cha.
 Manners, Lord Wm.
 Martin, James
 Martin, John
 Maule, Wm.
 Mellish, Wm.
 Metcalf, Laſcelles
 Middlesex, Earl
 Mill, Sir Rich.
 Miffing, Tho.
 Mitchel, Wm.
 Monson, Cha.
 Montague, Cha.
 Mordaunt, John
 Morgan, Tho.
 Moſtyn, John
 Murray, Lord John
 Murray, John
 Murray, Wm.
 Murray, Alexander, of
 Cringley
 Muſſenden, Hill
 Neal, Rob.
 Newnham, Tho.
 Nesbit, Albert
 Noel, Wm.
 Norris, Sir John
 Norton, Tho.
 Onslow, Arthur
 Onslow, Denzil
 Onslow, Col. Rich.
 Ord, Rob.
 Orme, Garton
 Oſbaldiſton, Wm.
 Owen, Wm.
 Owendon, Sir Geo.

Page, John
 Palmerſton, Ld. Visc.
 Paulet, Hon. Vere
 Paulet, Cha.
 Paulet, Lord Harry
 Paulet, C. Amande
 Pelham, Hon. Henry
 Pelham, James
 Pennington, Sir Joſ.
 Penton, Henry
 Percival, Lord
 Peterſham, Lord
 Philipſon, John
 Pilſworth, Cha.
 Pit, Geo. Morton
 Plumer, Rich.
 Plumtree, John
 Pollen, John
 Read, Sir Tho.
 Rider, Sir Dud'ey
 Rolle, Henry
 Rudge, Edw.
 Ruſſell, Sir John
 Sackville, Lord John
 Sackville, Lord Geo.
 Sandys, Samuel
 St. Chair, Brig. James
 Scot, David
 Scroop, Hon. John
 Selwyn, John
 Selwyn, John, junior
 Shepherd, Samuel
 Smelt, Wm.
 Speak, Geo.
 Stert, Arthur
 Steele, Wm.
 Stone, Andrew
 Strange, Sir John
 Sunden, Lord
 Talbot, Hon. John
 Thomas, Sir Edmond
 Townſend, Joſeph
 Townſend, H. Roger
 Townſend, Hon. Tho.
 Trevor, John
 Tuffnel, Sam.
 Turner, Sir John
 Vane, Hon. Henry
 Vere, Tho.
 Wade, General Geo.
 Wager, Sir Cha.
 Walker, Tho.
 Walpole, Horatio
 Walpole, Edw.
 Walpole, Horatio, jun.
 Wardour, Wm.
 Watſon, Tho.
 Weſt, James
 White, John
 Whitmore, Tho.
 Whitmore, Wm.
 Wiſon, Daniel
 Williams, Sir Nich.
 Williams, Cha. Han.

Wilmer, Wm.
 Wilkinſon, Andrew
 Winington, Tho.
 Wyndham, Sir Cha.
 Wynn, Sir Tho.
 Wynn, John
 Yonge, Sir Wm.
 York, Hon. Philip
 York, John
 Young, Hitch

ABSENT.

Archer, Henry
 Arkott, Arthur
 Ashe, Joſ. Wyndham
 Bludworth, Tho.
 Bodville, Wm.
 Bond, John, ſenior
 Boſcawen, Capt. Edw.
 Bridges, Geo.
 Broughton, Sir Brian
 Campbell, Brig. John
 Chute, Anthony
 Colebrooke, Rob.
 Conolly, Wm.
 Copleſton, Tho.
 Corbett, Sir Rich.
 Cornwallis, Stephen
 Cotton, Sir Rob. Sal.
 Croſs, Sir John
 Dominique, Cha.
 Douglas, Col. Rob.
 Downing, Sir Geo.
 Duncomb, Anthony
 Euton, Lord
 Frankland, Sir Tho.
 Glasville, Wm.
 Granby, Earl of
 Haddock, Nicholas
 Harris, John
 Hedworth, John
 Howard, Col. Cha.
 Jewkes, John
 Lambton, Henry
 Maule, John
 Middleton, Sir Wm.
 Mordaunt, Col. John
 Ogletſhorpe, Col. Jam.
 Pelham, Tho. junior
 Pierce, Henry
 Revel, Tho.
 Sloper, Wm.
 Stewart, Adm. James
 Stewart, Col. John
 Stewart, Capt. Wm.
 Strickland, Wm.
 Thompson, Wm.
 Turner, Cholmondely
 Wallop, John
 Wright, John

A.

AGAINST.

ABDY, Sir Robert
 Aislaby, Wm.
 Atley, Sir John
 Bagot, Sir Walter
 Bance, John
 Banks, Wm.
 Banks, Henry
 Barrington, Lord
 Barrington, Sir John
 Bathurst, Benjamin
 Beauchamp, Lord Sidney
 Berkeley, Norbonne
 Berkeley, Geo.
 Best, Tho.
 Blagrove, John
 Bowes, Geo.
 Bouverie, Sir Jacob
 Bramston, Tho.
 Browne, John
 Buck, John
 Bulkeley, Lord Viscount
 Buchanan, Neil
 Bulter, James
 Burgoine, Sir Roger
 Butler, Dr. Edw.
 Bury, Thomas
 Calvert, Wm.
 Carew, Sir Wm.
 Carew, Tho.
 Cartwright, Tho.
 Cave, Sir Thomas
 Chapman, Sir John
 Charnock, Sir Boteler
 Chester, Sir John
 Chetwind, Lord John
 Chetwind, Wm.
 Cholmondeley, Cha.
 Cooke, Geo.
 Cornwall, Velters
 Cotton, Sir John Hind
 Cotton, John
 Courtney, Henry
 Courtney, Sir Wm.
 Crawford, Patrick
 Crawley, John
 Curzon, Sir Nathaniel
 Dalrymple, Sir Hugh
 Damer, Joseph
 Dashwood, Sir James
 Dashwood, Sir Francis
 Dawkins, James
 Delme, Peter
 Deverhurst, Lord
 Dering, Sir Edw.
 Digby, Hon. Edw.
 Duddington, Geo. Bubb
 Douglas, Wm.
 Edwin, Cha.
 Fane, Hon. Cha.
 Fazakerley, Nicholas

Fellows, Coulston
 Fenwick, Robt.
 Fenwick, Nicholas
 Firebrace, Sir Cordell
 Foley, Tho. senior
 Foley, Tho. junior
 Forbes, Sir Arthur
 Fortescue, H. Theo.
 Fox, George
 Furness, Henry
 Gibbon, Edw.
 Glynn, Sir John
 Gore, Cha.
 Gore, Tho.
 Gower, Hon. W. Lev.
 Gower, Baptist Levison
 Granard, Earl of
 Graham, Lord Geo.
 Gray, Cha.
 Greaville, James
 Greenville, Geo.
 Greenville, Rich.
 Grosvenor, Sir Robt.
 Grove, Wm.
 Guernsey, Viscount
 Gundry, Nathaniel
 Gwyn, Francis
 Harley, Robt.
 Heathcote, Geo.
 Herbert, Philip
 Harvey, Michael
 Hill, Andrew
 Hillborough, Lord
 Hilton, John
 Hoblyn, Robt.
 Holt, Sir Lister
 Hopton, Edw. Cope
 Houlton, Jacob
 Ilham, Sir Edmund
 Lambert, Daniel
 Lechmere, Edmund
 Liddel, Rich.
 Lister, Tho.
 Lister, Rich.
 Long, Sir Robt.
 Lowndes, Rich.
 Lowther, Sir James
 Lumley, James
 Lyttleton, Geo.
 Macleod, Norman
 Mackenzie, Stuart
 Mackey, John
 Mackworth, Herbert
 Marshall, Henry
 Master, Tho.
 Mitchell, John
 Montague, Edw.
 Mordaunt, Sir Cha.
 Moor, Wm.
 Muirgrave, Sir Philip
 Newdigate, Sir R.
 Newland, Geo.
 Newton, Sir Michael

Noel, James
 Northcote, Sir Henry
 Nugent, Robt.
 Ongley, Sam.
 Ord, John
 Oswald, James
 Owen, John
 Packer, Wm. Howard
 Parker, Armistead
 Paulet, Wm.
 Periam, John
 Philips, John
 Pitt, Geo.
 Pitt, Wm.
 Pitt, John
 Pleydell, Edm. Morton
 Popham, Edw.
 Portman, W. Henry
 Powney, Penckton
 Pratt, John
 Powell, Tho.
 Proby, John
 Prowse, Tho.
 Pryse, Tho.
 Pytts, Edmund.
 Quarendon, Lord Viscount
 Ramsden, Sir John
 Raffleigh, Jonathan
 Raymond, John
 Rowsey, Tho.
 Rush, John
 Saville, Sam.
 St. Aubin, Sir John
 Selwin, Cha.
 Shippen, Wm.
 Shirley, Seawallis
 Shuttleworth, James
 Slingsby, Sir Henry
 Smith, Edw.
 Smithson, Sir Hugh
 Somerset, Lord Noel
 Southwell, Edw.
 Spencer, Hon. John
 Stapleton, Sir Miles
 Stewart, Archibald
 Stuart, Hon. John
 Strode, Wm.
 Strange, Lord
 Sydenham, Humphry
 Tempest, John
 Thursby, John Harry
 Tucker, John
 Turner, Sir Edw.
 Twicken, Sir Roger
 Vernon, Geo. Venables
 Vyner, Robt.
 Waller, Harry
 Waller, Edmund
 Walter, Peter, junior
 Warburton, Phil. H.
 Watson, Tho.
 Webster, Whistler
 Whichcot, Tho.

Wigley, James
 Wilbraham, Randolph
 Williams, Rich.
 Williams, Robt.
 Winford, Tho.
 Wodehouse, Armine
 Wright, Geo.
 Wynn, Sir Watkin
 Williams

ABSENT.

Andover, Lord
 Ashby, Tho.
 Barrymore, Ja. Earl
 Barnard, Sir John
 Blacket, Walter
 Bligh, Hon. John
 Carnarvon, Marquis
 Chafin, George
 Chester, Tho.
 Cocks, James
 Cornbury, Lord Viscount
 Crowe, John, junior
 Curzon, Wm.
 Davers, Sir Jeremy
 Denton, Geo.
 Douglas, Sir John
 Drax, Henry
 Erskine, Hon. James
 Fenwick, John
 Fester, Tho.
 Gage, Lord Viscount
 Hamilton, Sir James
 Inwen, Tho.
 Levinz, Wm.
 Lowther, Sir Thomas
 Mansel, Bussy
 Master, Leigh
 Methuen, Sir Paul
 Montrath, Lord
 Morrice, Sir Wm.
 Newham, James
 Peachy, Sir John
 Pelham, Cha.
 Philips, Sir Erasmus
 Pitt, Tho.
 Richards, Geo.
 Ross, Hon. Cha.
 Seymour, Sir Edw.
 Shuttleworth, Rich.
 St. John, Paulet
 Stanhope, Hon. John
 Thrale, Ralph
 Trelawney, Cha.
 Tyrwhite, Sir John
 Vaughan Wm.
 Vernon, Adm. Edw.
 Warren, Berkeley
 Wentworth, George
 Wortley, Edw.

ABSTRACT of a Pamphlet, intitled,
The Question stated with regard
to our Army in *Flanders*.

N enumerating the Objections to
this Measure, I think it will not
be difficult to show, that it is a
Measure (as far as the World is
informed) apparently contrary
to all general *Maxims* of Policy;
contrary to the particular *Maxims* of
Policy that ought almost universally
to operate in the Councils of this
Country: Contrary to the *Sense* of
the People: And contrary to the
Will of Parliament.

It is certainly contrary to general
Maxims of Policy for any Nation
to enter into a War, without some
advantageous End proposed, without
the Probability of that End being
attainable, and if attainable, wor-
th the Hazards that are to be run,
and the Expences that must be in-
curred to come at it. And that no
advantageous End to this Nation
propos'd by this Measure; that
End said to be proposed, of the
restoration of the House of *Austria*
to its former Weight in *Europe* is
unattainable; and if it were at-
tainable, that the Dangers and Ex-
pences attending the Attempt are
greater than it could be worth to this
Country, will, I think, fully ap-
pear in the Sequel of what I have
said in these Papers; and more-
over, that if this Endeavour to
revive the House of *Austria* rise like
Phoenix out of its own Ashes were
an advantageous End; and that it
were attainable, and that it was
worth the Dangers and Expences
to incur in going about it, that we
should not go about it in a Manner
that can do the House of *Austria*
any good, by assembling an Army
in *Flanders*.

It is equally repugnant to all
general *Maxims* of Policy, for a Na-
tion already engaged in one War,

officially to draw itself into ano-
ther; especially when that Nation
finds itself hardly able to support
the Expences of that War in which
it is already engaged, and equally
incapable of pursuing or concluding
it with Advantage. Nor is it possi-
ble to deny the Impropriety of a
Power, barely justifiable in acting as
an Auxiliary in a War, taking such
Steps as may soon make that Power
become the Principal. Our sending
an Army into *Flanders* in our present
Circumstances is a Measure too ob-
viously contradictory to all these
Maxims of general Policy which I
have quoted, for me to think it ne-
cessary to show how it jars severally
with every one of them.

As to the particular *Maxims* of
Policy that ought to operate in the
Councils of this Country; the Em-
ployment of our Maritime Force,
and the declining all Land Wars,
are Truths so universally allow'd,
that unless our Ministers could show,
that the commencing or inviting
a War in *Flanders* was absolutely ne-
cessary, it is impossible for them to
justify this Measure: And as the
only Necessity that can be plead-
ed for any War, is its being Self-de-
fence, or what a Nation is bound to
do in Honour by Treaties; and that
these hostile Preparations come un-
der neither of those Heads, it is as
impossible for the Administration to
plead the Necessity of this Step,
as it is, in my Opinion, for them to
justify the Expediency, or show
the Utility of it. The Expediency
they pretend, is the Support of the
House of *Austria*, and the humbling
of *France*. And tho' these may
seem very plausible Reasons, from
the Popularity of such Expressions,
yet when they come to be appli-
ed to the present Case, they will
be found to be nothing but mere
Pretences, vain Words, and empty
Sounds. For with regard to the Sup-
port of the House of *Austria*, if they
mean

mean by Support, the restoring it to the Power and Strength of which it was possess'd even in the late Reign of *Charles VI.* it is absolutely impracticable; the *Austrian* Succession being already dismember'd even with our Consent, of the Province of *Silesia*; and to repair that Strength, of course *Silesia* must be restored, or an Equivalent must be design'd elsewhere. The first of these nobody can imagine is propos'd; and the last, notwithstanding some very strong, tho' yet unauthenticated Reports, I hope was never promised; since that must turn the present defensive War of the Queen of *Hungary* into an offensive War, and a War of Acquisition instead of a War of Resistance.

The House of *Austria* being now divested of the Imperial Dignity, and of course of all the Pretence, if not the Right, that an Emperor has to call on the Princes of the Empire to support him in any Quarrel, is another Abatement of its Strength; which makes it as impossible for us to put the House of *Austria* again upon the same Foot it has been of being a Match for *France*, as it would be to endeavour to procure the Resurrection of such a Power in the House of *Austria*, as *Charles V.* maintain'd, when he was engag'd with *Francis I.* and possess'd not only of the Imperial Dignity and Strength of the Empire, but of the greatest Part of *Italy*, the Throne of *Spain*, and the Treasures of the *West-Indies*. Nor is the House of *Austria* now only divested of the Strength arising from the Possession of the Imperial Throne, but by being engag'd in a War with the Emperor, finds the Weight of that Circumstance not only taken out of its own Scale, but thrown into that of its Antagonist.

But for Argument sake, let us take it for granted, that this Measure is design'd to support the Queen

of *Hungary*, and then let us see how far it will answer that End. She is not attack'd in *Flanders*, consequently apprehends no Loss there; cannot then propose her Defence of that Country; she has no Claim there, proposes no Acquisition there, consequently wants no Assistance there. She is attack'd in *Germany*, has suffer'd Losses which she wants to regain, and there we gave her no Assistance; so that where she wants Aid, we gave her none, and under the Pretence of Aid, we put our Forces where they are quite useless to her.

In the Light of humbling *France*, this Measure appears to me as absurd as in the other: For was the State of *France* when we sent these Troops into *Flanders*? had many Armies in *Germany*, harassing those of the Queen of *Hungary*, harassing themselves by frequent and inconvenient Marches in a Country where they were without Accommodations hard to be had if they had been loved: Really difficult to be sent, from their being so remote from home; and in such Distress such, (as it was given out at least by our Ministers) that the Loss of all the *French* Armies in *Germany* was an Event not improbable. In this Situation, what was the Step our Ministers thought fit to take in order to distress *France*? Why, not to send Troops to support her to increase her Distress, when she was already distress'd, and to alter the Scale between her and her Adversary seem'd so equally possible by balancing alternately from one Side, that our Weight might have turn'd it: Not to follow her into a Country where she must be under all these Disadvantages, where if she made Conquests, she conquer'd only for others; but to endeavour to draw the War into a Place, where from being at Home she will engage her Enemies

infinitely greater Advantage, where of she will be more likely to make Conquests, and where if she does make Conquests, will likewise make Acquisitions, add Territories to Victories, and Dominion to Treasures; and into a Place, which tho' France shou'd be the Seat of War, yet where, if we had given her this Pretence for withdrawing her Troops that Way, she never, for of alarming Holland, could, would, or shou'd have appear'd. This Step therefore in the End turn to the aggrandizing of France, but how it can humble or weaken it is past my Comprehension.

It was certainly this way of reasoning, that made Holland not only refuse to join with us in this Measure, but publickly to show it. And tho' Holland may be glad enough to see her Rival in Trade negatively dabbling in what is none of our Business, and metamorphosing a mercantile Nation into a military one; yet no doubt she wishes we had engros'd the Danger, as well as the Charge, and not blunder'd upon the only Wall against which she had as lief see us break our silly Heads.

Therefore the other Powers of Europe Reason to apprehend the Power of France, by her increasing her Power in Flanders, what they must dread most; and France is most, Europe has just the same Obligation to England for endeavouring to make her the Seat of War, that a Patient shou'd have to a Physician, who should endeavour to draw the Gout out of his Limbs into his Stomach.

With regard to this Measure being contrary to the Sense of the Nation: Every body remembers, that the principal Objection to our entering into the Spanish War was; that either or later France would be induced to assist Spain, which all Sides agreed was a Danger much to be feared, but a Risk which the Ministers for that War thought we ought to run, rather than suffer longer the Insults of Spain; and yet we are now trying by this Measure to make it not only more certain for us to be against us, as an auxiliary to Spain in a Maritime War, but forcing it to be a Principal against us in a Land War.

The only Use the Queen of Hungary can make of this Army, is one we should desire she should make; which is taking Opportunity to make a separate Peace; she may naturally imagine France at this time will be more ready to come into an Accommodation, and upon more reasonable Terms than have hitherto been offer'd, for the sake of changing the Seat of War so advantageously for herself; and for the sake of being at liberty to resent this Affront put up-

on her by England. And whenever this separate Peace shall happen, (and sooner or later I fear it will happen) what will be the agreeable Situation of this Country? We shall see France disengaged by us from all other Epemies, and falling upon us as her sole Enemy; whilst at the same time England will not only have the War with Spain (alone as much as she can bear) still upon her Hands, but the additional Weight of all the Resentment and Power of France; France without any other Foe, England with another, and without an Ally.

I shall now show how far this Measure is contrary not only to the presumed, but even to the declared Sense of Parliament. The Address of the House of Commons last Year, on which the Vote of Credit for 500,000*l.* was founded, has these Words in it; *As the late favourable Turn of Affairs affords reasonable Grounds to hope, that if she (the Queen of Hungary) is timely and properly assisted by those Powers who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her, the Balance of Power may be again restored, and the Tranquillity of Europe re-established: This House will therefore proceed with Unanimity, Vigour, and Dispatch to support his Majesty in all such Measures as shall be necessary to attain these great and desirable Ends.* Now I would be glad to know what Interpretation ought to be put, or can be put upon the foregoing Part of the Words I have quoted; but that the House of Commons does make it a Condition, that other Powers, who are engag'd by Treaty, and bound in Interest to support the Queen of Hungary, should join with us in any thing we undertake for her Service, or at least in this Expedition. And what other Powers can be meant but the States General? Whatever Powers are meant, the Condition is not complied with; since there is not a Power in Europe who has guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, besides ourselves, who does now set for the Queen of Hungary. The King in his Speech at the Close of the last Session, speaks of the then favourable Disposition of the States General; by which one should have imagin'd, that those who advised the Crown, had interpreted the Address of the House of Commons in the same manner it was interpreted by every other Man in England.

But this favourite Measure of collecting an Army in Flanders being to be pursued at all Hazards, and notwithstanding all Obstacles, the King was advis'd graciously to utter these doubtful Words from the Throne; at the Close of the last Session, whilst more explicit in Action, Preparations were making to put this prudent, frogal Scheme in Execution, whether Holland or any other Power join'd with us or not.

Holland and England are such natural Allies, that as they share in Peace the Profit

of Trade, they ought also to share in War the Burdens of those Expenses; but by this wise Measure we have kindly loaded ourselves with their Share of the Burden, and generously given *Holland* in lieu of it our Share of the Profit, by taking upon ourselves the whole Expense, and Hazard of War, whilst we leave them the sole Possession of the Advantages arising from Peace.

It has been said in Excuse for the present Administration, that these Troops were assembled as an Experiment to invite *Holland* to come in: But here I must compliment the Understandings of the Ministers so far at the Expense of their Sincerity, as to say it was impossible this could be their Reason; since they could not be so very injudicious in this Case, as not previously to have ask'd the *States General* this plain Question, If we do assemble an Army in *Flanders*, will you join us, Ay or No? If *Holland* had answered in the Negative, the Measure would not have been executed: If in the Affirmative, the Administration would have been justified, whether *Holland* had kept her Word or not.

The King's being advised, at the opening of the present Session, to tell the Parliament, that the March of the *Hanoverian* Troops was a Measure he foresaw would be necessary before the Close of the last Session, was certainly a Slip in the Ministers, as it exposed them to greater Difficulties than any it drew them out of. For tho' the Ministers cavalierly intimated by this, that the Parliament ought not to be surpris'd at this extraordinary Step; yet it show'd at the same Time, that tho' the King might have ask'd their Advice upon it, before the Separation of the Parliament, he chose rather to proceed, on this Occasion, by an Exertion of his Prerogative without their Advice: A Choice, which nobody, I believe, imagines any Minister would have advis'd the Crown to make, if he had not been conscious, that the Parliament would never have consented to it; and that the Court would then have been reduced to the ugly Dilemma of relinquishing this favourite Measure, or pursuing it contrary to the declared Sense of Parliament, as well as contrary to what was as well known, as if it had been declared.

But besides the original Solecism we were guilty of in Politics from general Principles and Maxims, by having any Army in *Flanders* without the Junction of Dutch Troops, our chusing to supply the Want of the Dutch Forces by these *Hanoverian* Mercenaries, or by any Troops hir'd of a Prince of the Empire, doubled the Absurdity of our Proceeding, as it both diminish'd the Utility of this Army, and increas'd the Expense of it. For had this Army been made up of *English*, *Austrian* and *Dutch*, it might have acted not only where it is most wanted, but where alone it ought to act, which is in *Germany*;

whereas, as the Case now stands, it is under an insuperable Obstacle of acting at all: Since every body knows, that the Troops of a Prince of the Empire dare or will act against the Emperor, for fear of subjecting that Prince to whom they belong, to the Fulminations of the Imperial Power, and the Ban of the Empire.

It is an express Stipulation in the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Westphalia; a Treaty not made when the Emperor strong, and the Princes of the Empire weak, but a Treaty in Favour of the Rights of the latter; That no Prince of the Empire shall bear Arms against the Emperor, any more than against the Empire. And what the present Emperor so closely proved in the late War, during the Reign of the Emperor Joseph, for transgressing this Article, by being put under the Ban of the Empire, and having his Country exposed to Fire and Sword, he would, doubtless, put in Practice against any Prince, who shou'd be guilty of the same Transgression towards him.

It is in vain to say in Answer to this, That considering the present Weakness of the Emperor, the present Confusion reigning in the Empire, and how little Regard the Princes pay to verbal Right, when they have actual Strength, no Prince of the Empire would be deterred by these Apprehensions, from letting his Troops march wherever he thought it proper for his Interest: Such Arguments will pass upon nobody, as nobody can imagine, but, unless these Considerations had had their Weight, the Army now in *Flanders*, would certainly have been in the Heart of the Empire.

[The Remainder, and some other important Things on this Subject, in our next.]

Craftsman, Jan. 29. N^o 366.

EXTRACT from Mr. St. John's Speech to the Lords, in the great Case of Ship Money in the Reign of R. Charles I. containing an Instance of Parliamentary Justice upon a rapacious Judge.

MY Lords, we know his Majesty's Justice is the fairest, the richest Diamond in his Crown; the Dust which these Diamonds would have blown, and soiled upon it, is fallen short, and, with your Lordships helping Hands, will, we hope, be cast upon their own Faces; a fitter Place for it than elsewhere!

My Lords, the Oaths of the Judges, they bind them to the due Administration of Justice to the Subjects, according to the Laws, so, as they be of the King's Council by their Oaths, they are bound lawfully to

counsel him; that is, when their Opinions are demanded, they are to deliver them according to the Law.

I shall, therefore, put your Lordships in Mind of the memorable Proceedings against those Judges, who broke this Part of their Oath, in that notable Parliament held the 11th of Richard II.

In this Parliament, Judgment of High Treason was given against 18 several Persons, and all (save one of them) of eminent Rank; the Privy Counsellors, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Suffolk; the Bishop of Exeter, the King's Confessor, Knights, some whereof had been Servants to Edward III. and all, save one, Servants to the then King, and some of them of notable Descent; six Judges, *Lockton* the King's Serjeant at Law, *Blake* of the King's Counsel at Law, and *Uffe* the Under Sheriff of *Middlesex*. Of these 18, 3 were executed; that is, Sir Robert Tresilian the Chief Justice, Knights, *Blake* of the King's Counsel at Law, and *Uffe* the Under Sheriff; 3, that is, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, and the Earl of Suffolk, fled. The rest had their Lives pardon'd; but were banish'd, their Lands and Goods forfeited, and little Pensions allow'd them during their lives. It was made Felony for any one to procure their Pardons; and they were to be dealt withal as Traitors, if they return'd from their Banishment. And of those 18 Persons, all save 3 were impeach'd by the Commons.

The Offences which procured these exemplary Punishments, altho' their Proceedings be long, and comprehend all that was done in this Parliament, I'll briefly open to your Lordships.

During the Minority of that King, by ill counsel of some near his Person, there were Misarranges in Government. In the 10th Year of his Reign, and the 20th of his Age, a Parliament was holden; in that Parliament, in Aid of good Government, and due Execution of the Laws, a Commission was awarded to 12 several Peers, and others, of greatest Wisdom and Fidelity. The Commissioners had Power in all Things concerning the Household, Courts of Justice, and Revenues, in a Word, in all Things concerning the Good of the Realm; with full Power finally to determine and put in Execution, for the Honour of the King, the better Governance of the Peace, and Laws of the Realm, and Relief of the People, this Commission was to endure one Year, and at the Year's End the King would be of full Age.

My Lords, the endeavouring to overthrow this Commission, issued by Authority of Parliament, for the Welfare of the Realm, was a Pretence that it trench'd upon the Royal

Power, tended to the Disfranchisement of the King, and Derogation of the Crown, together with the Destruction of the Commissioners who procured it, and put the same in Execution, upon Pretence that they, and some others, had, in Parliament, forced the Royal Assents: My Lords, the conspiring to overthrow this Commission, and the Procurers of it, is the Case in brief; for, altho' there be divers other Articles against many of them, yet this was the Ground-work of all, and this, singly and alone, is declared, in all the Proceedings of that Parliament, to be Treason. Of these 18 Persons condemn'd, 5 of them were Plotters, *viz.* the Archbishop, the Duke of Ireland, the Earl of Suffolk, Tresilian the Chief Justice, and Sir Nicholas Bramber. These insinuated into the King, that this Commission was in Diminution of his kingly Power; that the Procurers of it had extorted his Royal Assent; and that this was Treason. Thereupon *Blake*, one of the King's Counsel at Law, was advised withal, who declared his Opinion, that it was Treason, and he was commanded to prepare an Indictment of Treason against the Commissioners, and some of the Procurers of it, who had been active therein.

The Indictment was drawn by him, which is enter'd in Roll, and is to this Effect: That they had traitorously conspired, amongst themselves, in the Parliament, to make this Commission, by Authority of Parliament, against the Regality of the King, to his Disfranchisement and Derogation of the Crown; that they compel'd the King's Consent; and that they confederated and bound themselves to maintain one another, in so doing.

It was intended that they should be try'd, upon this Indictment, in *Middlesex*, or in *London*. *Uffe*, the Under Sheriff of *Middlesex*, was acquainted with the Business, who was to prepare Things for the effecting of this Design, some of the Parties to be indicted not being Peers; which he performing accordingly, was, therefore, executed.

The 5 Plotters, that the King might the more confide in their Counsels, (for so are the Words of the Record) and that, under the Colour of Law, they might cover their

Malice from the King, and the Kingdom, before the Trial was to be heard, they advise the King to demand the Opinion of some of the Judges; that is, of the two Chief Justices, and Chief Baron, the Judges of the Common Pleas, six in Number, and of *Lockton* the King's Serjeant. *Blake*, of the King's Counsel at Law, was commanded to draw up these Questions, for the Judges Opinions; who did it accordingly. For the Indicting up of these Questions, and the Indictment, *Blake* was condemn'd and executed.

The Questions being drawn into Writing, the Judges were sent for to *Nottingham Castle*.

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tle; where, in the King's Presence, they were commanded, upon their Allegiance, to deliver their Opinions.

The first Question was, Whether the Commission was in Derogation to the Crown? They answer'd, that it was. The second Question was, Whether the persuading and urging the King's Consent in Parliament thereto was Treason? They answer'd, that it was. Tho' there were some other Questions ask'd, all concerning parliamentary Proceedings, yet these were the main, and those for which they were condemn'd, as appears by the Replication of the Commons to the Judges Answer, and by the Words of the Judgment, *viz.* That they knew that this Commission was awarded in Parliament; that it was for the publick Good; that they knew of the traitorous Intents to destroy the Procurers of this Commission; that they knew the Law, and that it was not Treason; and had deliver'd their Opinions thereby, under Colour of Law, to cover their treasonable Intent. And, therefore, Judgment of Treason was given against them, and against *Lection* the King's Serjeant at Law, who had subscribed the Opinions with the Judges.

Sir *Simon Burley*, one of the 5 Knights that were executed, was condemn'd only for conspiring the Death of the Procurers of this Commission; and, altho' there be other Articles against the rest, yet this, alone, is adjudged Treason, in the several Judgments against every one of the eighteen.

1st, My Lords, it is observable, in all these Judgments, that they are adjudged Traitors, as well against the Person of the King as against the Commonwealth. 2dly, It is there declared, upon great Advice taken, that in Treasons which concern the King and Kingdom, they are not bound to proceed according to the Rules of the Common Law and Inferior Courts, but according to the Course of Parliaments, so as may be for the common Good. 3dly, Judgment was given in Parliament, and Execution awarded, and afterwards a Bill of Confirmation pass'd, in respect of their Lands, to give them from a Day past, and for Declaration, that this should be no Precedent to inferior Courts, to adjudge the same Cases Treason, save only in Parliament.

These Judgments were not huddled up in Haste; but they were given upon long and mature Deliberation. These Judgments were the whole Work of that Parliament, and the Proceedings against the 5 Plotters were begun the 14th of Nov. and the Judgments were not given till the 13th of Feb. following, which was a Quarter of a Year; and is declared, in the Roll, that they spent a long Time, and took great Pains to examine the Evidences, the better thereby to satisfy their own Consciences and the World. I insist the more upon this, to take away all Blame from these Proceedings.

It is true, my Lords, these Judgments were, afterwards, in the Parliament of 21 Ric. 2. revoked and made void. But, my Lords, that Parliament of 21 Ric. 2. was held by Force, as it is declared in the Parliament Rolls of 1 Hen. 4. Nov. 21 & 22, that it was held *viris armatis, & sagittariis immentis*. The Knights of Parliament were not elected by the Commons, *prout mos est, sed per regiam voluntatem*; and so the Lord, *summoneri fecit Rex Dominos sibi adhaerentes*.

My Lords, by these Proceedings it does appear, that this Parliament of Revocation was no free Parliament, if at all it deserve the Name of a Parliament. But, to put all out of Doubt, in the Parliament of 1 Hen. 4. No. 48, these Judgments of Revocation are declared to be *contra, iniqua, & contra rationem repugnantia*, erroneous, wicked, and contrary to all Right and Reason; and, in the Parliament of 1 Hen. 4. is Print these Attainders are confirm'd. So that these Judgments of Attainder have the Authority of two Acts of Parliament, both of them of Force at this Day.

Common Sense, Feb. 5. N^o 312.

OF SELF-FLATTERY.

SELF-FLATTERY, when moderately taken, is a Cordial, that cheers the Spirits, gives Fortitude to the Heart, and enables us to defend ourselves against groundless Fears and unwarrantable Jealousies: But, when immoderately taken, it rises sometimes into a most abominable Quality, call'd *Self-Sufficiency*, which we have sometimes known to be sublimated into Distractedness, and which, tho' it should not be attended with that melancholy Effect, always brings the lowest Contempt and Ridicule of the World on the Person who stands erect, and tells them, he has the highest Opinion imaginable of his own Person and Parts.

There are an odd Sort of Folk who demand, and are allow'd by the World to take more of this dangerous Composition into their Blood than the common People, forasmuch as they insist that they cannot go thro' their Business without they first raise themselves by a Dram of this; these are known by the Names of Poets, Musicians, Alchemists, Projectors, &c. in a Word, *Quacks* of all Sorts, whether as the pretended Sons of *Epocrates* or *Machabael*; as Physicians or Politicians; but let me inform these high Men, that they must take particular Care not to drink too deep of this inebriating Liquor, or they will immediately run mad, and do irreparable Mischief to the World beneath them.

The Fair Sex may be indulged likewise to be a little more free with this Cordial than

Men, as it is consider'd that the Foundation of their admiring themselves arises unavoidably from the Adulation of their Flatters, tho' the Ground-work might be laid before by their *Toilet Counsellor*; yet give Leave to say, it is pity *Phyllis*, now her very Glais refuses to flatter her, should fancy the Complexion she purchases is the Gift of Nature, and endeavour to make herself believe in her Grand *Climacterick*, that she is seen but thirty Summers.

Chora has valuable Qualities within her, which she never enquires after; there they conceal'd, like Virtues in Vegetables, in Time or Accident shall discover them; but she is so busied about her outward Ornaments, she never turns her Eyes inwards, and only endeavours to cultivate what she can never improve; and her Sufficiency destroys the Charms her Beauty raises; if her Vanity does not in Time overturn all her Virtues, it will disturb them much.

Among the rest of the half-mad People, whose Brains seem generally to be over-heated with this Poison, there are a Set of grave Men, who are seated on high and invested with Power, Wealth and Dignities, and call'd *Statesmen*; these pretend, by Virtue of a large Draught of this same Self-Sufficiency, to be Masters of the *Menage*, to be the great *Horse*: We have seen them frequently mount and spur, and bleed and kick him prodigiously, in order to bring out his Mettle, and to be able to ride and govern him, according to the Measure of their own foolish Wisdom; but when this same self has found his Riders ignorant and wicked, he has sometimes turned reffish on the spur, and refused to take their Physick, or be blooded at Pleasure; we have frequently seen him throw his senseless Riders from his Saddle, tear away their Robes of Authority, and plunge them in the Mud: Let these People therefore learn to be extremely temperate and just, let no self-sufficient Whim lead them to imagine, that they may do with Impunity what they please, because they have Power to do it; for they may flat themselves to their Ruin.

Common Sense, Feb. 12. ° N^o 313.

marks on a Pamphlet, intitled, A Compleat View of the present Politicks of Great Britain, &c.

WHERE has been lately exhibited to the Publick a very extraordinary Piece of Ministerial Cant and Craft, call'd, *A Compleat View of the present Politicks of Great Britain*, in a Letter from a German Nobleman his Friend at Vienna, &c. Every Feature of this noble Performance discovers its Partiality, and declares it to be the genuine Off-

spring of that great Harangue who has for many Years past defended and supported Corruption in the most august Assemblies: He stands so confessedly the Author, that one cannot but wonder he should endeavour, by throwing this *German Cloak* over his Shoulders, to pass unseen, and lay this hopeful Issue of his Brain at a foreign Door: He might surely, with much greater Propriety, have declared himself a *Germanized Englishman*.——The sole Design of this Piece is to shew that the People he calls *Tories*, or, in other Words, the *landed Interest*, ought not, nor ever were, or will be, at any Time fit to be trusted with any Part of the Administration.

He observes, first, "That K. William, having been used to Parties in Holland, was inclined to rule by them in England, and therefore tried to govern by what we now call a *National Ministry*, that is, a Ministry compounded of all Parties; but those who were taken in betray'd him, and those who were turned out opposed him, and thus he found to his Cost, that a Ministry compounded of all Parties, instead of standing on a broad Bottom, stood on no Bottom at all, and that, if he had not changed Hands another Revolution would have soon been brought about." So that it is, it seems, this *Germanized Englishman's* Opinion, that Government is the Reverse of a Pyramid, and stands firmest on its Point: This is, we may think, a very idle Suggestion: But let us observe how the *Toryphobia* shakes him, we see the broad Bottom is the Dragon that affrights him.

But notwithstanding what he said, as above, he in the very next Page says, the broad Bottom did very well in the Beginning of Q. Anne's War, her Ministers, her Favourites, and her Generals were *Tories*, that is, to borrow his own ingenious Phrase, they were then *Tories sprinkled with Whigs*, as they are now *Whigs sprinkled with Tories*; and after this, he goes on to vilify the *Tories* very liberally, and treats very injuriously the *Manes* of a Gentleman some Time since deceased: He confesses, "the late Sir W—— was a Man of vast Abilities, he had very great Talents, as the Chief of a Party, and was the closest Speaker in Parliament that ever he heard; but in Spite of all his Professions he was no Friend to the present Establishment either in Church or State; he was (says our Author) for combining the *Tories* with the *Dissenters* against the former, that he might engage the *Dissenters* to join with the *Tories* in undermining the latter."

This is dark, very dark; but hear him farther with relation to Sir W——, "He was a great Politician (says he) and had Abundance of good Qualities, but by a pernicious Adherence to his early Prejudices he hurt his private Fortune more, perhaps, than

"he did the Publick." After this, his Honour declares he has no Intention to disturb his Allies:—Inconsistent Blunderer! what dost thou mean then by raking into them in this Manner?

Upon the late Change of the Ministry, whose Measures he applauds and cordially vindicates as if they were his own, tho' at the same Time he cannot forbear giving them a Lick as he drives by, he says, "When these Gentlemen came in, I began to understand the Vanity of Professions, and how little Men were to be depended upon when they inveighed against Places and Preferments, and treated as Badges of Slavery those Marks of Favour they thirsted to wear."

He afterwards raves again about the *Broad Bottom*; "he hopes it will never take Place; if it does (says he) adieu to all Ideas of publick Liberty, the common Cause, the Maintenance of the House of Austria, the securing the Balance of Power and curbing the Insolence of France." Would not this Paragraph run much better thus, My good Lord, if this wicked *Broad Bottom* should take Place; adieu to all my Ideas of private Liberty; adieu to all future Hopes of Plunder; adieu to the Security and Maintenance of *H—*; adieu to the Hopes of securing my Lands and Money; and curbing the Insolence of my inveterate Adversaries the Tories.

And now follows a Panagryick on the present *M—y*; first, he affirms *L—C—* is a prodigious Orator and a great Master of foreign Affairs, and assures us, that the present *M—y*, and this is a wonderful Anecdote indeed, have adhered constantly to the Opinions they formerly maintained, and therefore, to speak properly, the Opposition quitted them, not they the Opposition.—Then this *Germania'd Englishman* affirms, that the most extravagant Thing of all, is the Illusion the Tories are so fond of, that all the present Measures are dictated in Favour of *H—*.

The Tories, may it please your Honour, are so far from being fond of this Illusion, as you call it; that they, and all honest Men, deeply lament the Misfortunes their native Country, not only now, but for many Years past hath labour'd under on this Account; and this they do not take upon them to assert only, but upon due Examination and Proof are deeply concerned to find it true, and this your Honour knows well to be true, and so may all who will read the Proofs of it in a Book lately published, intitled, *The Case of the Hanover Troops, &c.* (See an *Abstract* of it in our last, p. 21—31.)

Craftsmen, Feb. 19. N^o 869.
Of the Distinction of Hanoverians and Englishmen.

GREAT Offence hath been taken, by certain Persons, at the new Distinction

which, almost universally, prevails, of *Hanoverians* and *Englishmen*, and suitable *deavours* have been used to shew, that it has no Foundation in Reason, and that it abounds with Dangers in the Use and Application.

Of these Dangers I propose to say nothing. I hope they do not affect *Great Britain*, there is any Cause for the Distinction, one of the worst we have to fear; and they who gave rise to it may thank themselves for the Consequences. But as to the Foundation which it is built, a few supplemental Thoughts may not be unreasonable.

I call them supplemental, because so many excellent Observations have been made sick already on this Subject; (see an *Abstract* of two Pamphlets, p. 21, 76.) and I think they will not be unreasonable, because a *Packet of Poison* is just put forth, under the Title of an Antidote.

Every body allows, that Interest is the first Mover in the Projects of Princes, well as those of private Men; but of what Kind that Interest is, hath been, generally a Matter of Dispute. Ministers of all Parties uniformly insist, that the Interest of the Cabinet is ever grafted upon that of the People. If the Voice of the motley *Jam*, in the Secret, is to be depended upon, the Servants of the — have proved themselves to be, indeed, the Friends of the Commonwealth. But the Tree must be known by its Fruits; and it unfortunately happens, that, in Exchange for the Millions annually levy'd, and squander'd, they have nothing to produce but certain annual Volumes of insignificant Treaties.

But, to wave Retrospects for the present, we are particularly told, that the Measure which gave rise to the obnoxious Distinction above specify'd, is a true *English Measure*, and deserves not to be stigmatized with the Brand of *H—*; and if we regard this Assertion to be made good, it is in effect, That to humble *France* is the fundamental Interest of *England*; that to the Queen of *H—* is the nearest Way to humble *France*; and that the nearest Way to assist the Queen of *H—*, is to take into *English Pay* the Mercenaries of *H—*.

Now, as what we buy becomes our Measure, I am ready to agree, that this Measure is an *English Measure*. We have not only bought it, but as dear as possible, it seems, not a single Item having been forgot, which could be made the Bargain, of which the 130,000 *Levy-Money*, for Troops already raised in the Service of their own Sovereign, and 16 Months to the Year, are most notable Instances. (See p. 76, 77.) But, cannot this one Article of the Purchase, I think, give Colour for giving it any such Denomination? *England* hath no Dominions on the Continent.

consequently was in no immediate Danger from the numerous standing Armies of France, nor from any Enterprize their mighty Monarch should undertake; and as on her side, were they as formidable as when engaged both the *English* and *Dutch* in conjunction off of *Malaga*, and actually the Point of putting to Sea against us, cannot, for my Life, imagine how these bought Mercenaries could contribute any thing to our Preservation.

Neither had we any Call to make Acquisitions on the Continent; all our Histories are witnesses, that such Acquisitions have been our Base. God forgive our Ancestors if they were mistaken in this Particular; and us, for inheriting their Prejudices! I am grievously afraid they will, like us, descend to our Children, unless the lessons we are now to reap from our Union should open our Eyes, and save them for good and all.

At the Queen of *H—*, our good Alliance has been stripp'd of one of her best Prospects, by the King of *P—*, another good Alliance. Nor must the last be outgrown, nor must the first be a Sufferer. It remains, then, but to make her ready, at the Expence of the common Enemy; and, as we conspired, to say no more, at her said Loss, who but we ought to be the Expence of repairing it?

How far the proverbial Expression of *robbing to pay Paul*, is of Authority in Politicks, we leave to the great Masters in that intricate Art to determine. But, according to my reasoning Perceptions, the Interest of *France* is very little, if at all, concern'd on the Side. Till there is no Power on the Continent able to stand in Opposition to that Power, we have, demonstrably, no other Motive to pursue there, than that of our Commerce, at present so little attended to; frequently, till *Holland*, *Prussia*, *Hanover*, were invaded, had try'd their own Strength, and found it ineffectual, we were under no Obligation to exhaust the Remains of our own.

That, therefore, we made ourselves Parties to vast an Expence and Risque, and on the Point of becoming Principals, in a troublesome and dangerous Affair, must be owing to some other Interest than that of *England*; at least it must be so presumed, till we are furnish'd with better Lights than we have been hitherto favour'd with.

It is apparent enough, that, not long ago, the Interests of *England*, and those of most Princes of *Germany*, were totally opposed, and not irreconcilable. The Grandeur of the House of *Austria*, which was a Circumstance so favourable to us, was a Terror to France; and what contributed to maintain the Balance of *Europe*, was held fatal to that Empire.

With this Clue, it is, perhaps, easy to unravel the Measures taken, for many Years together, to humble that obnoxious House; and, considering the late Surrender of *Silesia*, it may be as easy to account for the great Pains we are now taking to raise it up again.

The Balance of *Europe* may then be talk'd of, but there is some Reason to fear the Balance of *Germany* is most consider'd; and surely, if it be allow'd me, as I think it must, that *H—* is rather more concern'd in that, than *E—*, the Distinction above hinted at, is not without a very solid Foundation.

But should we take it for granted, that, in assisting the Queen of *H—*, the greater Balance was only attended to, and the less, not so much as thought of, it will thence follow, that the more effectual we render'd that Assistance, the more effectually we served our Country; where Money is become a scarce Commodity, and Economy is so much wanted, that it deserves to be held, of all political Virtues, the supreme.

But, if one Half of the Money which the Measure under Consideration is to cost us, had been advanced to the Queen of *H—*, it seems she would have been, to the full, as well assisted, and we had been 700,000 *l.* in Pocket, which, in much better Times, would have been thought no inconsiderable Saving.

When, therefore, we come to consider at whose Instance this Measure took Place, by whom it was enforced, with what Circumstances it was attended, and who were to be the Gainers, 'tis impossible for an impartial Mind not to think, that the said Distinction, however misrepresented by those principally affected by it, was well founded; nor to do Honour to him who first made it.

It is well known to the World, that, when a certain great Minister of former Times was ask'd, How it was possible for him to dispatch such a Variety of Affairs, he reply'd, *By doing one at a Time*.

Now, whether the War with *Spain* was a right, or a wrong Measure, (for I suppose the *Jants* are not yet agreed upon that Head) it was certainly the one Thing needful to be dispatch'd, if the Interest of *Great Britain* had been steadily pursued. For, if it was a wrong Measure, all our Address should have been employ'd to bring it to an honourable Period; and, if a right, all our Strength, to procure us both Indemnification and Revenge.

But neither of these Ends seem, as yet, to have been attended to, unless in Subordination to many others, which will not admit of any Comparison with regard to the Interest of *Great Britain*. We now suffer the War to languish, most shamefully, while we labour under all the Difficulties attending it.

and we make no Advances towards a Peace, tho' the Advantages of a good one were never more necessary.

And, while in this deplorable Situation, our Land-Interest eat out with a Four-Shilling-Tax, which there is Reason to fear will be perpetual, our Poor Rates higher than ever they were known in the Memory of Man, our Manufactures in Ruins, and our Merchants groaning under all the Discouragements (I am loth to make Use of a severer Expression) possible, we needlessly madly, desperately provoke a Land-War; which we have nothing to do with; which we are not able to support, without mortgaging ourselves, as well as our Lands and Revenues; and by which it is impossible we should be Gainers.

The Sea is our acknowledged Element, for Interest, Strength and Glory; and if there is this apparent Necessity to humble France, we should have attack'd her in her weakest and most sensible Part, her Trade and Navigation. To a Design of that Nature, there would not have been one negative Voice in *Great Britain*; because there could have been no Dispute, whether the Interest of *Great Britain*, or *Hanover*, was most concern'd in it. Neither were the most plausible Pretences wanting to authorize such a Measure; witness the hostile Appearance of their Squadrons, both in the *West-Indies* and the *Mediterranean*, in Concert with our open and avow'd Enemies the *Spaniards*; Insults of such a notorious Nature, that no Ministry, who made the Interest of *Great Britain* their governing Principle, could have overlook'd, or would not have resent'ed with the whole Force which God and Nature had put into our Hands.

That, therefore, they should give out, that to humble France was the chief Interest of *Great Britain*; and yet, in Contempt of the Experience of past Times, and the Common-Sense of the present, that they should persist in taking the Bull by the Horns; that is to say, in attacking the Enemy in his full Strength, against the Inclinations of the People, when they might hurt him much more grievously, by acting agreeable to the Inclinations of the People, affords sufficient Grounds, to conclude, That the Interest of *Great Britain* has not been steadily pursued, and that the Distinction of *Hanoverians* and *Englishmen*, ought ever to be kept up, as long as there is the least Reason to fear, that the Wealth and Strength of the one are exhausted, to enrich and aggrandize the other.

Common Sense, Feb. 19. N^o 314.

Reasons against an Act of Indemnity, with the State of France under Cardinal Mazarine.

JUSTICE and Mercy are Attributes of the Divinity, and those who call them-

selves his Vicegerents on Earth are surely oblig'd to imitate, as far as their frail Nature will permit them, their all-wise and omniscient Master, and endeavour to make their Justice useful to the Society they preside over: that their Mercy may be so too: Mercy without Justice would not only be the most unnatural Cruelty, but must produce Anarchy and Confusion, destroy every Species of Society, and render the very Intention of Government vain and useless.

What led me into this Subject is a Rumour and a general Apprehension that has lately prevail'd, that an *Act of Indemnity* will be moved for in the Close of this Session: tho' we hope and wish this may have no Foundation, and tho' we ought to have Reason to hope so from the known Virtue and Justice of our Superiors.

The Reasons against an *Act of Indemnity* that are given in a Pamphlet, intitled, *Caveat against concluding this Session with an Act of Indemnity*, have prevented me from troubling the Publick with my own Sentiments on this Occasion; and I shall therefore from this Author, the Unreasonableness and Injustice of passing such a Law.

In the first Place, our Author considers how such a Law would affect the Ministry. Should they come into it (says he) I should not call them Knaves; another Name would more properly belong to them. If they should be seduced into it from the Desire of Court Favour, they must be meaner than they are imagin'd to be; if they hope by this Means to do Good to the Country, they will be most egregiously deceived. Do they Fancy this Man will be content and be grateful? If they think thus, they do not know him: He has no Prudence, no Judgment, no Caution: The Insolence of his Nature is superior to all Things. The very Day after the last Session concludes when the Report of the Committee will be in every Hand, on this very Day, when he would have thought he should have kept out some Cave to have cover'd his Shame, did he shew himself at Court openly. He shews from his Nature he never will quit his Thoughts of Power but with his Life. He would ask our new Ministry, what removing his Fears will cure his Vanity or correct his Insolence? He will, the Ministry well knows, bear no Rival; where he is, all must be Underlings; if they have superior Abilities, they must affect not to have them. But should our new Ministry become the infamous Tools of his future Administration, they will not be allow'd to even this scandalous Part; an ungrateful Man naturally hates those who oblig'd him, nor can have Ease till they are removed out of Sight; and this our new Ministry we expect, if he ever again mounts the Stage.

he is in Power he must be indemnify'd; all we doubt this, when we now see him behind the Scenes directing the Drama and prompting the Actors? An *Art of Indemnity* will bring him again on the Stage, and he will act openly and arbitrarily as before. — the new M——s complain of not being supported but calumniated, weaken'd, and left to themselves: He is tempted to reinstate himself in the Plenitude of his former Power, *Indemnity by Law* is only wanting; what can prevent it? His Power has lasted long, that almost every Employment in the three Kingdoms, great and small, has been filled up by him. Indemnity will make these co-operate: Felonious Practices in Offices were not only simply pardon'd, but encourag'd and protected: These People have reason to fear, that if he is not brought back, they must follow him.

What must be the Consequence, if we could see this Man again preside over us, who knows no one Art of Government except that of Corruption alone? It is the Observation of a wise Man, That when People who have been long oppress'd are put in hopes of Relief, and are disappointed, their Spirit always takes a violent Turn. But suppose the People should be kept in Subjection, and this Man supported in his recover'd Power, will he not then be able, and no man I think doubts his Will, to destroy our Liberties as effectually as Cardinal *Mazarine* the French? Our Circumstances are in many Respects, at this Time, so like what they were during the Administration of that wicked Prime Minister, that I cannot (says the Author) do better than conclude this Year by giving a short Account of that Piece of History.

It is very remarkable, that the first Thing which rais'd the Indignation of the People against that blundering Minister was an *Ex-Scheme*: The Liberties of the People had been great Measure been suppress'd by the former Minister (*Richieu*) the People lethargic, the Court had pass'd destructive Laws, Ministers declared openly, That *Honesty* fit only for *Tradesmen*, and not to be us'd in any publick Affairs. Upon this Cardinal *de Retz* has this Remark, That our Governors lose all Shame, the Government lose all Respect; and it is usual, at a Time as this for the People to recover from their Lethargy, by falling into Conspiracies. It was in the Year 1647 when an Excise Edict was sent to be register'd and refused by the Parliament; and this occasion'd afterwards a Sort of Civil War, commonly call'd, *The Barricades of Paris*. Tho' the Court had an Army commanded by the best General of the Age, the Prince of Condé, the People flew to Arms, and the Minister had then been sacrificed, but he

was saved at that Time by the Divisions among the Chiefs of the People, and the Conduct of the Prince of Condé; for which he afterwards ungratefully imprison'd both the Prince and his Brother; he provoked the People, rais'd sham Plots, and neglected the Prosecution of the War against Spain. He had the Queen's Ear totally; the Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood, declared openly against him, and refused to come to Court till he was banished from the King's Presence and Councils; and the Parliament unanimously address'd the King to remove Cardinal *Mazarine* from his Councils and Presence. This came like a Thunder-clap upon the Minister, and he that very Night stole out of Paris in Disguise, but went no farther than *St. Germain*, till an Arret of Parliament soon after drove him out of his Majesty's Dominions.

Thus one would think that the Country Party in France had got a compleat Victory, and that the Liberties of the Nation would consequently be secured upon a solid and lasting Foundation; — but alas! they had done their Business but by Halves; they had removed the Minister; but his Creatures and Tools still remain'd in most of the publick Employments, especially at Court; and the Cardinal, tho' he was 300 Miles distant, directed all the grand Affairs of the Nation; the Queen was obstinate and would do nothing without the Cardinal's Advice, and this reviv'd the Flames of a Civil War, which became much more general and bloody than it had been before. At this Time the Cardinal was call'd back to Court and reinstated in his former Post. The Minister being thus restored, and having got the better of the People, began again to shew the Insolence of his Temper: The Royal Authority was then rais'd to its highest Pitch, from this Time the Crown of France became absolute; and the Parliament was from thenceforth forbid to meddle with any Matters of State. And this fatal Catastrophe was owing to the Want of publick Spirit in the Chiefs of the Opposition: They all hated the Minister, but none of them had so true a Love for their Country to sacrifice their private Views to the Re-establishment of its Liberties. In a Word, the general Interests of the Country was sacrificed to the particular Views of the several Leaders; and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of each Party sought only how they might most successfully promote their private Interest; by this the Liberties of France were over turn'd, the Leaders of those in the Opposition to the Court sacrificed, and the most hateful of Ministers restored to Power.

The Effect will be the same in this Country, if private Views, either of Ambition, Interest, or Resentment, be allow'd to prevail over the Publick; for these Reasons we hope,

hope, that every Man who is not so low to become the Slave or Tool of a Prime Minister, will unite in opposing an *Act of Indemnity* during this Session: To the End, that in the next Session they may unanimously come into proper Methods for obtaining publick Justice, and securing publick Liberty.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 19. N^o 750.

A SCHEME for a FEMALE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Spectator,

I Have often wonder'd that the Females should be so generally excluded from the publick Parts of Life, and could never be satisfy'd that Nature intended such a Deprivation. What Qualities are requisite for any Dignity or Employment, which are not the known Characteristicks of the Fair Sex? Are not they handsome enough for Soldiers, and genteel enough for Ministers of P——t? Have our Statesmen more Cunning and Penetration; and can the Right R——nd boast of more Piety? By the Constitution of England Women may hold, and have held, the highest Station in the Kingdom, a Station that is said to be perfect; then is it not absurd that they should be deem'd incapable of all inferior and subordinate Functions? and how ridiculous is it to deny them a Share in the publick Administration, who, in private, govern our Governors and teach our Senators Wisdom!

I would therefore propose, that the Female Sex may be admitted to their natural Rights; and that after the Expiration of the present Septennial P——t, the whole Female Sex may be render'd politically capable of serving their Country both in Church and State, and be chosen Members of the H—— of C——.

I conceive this Change in the Form of our Government not only to be such as Justice calls for, but that it will also very much contribute to the Usefulness of C——t Politicians; for as there are Place-Men so there should be Place-Women, who should keep their Places and Posts according as they had voted, or debated. It would be hard if Ladies were to resign their Places and Honours, and sink into plain Housewives again at the End of 7 Years; we can hardly expect they would then exert themselves with that Ardour which so extraordinary an Occasion would require; but when they consider themselves in a State of Probation for their own and the whole Sex's future Advancement, we may reasonably hope for such an exact Conformity to their respective Duties, as will crown that Period with Glory to themselves, and Shame to a Male-Adm——str——n.

Besides advancing the Ladies to Poss in

Civil Government, I would be for trusting them with military Commands: We have had *English Queens* before now at the Head of Armies: However I would not chuse, by the Word Military, that our brave and honest *English Seamen* should be divested of their Employments, who, tho' they may not have been so useful of late Years as might have been expected, yet it is well known that they are not to blame for it: But let our grave Judges should explain the Term in an extensive Sense, (and we must allow that the Naval is the natural and best Military Strength of this Nation) it may be proper to have a Provision, That the Ships of War shall be mann'd with Men only, otherwise our *Spanish Prizes* may be determin'd illegall because the Captors were of the wrong Gender.

It is a common Observation, that if the People of England can but keep up Form and Appearances, they are not very solicitous about the Things themselves; for this Reason I would propose, that such Females shall be substituted in the Places of the Males, may exchange Habits with them, and that every Dignity, Station and Employment may go by the present Denomination; for I am aware, that a good many well-meaning People, who may be pleas'd with this Motion of Sex, would nevertheless take great Offence at the Senate's appearing in Petticoats, that it should be read in a foreign Canon that the P——t of Great Britain prorogu'd for a Month by a Lady of the House of Commons. Nor is this my only Reason for the foregoing Regulation; for, I apprehend a very beneficial Effect would arise from cladding the degraded Males with the Female Attire of their Successors, and adding Labels, to be worn as Shoulder Knots denoting the Preferments, which by the Corruptions, they had forfeited: Thus stigmatiz'd, such of them as had any Sense of Shame left, would repent in Earnest; and the rest of Mankind, who should afterwards think of serving their Country in any public Capacity, would know that other Qualifications were necessary, besides those required by the T——t Acts.

If these Hints, Mr. *Stonewcastle*, can be of Service towards introducing the Ladies into a new Ministry; or, if you will consider my Project more at large, you will observe one who has long been a Subject to *Parliamentary Government*.

SIMON NOCTURNAL

P. S. My Wife gives her Service, and this Revolution, is in great Hopes of becoming a Secretary of State; if she is, she will remember Mr. *Stonewcastle*.

DAVID

DAVID's Lamentation on the Death of SAUL
and JONATHAN. 2 Sam. i. 17—27.

THY foremost sons of war,
Thy brightest shining star,
The beauty of thy host,
O Israel! is lost:
How dread the shock when heroes fall!
Heroes like Jonathan and Saul!
Who now thy barriers can maintain,
Thy hills, where lie thy brave defenders slain?
Droop, droop the languid head,
Thy pride and honour's fled;
With them thy laurels fade,
With them thy strength's decay'd:
They fell, and trembling seiz'd the band;
They fell, and who cou'd longer stand? —
Destruction widely spreads o'er all:
How are the mighty fall'n! how dread the fall!

Relate ye not in Gath
The story of their death;
Let none from Ash'lon know
The shameful overthrow:
Philistia's daughters wou'd rejoice,
Wou'd triumph with unhallow'd voice:
Too racking thought! the youthful train,
Their impious choir, would triumph o'er our
slain.

May no enriching dew,
Gilbeab, light on you;
No blessed rain be shed
On thy detested head:
At sacred rites may priests refuse
Thy fruits profane, thy vile produce:
If on thy soil the lamb be fed,
Curs'd be the lamb, nor to the altar led.

Thou saw'st, unworthy fight!
Thou saw'st our Israel's flight,
Shields basely thrown aside,
While the tumultuous tide
Pursu'd; pursuers, vary'd throng,
Burst thro' thy rocks and rush'd along;
Thy tops beheld the royal shield
Cast vilely down, while toil-spent heroes yield.

Now, all distinction lost,
Fear hurries on the host;
The dastard and the brave
Fall in a common grave.
And Saul, ah! melancholy scene!
Dies, mixes with the vulgar slain.
Is't thus anointed beads must fall?
Is this a worthy fate for royal Saul?

How sure his twanging bow
Sent death amidst the foe!
Nor e'er return'd before
'Twas drench'd with hostile gore.
How sure to pierce the boldest heart
Flew Jonathan's unerring dart:
The ranks grew thin where'er he shot,
And conquest crown'd the hero when he
fought.

A stranger erst to yield,
Saul in the raging field

Ne'er drew the fatal steel
But foes his thunder feel;
Plung'd in the tide, a crimson flood,
Graceful he seems all dy'd in blood;
Thro' trembling ranks he swiftly flies;
This by the sword, and that with terror dies.
How good, how kind in peace!
How studious still to please!
No tyrant duty binds
The subjects willing minds;
Love taught the people to obey,
They only sought the readiest way;
They liv'd their country's pride and boast,
And dy'd lamented by a weeping host.

Unlucky stroke of fate!
Times most unhappy date!
In one ill-omen'd day
The heroes fall away;
In life they trod one beaten path,
Nor were divided in their death:
So by a river's fertile stream
Some poplar falls, the bough and parent stem.

Thro' th' easy yielding air
Darts th' eagle, void of fear,
To pounce upon his prey,
Or mount to radiant day:
Proud of his strength the lion roves,
And reigns full monarch of the groves;
Nor lion's strength, nor eagle's speed,
To theirs was equal, when on martial deed.

What matters strength of arm?
Or wisdom's sacred charm?
When fortune turns the scale
The bravest spirits fail:
Thro' air the whizzing jav'lin's sing:
Now falls a subject, now a king:
An arrow shot from weakest bow,
May bring an eagle, or a lion low.

With wild dishevell'd hairs,
With tributary tears,
Daughters of Israel moan,
The common parent's gone,
Beneath whose sceptre, night and day
In circling pleasures past away:
With setting sun bemoan his fall,
With early day bemoan unhappy Saul.

The tender virgin band
He dress'd with lib'ral hand;
Set the gay brilliant zone
With every precious stone:
The circling bracelet grac'd their arm
With all the diamond's dazling charm;
His was the necklace, his the pride
Of the soft vestments in rich purple dy'd.

Ah! Jonathan and Saul,
Is't thus the mighty fall?
Ah! Jonathan, my friend,
Is't thus our love must end?
Cou'd no devoted arm oppose
Th' incursion of barbarian foes,
But thine: No: 'Twas, alas! decreed,
My second self, my Jonathan should bleed.

I feel thy wound, I feel
The deadly piercing steel;
It sunk into my heart,
And I partake the smart:
How willing would I bear the whole,
Cou'd I restore thee — dearest soul!
With thee was every true delight,
With thee alone, for other joys were slight.
Link'd by the nuptial bond,
No pair was half so fond;
Tho' women in their love
So soft, so tender prove:
Compar'd with ours their love's a blast
That sudden comes, and soon is past.
How have our mighty men been slain,
And war's best weapons perish'd on the plain?

CHORUS.

Droop, droop the languid head,
Thy pride and honour's fled;
With them thy laurels fade,
With them thy strength's decay'd:
They fell, and trembling seiz'd the band;
They fell, and who could longer stand?
Destruction widely spreads o'er all:
How are the mighty fall'n! how dread the fall!

On laying the Foundation for rebuilding, by a
voluntary Contribution, the Chapel at Honiton
in Devonshire. By a Reverend Gentleman.

WHEN Salem's house (the pride of all
the earth)
By flames destroy'd, was doom'd a second birth;
The aged eyes with briny tears beheld
Its bounds confin'd, and ancient glory veil'd.
A kinder fate. * *All-Hallows*, thee befalls,
Which totter'd but to rise with nobler walls.
Firm on its base the sacred pile shall stand,
And brave th' assaults of time's devouring hand.
So the bright *Phoenix*, when with age oppress'd,
Pines and expires within its spicy nest;
But straight it does with brighter plumes return,
And booms with endless vigour in the urn.

AMELIA'S BIRTH-DAY. Feb. 16.

CALM and serene, as is *Amelia's* soul,
The morn awakes; and o'er th' enliven'd
plain
Shedding æthereal mildness, utters in
The revolution of that happy day
That gave my charmer birth: The sun him-
self,
Partaking of the mighty joy I feel,
Shines conscious, and to man, and beast, and
beast
Dispenfing kindl'eft influence, displays
The plenteous prospect of the rising year:
Type of that good thy virtues promise me —
Thy virtues — endless spring of solis bliss!
Not thro' the dazzling glare of wealth, nor
yet
Of outward beauty's more fallacious shew,

Do I behold thee; but with reason's eye,
And as thou art; mild, humble, good, sincere,
Made up of sense, benevolence and truth:
Perfections! richer than *Peruvian* mines,
And brighter than the sun. Friendship's de-
ar tie [aid]
Unites our souls: Friendship! without whose
Whose rational, extend'ring, nameless joys,
Ev'n love degrades us, sinking into lust.
Blest pow'r! coeval with created life!
Uniting God, and men, and angels, all
With one strong-binding chain! come, and
improv'd
By love's soft passion, hover o'er our hearts,
There light, there dwell, there fix thy re-
sidence;

" Perpetual fountain of domestick sweets!"
But who can speak thy sway? who can de-
scribe

Thy many tender, soft, endearing joys?
Sensations delicate! ev'n language fails,
And words want meaning to express thy pow'r
Known only there where most it lives and acts.
Inform'd, dear maid, with friendship's migh-
ty fooh [join'd]

Our lives must speak its sway: Its sway we
With virtue, shall improve our joys, our care
Disarm, and antedate the bliss above.
Death too shall own its pow'r: the feeble
wretch [dome]

With equal ease might enter heav'n's high
And savage there, as from the mind divide
Its temper, and the essence of its joys:
No, we'll defy his rage; and when we die
This mould'ring clay, improv'd, as much as
earth [allies]
Improvement yields, we'll spring to end
Pure, unmix'd, real pleasure: And our love,
Like to our heav'n-born souls, shall be im-
mortal. FIDELIA

ADVICE to MELANIA.

NOT yet bestow'd, *Melania*! why?
Can nothing mortal please your eye?
Or can your piercing mind with certain art
Break the dark closet of the breast,
Where unblest perjuries in secret rest,
And with one glance read o'er the milkie
teeming heart?

We know the utmost wit can do,
And we'd expect it all from you;
But virgin innocence confines your skill,
Alas! you only know the good.
Nor more our happy grandame understood,
Till the forbidden fruit had shewn the fatal

Yet sure our sex, tho' tainted, gives
One soul where sacred virtue lives.
When the devouring deluge all around
The first-born wretched world embrac'd,
One yet the great unerring Cenfor grac'd:
In the corrupted mass one righteous man was
found. Chas

* The Name of the Chapel.

chuse thee, *Melania*, chuse the boy,
Who must the glorious prize enjoy.
In your blest union shall that *era* rise,
From whence the better'd world shall date
golden age, while virtue link'd with fate,
your example, bids the *Bedlam* world be
wife.

gold, while buried in the mine,
May there with useless lustre shine;
when drawn out, the royal stamp it wears,
through all the needy world it flies,
all in bands of friendly commerce ties,
gluts the miser's with, and dries the beg-
gar's tears.

ORYDON and THYRSIS.
A PASTORAL.

*Amatus & ille Deus qui novit agrestes,
aq; Silvanumq; senem, Nymphasq; foretes.*
VIRG.

THYRSIS

WHY underneath this spreading poplar's
shade,
Corydon, art thou so pensive laid?
Should that gloom thy countenance o'er-
spread,

pallid sadness chase thy wonted red?
That galling grief thus preys upon thy breast,
with what waiving woe art thou op-
press'd?

drooping swain, thy faithful *Thyrsis* tell,
What racking cares thy bosom swell.

CORYDON

Oh! well a day! kind shepherd, O forbear,
Lest the melancholy tale be hear.

gentle *Thyrsis*, grace the flow'ry green;
Useful, among the jolly swains be seen;
Let me to sigh alone, and languish here;
Press me not to tell my racking care.

THYRSIS

Arcadian swains, shall hate their tender
flocks,

Barren plains shall smile on barren rocks,
Grazing kids blue *mallois* shall refuse,
Deep shall loath the dulcet morning dews,
The *Lybian* tygers tim'rous fawns shall fear,

Bleating ewes their milky lambkins tear,
Ere's fix'd course shall fail, if e'er I go,
I have heard the cause of all thy woe:

Oh, sweet *Corydon*, thy mournful lay,
Shall I think it long all night to stay.

CORYDON

Oh!—erwhile, how brisk was I and gay,
My ruddy health my visage did display;
To mine oaten reed I tun'd my song,
I won applause from ev'ry shepherd's
tongue.

[amain,
Oh, all my sheep (now ragged) thro' the
happy flock, they mourn their master's pain!
Liv'n in a field, by morn, whilst here I lie,
Sent in fold, by night, they all will die:
Happy flock, of a more luckless swain!

Oh, be to streams, and fountains doth com-
plain,

Nor heeds his rural task; woe—worth the days,
When first he did on fair *Pbilefia* gaze;
For him, his flock; he, for *Pbikfia* dies;
O wide destruction of her potent eyes!
On yon fair ash I carv'd her charming name,
And in yon wood, all night I sang my flame.
The live-long night I sang, and with my song
Yon neighb'ring rocks, and gloomy copes rung.
The nightingale no longer would complain,
But listen'd to my more lamenting strain:
The prowling wolves, their horrid barking
cease,

And let the waning moon descend in peace.
O nymph! O goddess! save a dying swain!
Nor let me perish by the cold disdain!
Tho' thou, my love, art fair as *Scythian* snow,
And both thy cheeks with *Tyrian* crimson
glow,

Pleasant and sweet, as the soft western wind,
Or jessamin with blushing roses join'd,
Yet scorn me not, nor aggravate my pain;
Altho' I be a humble shepherd swain.
The time would fail, should I essay to tell,
The gods and heroes, who have deign'd to
dwell,

In times of old, on blest *Arcadian* plains,
And on their reeds have tun'd immortal
strains.

I too can trill a no untuneful lay,
If all be true which pleasant shepherds say;
(And why should pleasant shepherds flatter me,
Who all so simple, plain, and guileless be?)
Unfold in song great nature's laws I can,
And mighty *Jove*, or our *Arcadian Pan*,
Can raise aloft, in no unworthy verse,
And their high praise in swelling notes re-
hearse.

But oh! if thou a rural life wilt brook,
And in thy hand wilt grasp the pastoral crook,
I have a harp, on which I'll fix new strings,
And play to thee ten thousand softest things.
With myrtle wreaths, I'll crown thy lucid
brows,

And raise thy fame next *Jove's* imperial spouse:
Thy shining form I'll tell to ev'ry grove;
And vocal woods shall praise my beauteous
love,

Nor shall my constant heart (forever) from
THYRSIS.

O wond'rous youth! O tuneful shepherd
swain!

Would I could praise thee in an equal strain.
Not half so sweet the artful *Mopsus* plays,
Tho' when he sings, our flocks forget to graze.
But now you've ceas'd the melting lay to sound,
Let us arise and quit the dampy ground;
Lo *Phaebus*' silver carr is wheel'd on high,
And thro' the air, unwholesome vapours fly:
With me, dear *Corydon*, till morn retreat,
Tho' mean my hut, yet it is snug and sweet.
I have a beechen bowl will cheer your heart
To see the niceness of its carver's art;
'Twas fam'd *Menalcas*' work, he gave it me,
And for thy charming song I'll give it thee:

Nor

Nor empty that, but crown'd with dulcet cream, [theme.

Delicious, as the nymph you made your
Ne'er such a song, or such a swain was heard,
But oh! the fatal cause is what I fear'd.
Go then, with foasive art pursue the fair,
And glad success shall chase thy black despair;
Let her but hear thy notes, O *Corydon*,
And you'll revenge the harms her eyes have
done;

Soft thrilling love shall in her bosom glow,
And her proud flinty heart relenting grow.
For oh! what nymph can slight an artful
youth.

Whose soul's so full of tenderness and truth.

The SWEET SINGERS of our Israel.

To the Tune of, *Blow, blow, &c.*

COrnoisseurs! have ye heard—*Blow, blow*—
That's sung by *Tomy Lowe*,
And set by *Tomy Arni*!

O *Lowe*! he sings so sweet,
And *Arni* he plays so neat,
They ravish all, and charm!

Say, Sir, have ye also heard
The famous *Tomy Beard*,
That smit the grandee fair?

He chants the *Early Horn*,
Salutes the *WELCOME Morn*,
And, *Happy, happy Pair*.

The merriest rogue alive,
Tom Sawney still doth thrive,
In humour, joke, and song.

The stout *Moor of Moor-Hall*
The dragon's hide doth mawl,
And lays him all along.

N—l R—ts much doth shine
In notes, so fierce and fine,
'Tis doubtful how to fix;

Yet artists all agree,
Such notes must surely be
Signs of the softer sex.

Tho' last, not least in fame,
Mr Clive's all pleasing name,
When chang'd to *Jabson's Nell*:

The vain *Life of a Beau*;
The *Cuckoo song* also,
She tunes delightful well.
Sweet sounds of *Israel*!

The MAN of HONOUR.

WHILST others court the honours of
the bench,

Press for promotion, singly you retrench.

The chief's high rank, not only, you decline,

But poss of honour and of gain resign:

Thus wiping from the gown th' imputed stain,
Lost of ambition and the rage of gain:

Or howe'er just they be on others thrown,

You stand excepted, all the world must own;

You teach the world in these degenerate days
When vice her broad phylacteries displays
When curst corruption has infected all
The ch—h, the t—t and (save
bench) the hall,

When all a-muck for places run, and gild
'Tis greater to *deserve* a post than bold;
And nobler still, when ask'd and press'd
chafe,

Neglecting greatness, greatly to refuse.

On CARDINAL FLEURY's dying

FLEURY died poor, as it became a priest
Then, O—d cries, he proves a fool at
Fleury, in many things I oft have been
Govern'd by thee; — by thee have thine
the scene:

Yet own'd it shall be, at my death at least
That the *lay Statesman's* wiser than the priest

On hearing the Death of Cardinal Fleury
confirm'd, an old and great friend of
thus cry'd in rapture:

PARDON, old friend, if at thy death
A sudden joy prevails;
'Tis not that you've resign'd your breath,
But that you can't tell tales.

Natis in usum Lætitia Scyphis, Hon. Lib.
Od. 27. imitated.

TO fight in your cups, and abuse the
creature,
Believe it, my friends, is a sin of that nature
That were you all damn'd for a tedious
year,

To nasty *mundungus*, and heath'nish small
It would not atone for so vile a transgression
You're a scandal to all of the drinking
session.

What a pox do you bellow, and keep
pother, [each one]

And throw candlesticks, bottles, and pipes
Come — keep the king's peace, leave
darning and sinking,

And gravely return to good christian drink
He that finches his glass, and to drink
not able, [the man]

Let him quarrel no more, but knock
Well — since you've rais'd my ill nature
high,

I'll drink on no other condition — not I —
Unless my old friend in the corner declare

What mistress he courts, and whose
he wears.

You may safely acquaint me, for I am sure
That use to divulge what's spoke under the
Come, out with't — What she! For
you pow'rs!

What unfortunate planet rul'd o'er thy
Ah poor easy fool! thy fate how I pity,
There dwells not another such jilt in the
Thy doxy and thee no art can sever,
When she's once got a cully, she holds
for ever.

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated January 7.

TH**E** *Pulteney* Privateer, a large Brigantine, mounting 16 Carriage and 26 Swivel Guns, commanded by Capt. *James Purcell*, which had been cruising some time in and about the Straights Mouth, appear'd standing in this Bay from the West, but with little or no Wind. As soon as she was seen from *Gibraltar*, or *Old Gibraltar*, there were sent to her two great Xabeques belonging to the King, each carrying 120 Men, 12 Carriage Guns, and a great Number of Patroons and Musquettoons. Finding the Brigantine almost becalm'd, and looking upon her as already their own, they made great use with their Oars, and the Current being in their Favour, soon came up with Capt. *Purcell*, tho' he had in all but 20 Men on board, and of those 3 wounded in Action a few Days before, yet was resolute not to give up a Vessel that had the Honour of a Commission from the Admiralty at the last Necessity; and finding his Officers and Men in the same good Disposition, they made for an obstinate Defence. After a single Gun, the *Spaniards* came pretty near and hail'd the Vessel by her Name, and the Captain by his, (being both very well known upon the Coasts of *Spain*) entreating her to strike and preserve their Lives, that otherwise they would give no Quarter. These Threats were return'd with Guns, so the Engagement begun; which, for the Time it lasted, was as warm as perhaps ever was fought, where there was so great Disparity in the Force. The *Spaniards* made three Attempts to board, but Capt. *Purcell* always prudently reserving half his side, they never had the Courage to go on with it, and by that Means expos'd themselves so much, and were so disabled, particularly in the last Push, that they could do it no longer, but made off with their backs towards *Malaga*, the gallant *Purcell* still pursuing and endeavouring to pursue them; but being not a Breath of Wind, and not being able to row fast enough, they were out of his Reach. The Engagement lasted an Hour and three Quarters, and the *Purcell* had but one Man shot thro' the Body, five more very much wounded; but it is very remarkable, every Man on board was shot thro' the Cloaths. The Enemy's Loss, you may believe, is very great,

or they would not have left the Vessel which they came out with a Resolution to take; and a Deserter, who came in some Days ago, makes it exceed even all Expectation. Capt. *Purcell*'s Sails and Rigging were all shot to pieces, and some Nine-pounders went thro' his Hull and Masts; but he could see that they were in no very different Condition, being greatly shatter'd in their Hulls, as well as torn to pieces in their Rigging and Sails. The victorious *Pulteney* remaining becalm'd after the Battle, several Boats went from the Town and tow'd her round; and the Garrison in general have so high a Sense of the great Merit of the Action, of which many hundreds of them were Witnesses, that the Governor and Officers have already made up a handsome Sum for a large Piece of Plate to be made a Present of to the gallant Captain, with a proper Inscription, in Honour of his Conduct and Bravery; and the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Place will do the same in another Piece; the Sailors having already receiv'd a Present from them in Money.

The net and gross Sums of Money that the Excise on Beer and Ale has brought in to the Government from Midsummer 1735, to Midsummer 1742, distinguishing each Year, viz.

	Gross.			Nett.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1736	1023792	17	0½	929148	1	7½
1737	1041337	18	0½	935132	1	10½
1738	1017136	9	1¼	912796	5	0
1739	1039666	3	6	935185	6	8½
1740	1017795	6	4	916340	3	1½
1741	956144	19	10½	852550	15	6½
1742	1002165	1	2½	895122	1	6

In all 7103038 15 1½ 6376274 15 4½

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge.

A few Days since an amphibious Monster was brought hither, which has drawn the Attention of the most curious of this University, who are unable to assign a proper Name to it; some of our Gentlemen call it a Sea-Lioness: It was taken the 6th of last Month at *Fosdike Wash* in *Lincolnshire*, asleep on the Sands: 'Twas suppos'd to have follow'd a large Shoal of Herrings, and having overgorg'd itself, fell asleep, and was discover'd by some Fishermen, who immediately got several Bull-Dogs and proper Weapons, by which Means they took it. It kill'd one of the best

best Dogs in the Country, and wounded four or five others, but lost one of its Eyes in the Engagement. 'Tis bearded like a Tyger, weighs upwards of 500 lb. the Fore-Feet are like a Bear's, the Hind like a Fan, and two Feet wide when extended; its Tail is like a Neat's Tongue; it is seven Feet and a half long, and nine Feet round. It is now alive and well, and made a Present of to the University, and as the Sight of it is free, great Numbers of People daily flock to see it.

THURSDAY, 3.

Came on, agreeable to the Resolution of the last General Court, (see p. 49.) the Ballot at the South-Sea House, by the Proprietors of Stock, on the following Question, viz. "That Mr. Rob. Knight, upon Payment of the Sum of 10,000*l.* within three Months, have a full Discharge of all Demands of the Company; and that the Court of Directors be empower'd to affix the Company's Seal to such Discharge." Which Ballot ended at Six o'Clock, and on casting up the Numbers, they stood thus,

For the Question	410
Against the Question	257
Majority	153

TUESDAY, 8.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Ship the *Saphire*, commanded by Capt. Holmes, being on a Cruise on the Coast of Portugal, and in Company with some homeward-bound Merchant Ships, which he was conveying into the Sea, saw two Sail on Dec. 25. upon which he made a Signal for the Merchant Ships to keep their Course, and gave Chace: About Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the two Sail parted, one keeping her Wind, the other bearing away; Capt. Holmes continued chasing the former, and about Five took her, she being a Spanish Privateer of about 50 Tons, with 8 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 52 Men: It being then calm, Capt. Holmes immediately shifted her Men into his Ship, and put a Lieutenant and 30 Men on board her, to row after the other Vessel, which they came up with the next Evening, and retook, and found her to be a Sloop from Limerick, bound to Lisbon with Butter.

On the 11th of last Month Capt. Holmes was inform'd by the Master of a Dutch Ship, who had been ill treated by a Privateer at *Vigo*, and which Place he left the 8th; that there were five Privateers in that Harbour, two of them cleaning on the Sand, and the other three near them by the Key; that in the Town, by the Church, they had mounted 6 Six Pounders; and on the Key, close to where the Privateers lay, 3 Twenty-four Pounders on a new Battery, and on a Plain to the Southward of the Key, 6 or 8 Guns

from 3 to 4 Pounds: Upon this Intelligence Capt. Holmes sail'd for *Vigo*, and on the 19th came off of that Town; and when his Ship was about Half a Mile from it, the Spanish Privateers fir'd from their Twenty-four Pounders on the Key; one of the Shot dismasted one of the *Saphire*'s lower Deck Guns, kill'd one Man, shot off another's Leg, and an Arm of a third, and with the Spanish shot wounded 5 or 6 more; another Shot went thro' the Centre of her Foremast, and 7 Feet above the Forecastle; and the Ship took her between Wind and Water, and lodg'd in the Carpenter's Store Room. Capt. Holmes ran a little farther in, and came to Anchor, and having brought his Broadside to bear on the Batteries and Privateers, began firing about Twelve o'Clock, and between Two and Three the two Privateers, which were afloat, sunk; and the other Privateers which were on the Sand, receiv'd many Shots in them, by which they are render'd unviceable, at least for some Time.

MONDAY, 14.

Admiral Vernon took the Oaths and Seat in the House of Commons. He was chosen for *Ipswich, Rochester and Penny*, and made his Election for the first.

Blair and *Deaton*, two Persons convicted of Sodomitical Practices at the last Session of the *Old Baily*, were brought to the Pillory on *Cheshamside Conduit*, and the latter was put in it; but *Blair* appear'd to be so extremely weak that he was laid on the Pillory, almost naked (as brought from *Newgate*) and was severely pelted, whipp'd and tumbled about by the Populace, that he was carry'd quite insensible to the Goal, where he lay about Seven in the Evening. *Deaton* was treated much in the same Manner, but he is a stout young Fellow surviv'd it.

SATURDAY, 19.

Came on a Cause before Lord Chief Justice Lee, against a Person for causing counterfeit Marks to be made to resemble those of the Goldsmiths Company, when a Verdict was given against him for 100*l.* being one of the Penalties mention'd in a late Act of Parliament made to prevent Frauds, &c. on Gold and Silver Wares. This was the first cast on that Act.

TUESDAY, 22.

The Birth-Day of her Royal Highness Mary Princess of Hesse, fourth Daughter to his Majesty, was celebrated, when her Royal Highness enter'd into the 22d Year of her Age.

An Express arriv'd at St. James's, with an Account that her Royal Highness Princess of Orange was safely deliver'd of Daughters.

THURSDAY, 24.

John Waite was tried at the *Old Baily* and acquitted of the Felony. (See p. 47.)

AN EPIGRAM.

EP, deep in S—'s blind ring head
The new gin project sunk:
py project! fuge, he cry'd,
all the realm be drunk.
universal hate and scorn
scheme my sole defence is;
when I've beggar'd half the realm,
time to drown their senses.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

MES Nimmo, Esq; Receiver General of
the Excise in Scotland, to Lady Jane
Sister to the Earl of Marchmont.
excellency Robert Trevor, Esq; his (Ma-
jesty's) Plenipotentiary to the States General,
his Constantia Van Kruiningen, a young
Lady.—Manning Letbeuillier, of Lewi-
in Kent, Esq; to Miss Green of Spital-
street, esteem'd one of the handsomest Qua-
in England.—Charles Eggleton, Esq; one
of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, to
Knt.—Humphry Howarth, Esq; Son and
of Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. to Ma-
—Hon. Capt. Byer-ton, Brother to
Vice: Falkland, to Miss Trevor.—Rev.
Leop, Rector of Chesham in Surrey, to
Opowie.—Richard Maurice, of Ousebury
shire, Esq; aged 75, to Miss Molly
aged 15.—Humphry Moncur, of Sandy-
fordshire, Esq; to Mrs. Bransford.—Rev.
The Jackson, of Luton in Bedfordshire,
his Fidelity Spruwing.—Thomas Carew,
Member of Parl. for Minstead, to Miss
Hon.—John Herringman, Esq; to Miss
a Relation to Sir John.—Andrew
Esq; to Miss Dalrymple, a near Rela-
to the Earl of Stair.—Samuel Clayton,
to Miss Anne Roberts.—Rev. Mr. Henry
Archdeacon of Killala in Ireland, Son
the Bishop of that Diocese, to Miss Deer-
Thomas Groch, Esq; eldest Son to the
of Norwich, to Miss Arwid.—Lady
Arwid deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of
Edward Gifford, Bart. also deliver'd of
a.—The Lady of John Brisham, Esq;
ob. of Pag, for St. Ivo's, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

R William Lorains, of Kirkbarie in Nor-
umberland, Bart. in the 35th Year of
age.—Rev. John Willer, M. A. Vicar of
Burst in Suffex, a Gentleman of an exem-
Character.—The Lady of the Rev.
Twisslen, Rector of Crowford in Kent.—
Judith Trumball, at East-Hampsted in
shire, Relict of Sir William Trumball,
Secretary of State in the Reign of King
—Robert Lindsay, Esq; one of the
Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland.
Henry Cope, State Physician in Ireland,
Professor of Physick in the University.—
—Abby, Esq; Member of Parl. for St.
n's, near which was his Country Seat.—
Lawman, Esq; First Clerk of the Kit-

chen to his Majesty, which Place he enjoy'd
in the Reign of K. William.—Hon. Mr.
Stanbop, Son to the R^r. Hon. the Lord Har-
rington, in his Passage to Lisbon on board
the Success Man of War.—John Lombar,
M. D. and Searcher of the Customs at New-
castle.—Sir John Elphinston of Legie, Bart.
at Glasgow.—Dr. Cam, well known by their
Beaux-Esprits of this City.—Sir John Dutton
of Shireburn in Gloucestershire, Bart.—Mrs.
Anne Raleigh, a Maiden Gentlewoman about
80 Years of Age, and Great Grand-Daughter
to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.—Rob. Hamill-
ton, Esq; a Major in the Guards.—Rt. Hon.
Lady Dowager Clifford.—Dr. Anthony Dopping,
Bishop of Ossory in Ireland.—Lady Stapleton in
Yorkshire.—Rev. Mr. Colmeri, 50 Years Vi-
car of Edborough in Bucks.—Mr. Thomas Coe
per, a noted Publisher, in Peter-ngher Row,
who a few Months since purchas'd the Place
of City Marshal, is the Disposal of the Lord
Mayor.—Rt. Hon. Francis Howard, Earl of
Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal of England,
Col. of the Fourth Troop of Life-Guards,
and Major General.—Rt. Hon. Countess de
Kingston, in Scotland.—Rev. Mr. Thomas Hays-
ard, 80 Years Rector of Barton on the Heath
in Oxfordshire.—Major Pubert, Master of the
Royal Academy, an old experienced Officer,
who was Major of Horse at the Battle of the
Boyle.—Mrs. Agnes Milbourn, at St. Luke's
Workhouse, aged 106, who had 29 Sons
and a Daughter by one Husband.—Capt. Wil-
liam Jofson, many Years Commander of the
Royal George in the Est India Company's Ser-
vice.—Rev. Mr. Thomas, at Abergavenny,
Author of the celebrated Pamphlet, *The
Court Bishop no Apostolical Bishop*, and of *The
Travels of a Gentleman from Abergavenny
in Wales to Rye in Sussex*.—Master Barnard
disson, only Son of the late Samuel Barnardis-
son, Esq; a great Turkey Merchant.—Rt. Hon.
George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viscount
Quarrendon, Baron of Spaldbury, and Baronet.
He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by
his Son the Lord Vice Quarrendon, Knight of
the Shire for the County of Oxford, now Earl
of Litchfield, &c.—Sir John Rochard, Bart.
in Scotland.—Capt. Edward Boret, who ser-
ved in the War in Flanders under the Duke
of Marlborough, and in the Battle of Mons
lost his Leg by a Cannon Ball.—Rev. Dr.
James Hall, upwards of 40 Years Rector of
Buxington in Shropshire.—Capt. Joseph Ashe,
an old experienced Officer.—Rev. Mr. Sears,
Rector of the United Parishes of St. Alban's
Wood-street, and St. Olave, Silver street, and
Lecturer of St. Andrew's.—Walter Lloyd,
Esq; at his Seat near Ormskirk in Lancashire.
—Sir John Davers, Bart. Knight of the
Shire for Suffolk.

Ecclesiastical PRESENTMENTS.

M R. Edward North, presented to the
Vicariate of Palsfield in Suffolk.—Mr.
Griffith

Christ Church, to the Rectory of *Brynton* in *Wilt.*—*Mr. Wm. Marsh*, to that of *Bishop* in *Kent*.—*Mr. Hugh Bowen*, to that of *St. Dunstons* in *Manchestershire*.—*Mr. Joseph Sims*, to that of *St. John the Evangelist* at *Millbank*, *Wagminster*.—*Sam. Butler*, A. B. to the Living of *Binghew* in *Northamptonshire*.—*John White*, A. M. made Treasurer of the Cathedral of *St. David's*.—*Mr. Conrad Andrews*, presented to the Vicarage of *St. Nicholas* in *Leicester*.—*Mr. Joseph Sheppard*, to that of *St. Laurence* in *Tork*.—*William Bidwell*, A. M. in the Rectory of *Crofton Underwood* in *Northamptonshire*.—*Anthony Richards*, Esq; appointed by his Father the Bishop of *Lincoln*, Principal Register of the Bishopric of *Lincoln*, and Register under his Commissaries of the Archdeacons of *Lincoln* and *South*.—*Dr. Charles Cobbe*, translated from the See of *Kildare* to the Archbishopric of *Dublin*, with the Bishopric of *Glendalough* united thereto;—*Dr. George Smyth*, from the See of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* to that of *Kildare*.—*Dr. William Connell*, Dean of *Raphoe*, made Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*.—*And Dr. Arthur Smyth*, Dean of *Raphoe*, in his Room.—*Michael Cox*, A. M. made Bp. of *Offory*, in the Room of *Dr. Dipping*, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

M *Rd. Henry Pate* made Comptroller of the Post-Office in the Room of *Col. Balf*, and *Mr. John Barker*, Deputy Campyrteller, and *Ralph Vile*, Treasurer of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, made an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Title of Earl of *Normanby* in the Province of *Leinster*.—*The Colonel St. George* and *Lord* made Brigadier-Generals on the Irish Establishment.—*Earl of Lincoln* made a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, in the Room of the Earl of *Stafford*, deceased.—*Mr. Gower* appointed Almoner-Keeper in the General Post-Office, in the Room of *Mr. Graham*.—*John Milton the Younger*, Esq; appointed High Sheriff of *Bedfordshire*.—*William Sandford*, Esq; of *Southwiche*, and *William Hipsley*, Esq; of *Wiltshire*, for the Year ensuing.—*Wm. Fox*, Esq; made a Judge of the Common-Pleas in *West*, in the Room of *Judge Lindsey*, deceased.—*Sir Thomas Abney*, Knt. one of the Bishops of the Exchequer in *England*, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the Room of *Lord Chief Baron Parker*.—*Charles Clarke*, Serjeant at Law, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—*Wm. Horsey*, of *Chipping* in *Essex*, Esq; chosen Verdurser of *Woburn*, *Forshire*.—*John Sturges*, Esq; made Lieut. and Lieut. Col. *Thomas Coldord*, Esq; Cornet and Major, *William Pate*, Esq; Guidon and Major, *Charles Darlington*, Gent. Brigadier, and Lieut. and *Richard Davenport*, Gent. Adjutant and Lieut. in the British Troop of Horse-Guards.—*Thomas White*, of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; Sheriff at *Leam*, made Lay-Clerk to the Secretaries Offices.—*Nicholas Chyng*, Esq; ap-

pointed by his R. H. the Prince of Wales Sheriff of *Cornwall* for the Year ensuing. *Lord Mark Kerr* appointed a General of Horse and Col. *Blakeney* a Brigadier General.

New Members.

Hon. Thomas Leslie, Esq; for the Burgh of *Dundee*, *Perth*, &c.—*Sir James Johnston*, for *Dumfriesshire*, *Annandale*, &c.—*Hans Stanley*, for *St. Alban's*.—*Brigadier Gen. Wemyss* for *Whitchurch*, *Hants*, in the Room of *Baron Clarke*.—*David Polhill*, Esq; for *Cheshire*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

BARTLETT *Mitbell*, of *Drury Lane*, Jeweller.—*Gen. Butt*, late of *Balditch*, Warehouseman.—*William Bidd*, *Gray's Inn Lane*, Dealer.—*Will. Fox*, of *James's*, *Wagminster*, Stable-keeper.—*Edmund Oving*, of *Worcester*, Milliner.—*Nich. W. of Penmans*, *Mercer*.—*Richard Sanders*, *Stanger*, Carpenter and Timber-Merchant.—*Morgan Roberts*, and *Ann Hopleston*, of *Isle of Wight*, Sugar-Bakers.—*Thos. Warr*, *Ridgway*, Bookbinder.—*Samuel White*, *Reading*, Tanner.—*Will. Chunn*, of *St. Andrew's*, Vintner.—*Rob. Holman*, of *St. Charles*, Dealer.—*The Road*, the Elder, in or late of *Shingles*, *Berks*.—*Meaham*, of *Cornhill*.—*John Davis*, of *St. Andrew's*, *Holborn*, Vintner.—*Will. Martin*, of *Isle of Wight*, Shopkeeper.—*Samuel Turner*, *Merthorough*, Ironmonger.—*Will. South*, of *Duke's Place*, *London*, Vintner.—*Toyler*, late of *Briflington*, Sewer-fitter, Slip-maker.—*Will. Griffin*, of *Chelmsford*, in *Wines*.

Abstract of the London Wills
Bt. from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15
Christened } Males 692
} Females 649
Buried } Males 897
} Females 912
Died under 2 Years old
Between 2 and 5
5 and 10
10 and 20
20 and 30
30 and 40
40 and 50
50 and 60
60 and 70
70 and 80
80 and 90
90 and upwards
May 60 to 61. a Load.

ON the 19th of last Month a Courier arrived at Bologna from Madrid, with Orders to the Count de Gages, the Spanish General, to march against the Enemy, let the Consequence be what it would; accordingly, on the 22d, early in the Morning, the Spanish Army began to march, and led the Panaro, in three Columns, on the 23d, upon which the Austrians abandoned Porto, and the Spaniards took Possession of the next Day. By this sudden March, was designed to have surprized the Austrian Paduanese Army, before they could call their several Detachments; for which purpose, and in order to conceal their design, Count de Gages ordered the Gates of Bologna to be shut, as soon as he received Orders from Spain, and kept them close up till the Day of his March; but a best found Means to get over the Walls, gave Notice of the Spanish General's Design to Count Traun, the Austrian General, who thereupon dispatched 17 Couriers on the 24th to call in his several Detachments, that the whole Austrian and Paduanese Army was assembled by the Time the Spaniards had passed the Panaro. By this the Measures of the latter were discovered, and they refused to march back towards Final, leaving the Panaro; but they were followed by Count Traun, with his Army, that much inferior in Number, and the two Armies came to an Engagement upon the 28th at San Giovanni. The Canonading began about 10 o'clock, and they came to close Engagement about Eight, which was continued till Two o'clock in the Morning, by the Light of the Moon. At first the Spaniards began the Attack, seemed to have the Advantage, for their Horse upon the Left broke through the Austrian Horse upon the Right, and made themselves Masters of some Cannon, two Pair of Kettle Drums, and three Standards, besides making several Officers and private Men Prisoners; but the Battle recovered by the Firmness and Vigour of the Austrian and Paduanese Foot, which gave so Opportunity to their Horse upon the Right to rally, and at last the Spaniards were obliged to retire, and to repair the Losses with Precipitation, having burnt the Bridges as soon as they got over, to prevent their being pursued. In this Engagement, the Austrian General Beyerberg received eleven Wounds, and was made a Prisoner, as was also General Carri, who was severely wounded, and Count Traun had two Horses killed under him. From the Success the Spaniards had at the Beginning of the Engagement they claim the Victory, but their precipitate Retreat over the Panaro, it seems manifest, that the Advantage was of the other Side. However, both Sides being Tied Down, and their Accounts of

the Killed and Wounded differ so widely, that we shall not mention them till our next.

Since the Death of Cardinal Fleury, there has been great Intriguing at the French Court, who shall be his Successor as Prime Minister; but the Candidates are all like to be disappointed, his Majesty having soon after said to the Dughés of Orleans, Madam, *J'en ai bien vu plus de six Ministres, your Son and I shall divide that Office between us.* The late Cardinal seems to have made a very different Use of his Power from what some other Prime Ministers have done; for all the Goods of his House at *Issy* were valued but at 300 *l.* and his whole Estate but at 9000 *l.* and what was as extraordinary, none of his Servants were provided in any lucrative Places; so that the King has been obliged to settle Pensions upon them.

Though the City of *Dort* absolutely refused to give its Consent, yet the States of the Province of Holland, on the 22d of last Month, came to a Resolution to assist the Queen of Hungary with 20,000 Men, one fifth whereof to be Horse and Dragons; but whether the other Provinces will agree to this Resolution, and whether those Troops are to march into Germany, or only to garrison the Towns in Flanders, are Questions that cannot as yet be determined.

It has been resolved by the brave *Caracassan*, in a general Assembly lately held, at which all their Chiefs were present, rather to die in the Field of Battle than abandon the Liberties of their Country; and their King *Frederick* having landed there on the 14th of last Month, he was next Day acknowledged as their King by all the Chiefs, and on the 19th he published a Proclamation, pardoning all those who have lately acted against him, resuming all those that are in foreign Service, excepting the Duke of *Tuscany*, and ordering those in the *Croat* Service, to return to their Duty in 24 Hours, if in the Island, or in eight Days, if in any other of the Republic's Territories.

The Austrians have some Time since begun the Blockade of *Egen*, which is the only Place now possessed by the French in *Bohemia*; and the rest of their Army, to the Number of about 15,000 Men, under Prince *Lobkowitz*, have entered the *Upper Palatinate*, and possessed themselves of a considerable Part of that Country. The other Austrian General, Count *Koennigsmarsch*, is marched with the greatest Part of his Army, which was in *Bavaria*, towards the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, to drive the French and Imperialists from some Posts they have there; and Count *Serbelloni*, the Imperial General, with 3000 *Bavarians* and 12,000 *French*, is marched to oppose his Design, so that we may soon hear of a Battle.

Barrow

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **T**H E Secret History of Queen Zarab. By the late Mrs. Manley. Printed for J. Haggan, price 12. 6d.

2. The Metamorphosis of the Town; or, a View of the present Fashions; with a new Touch on the Ladies Capuchins. The 4th Edition. Printed for J. Wilford, pr. 12.

3. A new Translation of T. Lucretius Carus. Illustrated With Notes, and adorn'd with Copper-Plates. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for D. Browne, price 10s. 6d.

4. Exemplary Novels. Translated by Tho. Shelton. A new Edition. Printed for J. Atkinson, price 3s.

5. Sampson. An Oratorio. Printed for Mess. Tinson, price 1s.

6. The Wedding-Day. A Comedy. By H. Fielding, Esq; Printed for A. Millar, price 12. 6d.

7. Sauce for the Wedding-Dinner. Printed for W. Webb, price 4d.

8. The Thimble. Printed for J. Roberts, price 12.

9. 8—s Budget opened, price 6d.

10. 8—s and 7—l, price 6d. Both printed for W. Webb.

11. 7—l's Wife. Printed for G. Foster, price 6d.

12. Mr. P—pe's Picture in Miniature. Printed for G. Lyon, price 6d.

13. Two political Fables. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

14. Sappho to Phao. Printed for J. Robinson, price 12.

15. An Essay on Ridicule. By Mr. W. Whitehead. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Lives and Characters of 80 illustrious Persons. By T. Birch, M. A. proper to be bound up with their Heads lately engraven for Mess. Knapp, price 1l. 12s. in Sheets.

17. A compleat System of Horsemanship, with divers Prints. In 2 Volumes in Folio. Printed for J. Brindley, pr. 4 Guineas in Sheets.

18. The History of Philosophy. By T. Stanley, Esq; The 4th Edition, 4to, pr. 18s.

19. The Orations of Cicero. Vol. III. Translated by W. Gubrie, Esq; Printed for T. Walter, price 6s.

20. A Treatise on all the Diseases incident to Women. By J. Astruc. Printed for M. Cooper, price 5s.

21. The Case of Mr. John Ferguson, who now lives on Water, Whey, or Bailey-Water. By Tho. Umpreville, M. D. Printed for W. Roaf, price 12.

22. Remarks on the Imposts of the Clergy of France. Printed for J. Robinson, pr. 6d.

23. The Royal Gauger. The 2d Edit. Printed for E. Wickstead, price 7s.

24. The Grammarian's Arithmetick; or, The Art of Cyphering fitted for the Use of Grammar Schools. By John Holms. Part I. Printed for C. Birch, price 12. stitch'd.

25. The fair Truismate at War. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

26. Select Stories in Latin and English from Cassiodorus. By D. Bellamy. Printed for J. Robinson, price 21. 6d.

27. Some Papers proper to be read before the Royal Society. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

28. Diogenes's Rambles. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

29. The Poll for the County of York Sold by R. Sandby, price 4s.

30. Sentiments on the ancient and modern Singers. Printed for J. Wilcox, pr. 21. 6d.

31. A Description of Holland. Printed for Mess. Knapp, price 5s.

32. Further Observations on the Whigs, Herk, and other Antiquities in Berkshire. By Mr. Wise, B. D. Sold by Tho. Wood, price 2s.

LAW, POLITICAL.

33. The Law for and against Bankrupts. Printed for T. Waller and W. Sandby, price 5s. 6d.

34. Original Letters and Papers of State found among the Political Collections of Milton, and publish'd by J. Nicbolls, Printed for J. Whiston, Folio, price 9s. 6d.

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THEOLOGICAL.

43. An Enquiry concerning Redemption. Wherein the Christian Redemption is particularly considered. To which is prefixed, a Preface; wherein is shewn, that if Christianity be not founded on Argument, but on those Divine Impressions that are made on Mens Minds concerning it, (as a late ingenious Author has attempted to prove) it is most uncertain and precarious, and cannot be reduced to any Standard. And which is also shewn, that Christ's Kingdom has been so far from being supported, as is established by the Interposition of Civil Power, that on the contrary it has rather been debilitated thereby. By T. Clubb, Printed for T. Cox, price 12. 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 70.

April 6th we had a long Debate in our
Club upon the Place Bill; but as fe-
veral Debates upon that Subject have
already been published, I shall give
you only the two following Speeches
made upon that Occasion; the first of
which was made by Sp. Rusilius A
Crassus, and was in Substance as
follows, viz.

My Lords,
Am not only against
some particular Clau-
ses of this Bill, but B
against the whole
Contexture of it; and
tho', my Lords, Bills
of this Nature have
been canvassed in both Houses by
men of far greater Abilities and
experience than I can pretend to, C
I should think myself highly
incapable, if I did not, as far as in
lies, oppose a Bill which strikes
at the Root of the Constitu-
tion, and is an Infringement both of
Liberties of the People, and the
negative of the Crown. In the D
case of what I shall offer to your

Lordships, I think, I can plainly
make out this Assertion; but should
I be mistaken, my Lords, I will
venture to say, my Head, not my
Heart, will be in fault.

To weigh the Merits of this Bill,
it will be necessary to take it from
its Birth, consider its Parents, and
how and upon what Occasions it has
appeared. My Lords, this blessed
Plant was sown by Party and Facci-
on: It was nursed by Fury and Dis-
content: Loss of *English* Liberty
was its Fruit. It was the first Step
by which *Oliver Cromwell*, and some
few others, mounted up above the
Liberty of Mankind. It was framed
to divide and destroy the Bulwark of
our Constitution, the Parliament;
and surely, my Lords, it would be
very extraordinary, if Parliaments
again should cherish this Can-
kerworm, which since its Birth ne-
ver has dared to appear, but when
a distempered Air hovered round us;
and, like sudden and intense Dark-
ness, was the Forerunner of a Storm.

My Lords, the very Preamble of
this Bill sets up a Standard of Divi-

tion between the Crown and the People: It declares their Interest separate, and of Consequence they must draw separately; which is a Doctrine quite different from what I have been taught from my Cradle. I am sure, it is a most melancholy A Doctrine; for a State divided against itself can never stand long.

But, my Lords, to be more particular, let us consider (should this become an Act) what Effect it would have, first by excluding all but some few of the most important Places from the House of Commons, and afterwards by excluding the Army.

First then, with regard to those Places of Importance which it does not exclude, and those lesser which it excludes, I shall only beg Leave of your Lordships to put a few Questions. If then we exclude all but those of the greatest Trust, and where the very Being of publick Affairs is centered, how shall we in the next Age find Men capable of filling them? For by taking away the lesser, we take away the proper Steps to the greater. How are those who are young and unexperienced, to acquire a Knowledge in Business, so as to be able to transact Affairs, on the well or ill conducting of which depends the publick Good, or the Misery of this whole Nation? My Lords, how shall we find Men fit for these important Posts? It is an undeniable Fact, that Business makes Men of Business: The greatest natural Capacity a Man ever was blessed with, can never teach him the intricate Road, Form, and Routine of publick Offices: Practice must do it, and Practice alone. If then the Means to Practice be cut off, how must young Men arrive at this Knowledge? It must be by Inspiration, or by one single way else, which is as unlikely to happen as G Inspiration from Heaven, which is, by the great Men of the present Age turning Schoolmasters, keep-

ing a School for foreign and domestic Politicks. I am apprehensive they will not easily be induced to turn Pedagogues; not to mention that they themselves may not, perhaps, wish to have the Market overstock'd. What then must be the Consequence? Young Men of Fortune and Rank cannot accept of Places, which by accepting they are to be deemed unfit for serving their Country in Parliament, and to have the ignominious Mark of Slavery set on them; and without accepting which, they cannot arrive at a Knowledge of Business to be trusted with the publick Affairs. What will be the Effect? Men of no Fortune, no Rank in the State, who have first drudged through the lower and mean Offices, must have those of the greatest Trust and Profit, as being the only Persons capable of filling them; and it is much to be feared, that the Compliance of such (who owe all they have to the Crown) will be boundless, and that the King will have bad Counsellors, and the Nation ill served.

My Lords, with regard to the Officers of the Army, I think, the same Argument is still stronger, the Misfortunes which will flow from it are of a more immediate and of a more dangerous Consequence, and the Danger without Remedy. This Bill will exclude young Men of Fortune from the Army, for the same Reason it will from all Civil Employments. The Gentry, your Nobility, deprived of all laudable ambitious Views, will sink, like *Italians*, into a slothful Idleness. But, my Lords, I beg Leave to remind you of the Nation's being saved from Slavery by having Men of Property in the Army; for God's sake! do not let us ruin that great Barrier of our Liberty. It may be said, we do not stand in need of an Army: We

Island, have a most powerful
 meet, so that an Army is both use-
 ful and dangerous. I shall not en-
 ter into all that may be said in an-
 swer to that complicated Assertion;
 but only beg Leave to put a Case,
 and it is a Case as the Affairs of A
 Europe stand, must happen once in
 twenty Years, and I hope our Li-
 berty will be upon a sounder Founda-
 tion than to be hazarded every
 twenty Years: Within that Space of
 time you must, in all Probability,
 raise a considerable Army, either to B
 defend your own Possessions, or pre-
 serve the Balance of Power in Eu-
 rope, which are equally and abso-
 lutely necessary. When this Army
 is done what you raised them for,
 you will think it necessary likewise
 to disband them, and ease yourselves C
 and the People of so costly a Bur-
 den; but your Lordships, perhaps,
 will find the disbanding them more
 difficult than the raising them. I
 am apt to believe, that a Vote of
 either House, how rhetorically so-
 ever it may be expressed, will not D
 persuade them, it is for their In-
 terest to lose their Bread, when by
 keeping together, you and all you
 have, is entirely at their Mercy;
 and, my Lords, at such a Season,
 would a Prince, less a Father of his
 people than his present Majesty, E
 would a Prince of more ambi-
 tion than honest Intentions, fill the
 throne, it would be in his Power,
 with such an Army, to become as
 absolute as the King of France. My
 Lords, by what I have offered to
 you, it plainly appears to me, that F
 nothing can keep and confirm your
 Liberties but having the Officers, at
 least, Men of Property, who have a
 Stake in the Country, and whose In-
 terest is the same with ours. It was
 an Army of Hirelings, Debtors,
 Renegado's, and such, that Rome at G
 first fell a Victim to the Ambition
 of one Man.

It may, perhaps, be said in Ex-

cuse for this Bill, that Men of too
 small Fortunes have Employments
 and Seats in Parliament: Have you
 not an Act of Qualification? If that
 is not observed, why will you ima-
 gine this will? I should think it
 would not; for tho' it is an extraor-
 dinary thing to say, it would be
 contrary to the Interest of the Crown,
 contrary to the Interest of every
 Particular, and contrary to the In-
 terest of the Nation in general. But
 if the Sum limited in the Qualifi-
 cation-Bill is not sufficient, increase
 it: That is the only Way will an-
 swer what is in vain expected from
 this Bill. But, my Lords, to con-
 clude: What a Compliment would
 it be to his Majesty, to say, you are
 not fit to be trusted with what your
 Ancestors have always hitherto en-
 joyed, the Power of disposing of
 Places and judging of Merit? We
 will, by a publick Act shew, we
 mistrust you. What a Compliment
 will it be to those the People chuse,
 to say, we will not trust your Inte-
 grity, because the People chuse you
 their Representatives? Is this the
 Means to endear a People to their
 Prince, a Prince to his People, or
 Mankind to one another?

*The other Speech, which was in An-
 swer to what had been said against
 the Bill, was made by Claudius
 Marcellus, and was to this Effect.*

My Lords,

I Am sorry to hear a Bill branded
 with so many hard Names, which,
 in my Opinion, is not only design-
 ed, but absolutely necessary, for se-
 curing our Constitution against the
 Crown's having a corrupt and pre-
 vailing Influence in both Houses of
 Parliament. It is said to strike at
 the Root of our Constitution, by at-
 tacking both the Liberties of the
 People, and Prerogatives of the
 Crown, and it has been called the
 Offspring of Party and Faction, nurs-

ed up by Fury and Discontent. This is a most terrible Description, but the direct contrary in every Respect happens to be really the Case, as I hope I shall be able to shew both from the Nature of the Bill, and from the History of such Bills, some of which had the good Luck to be passed into Laws, and some of those Laws now, and, I hope, ever will, stand unrepealed.

In antient Times, my Lords, nay I may say till after the Restoration, we had no Occasion for such Bills. The Crown had but few lucrative Employments to bestow, and many of those it had at its Disposal, were such as were generally granted for Life; consequently, no Minister could hope by such Means to gain, much less to preserve, a corrupt Majority in either House of Parliament; and the Impossibility of Success prevented their making any such Attempt. We had then no mercenary standing Army, nor had the Crown any lucrative military Commissions to dispose of. If an Army was at any Time raised for foreign Service, no Officer employed in that Army could look upon his Commission as an Estate for Life; therefore, tho' a Commission in the Army was look'd upon as an Honour, it was never look'd upon as a Favour; but, on the contrary, those landed Gentlemen who had acquired a Character in their Country for Conduct, Courage, and military Knowledge, were often solicited to accept of Commissions in the Army which was to be raised, and when the Service was over, they returned to live upon their Estates in the Country, without being any farther Charge to the Publick.

We had then, my Lords, but very few Customs, and no Excises; consequently a Minister could not spread his Excisemen over the whole Kingdom, to influence Elections in Counties, or to govern them in most of

our inland Boroughs; and the Series of our Custom-House Officers were so trifling, that no Man of great Character or Fortune would accept of them, so that such Officers had but very little Influence in any of our Seaport Towns. Nay, even the Commissions in our Navy were such as were not at the Disposal of the Crown, or such as could have no considerable Influence over those that accepted of them; for while the Custom of the Crown's being furnished with Ships of War by our Sea-Ports remained, the Officers of the Ships were appointed by the Magistrates of the Town where they were fitted out, and even after the Ships began to be furnished at the publick Charge, and all Officers appointed by the Crown, a Commission in the Navy could not be look'd on as a Provision for Life, because when the Expedition was over they were dismissed without any half Pay, or other Provision from whence it is plain, that a Commission either in the Land or Sea Service could then have no Influence in Parliament, because the Officers, when employed in an Expedition, could not be there, and when they were not employed, they had nothing from the Crown.

But now, my Lords, the Case is quite altered: The Commissions in our Army and Navy, the Posts of the Collection of the publick Revenue, and the other Places in the Disposal of the Crown, are become so numerous and so lucrative, that they must have a great Influence upon the Members of the other House, if there be no Restraint upon the Number of Placemen allowed to have Seats in that House. This I say, must be the Consequence, unless we can suppose, that Men will judge and determine as impartially in a Case where they are to get or lose 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a Year, as in a Case where they are to get

of nothing by their Judgment
Determination; and to suppose
is so contrary to the Nature of
kind, and to the established
ims of all Societies, that I am
none of your Lordships will
any such Supposition. Par-
ents, we know, are designed to
a Check upon Ministers; we
wise know, that almost every
or Place in the Disposal of the
own, is left to the arbitrary Dis-
of Ministers; and also we
w, that no Minister ever did, B
ever will give a lucrative Post or
ployment to a Man who opposes
Measures in Parliament. From
Experience we know, that some
the highest Officers in the King-
have been dismissed, for no
Reason but because they dis-
proved of the Measures pursued
our Ministers, and had Honour
ugh to declare their Disapproba-
in Parliament. Can we then
est, my Lords, that the other
se will ever be a Check upon
Conduct of our Ministers, as D
as there is a Majority in that
se, who enjoy or expect some
ative and honourable Employ-
t from the Benevolence of those
Ministers? I shall not say, that
uch a Case the Members would
be corrupt in their Determina-
; but I will say, that in many
es they would be biassed in their
gments, and thereby induced to
ove of what in Duty to their
ntry they ought to have disap-
ed of, or to put a Negative upon
in Duty to their Country they F
at to have given their Consent
therefore, my Lords, if we in-
that the other House should
er the End of its Institution,
udging impartially, and deter-
ng wisely and justly, in every G
that comes before them, we
pass this Bill, or such a Bill as
or we must pass a Bill for

taking from the Crown the Disposal
of those Posts and Employments that
are necessary for the executive Part
of our Government; and surely
those Lords who seem so mighty
jealous of any Inroad upon
the Prerogatives of the Crown, will
agree to the former rather than to
the latter of these two Expedients.
The latter, I shall grant, would be
an Infringement of one of those Pre-
rogatives now enjoyed by the Crown;
but I cannot for my Life see what
the former has to do with the Pre-
rogatives of the Crown, nor can I
conceive how any one Prerogative
of the Crown is to be in the least
affected by this Bill. There is no
Confinement, nor the least Restraint
proposed upon the Power the King
has to dispose of Offices or Employ-
ments: He may grant them as fully
and freely as before: He may even
grant them to Members of Parlia-
ment, notwithstanding any Thing
proposed to be enacted by this Bill;
and the Member may enjoy the Of-
fice or Employment so granted to
him, only, if it be such a one as
is not excepted in this Bill, he is
not to be rechosen.

Is this, my Lords, an Infringe-
ment of any Prerogative of the
Crown? Has the King a Power to
tell the People whom they are to
chuse, or whom they are not to
chuse? No, my Lords; but the Le-
gislation has, and has already in
many Cases exercised that Power.
The People are already by Law re-
strained from chusing a Man as their
Representative, who is not possessed
of 600, or at least 300*l.* a Year:
They are already restrained from
chusing any Man concerned in col-
lecting the publick Revenue: They
are already restrained from chusing
their High Sheriff to be their Re-
presentative; and now they are to
be restrained from chusing any Place-
man, beside those excepted in this
Bill. This is, 'tis true, a new Re-
straint,

straint, but it can no more be said to be an Infringement of the People's Liberties, than confining a Madman can be said to be an Infringement of his Liberty; for if the People were not mad; or something worse, they never would chuse a Man as the Guardian of their Liberties, that must either forfeit the lucrative Post he enjoys, or betray his Trust to Ministers who can, and probably will, take his Post from him if he does not, and who have always by Experience been found to be the greatest Enemies to the Liberties of the People.

I hope, I have now made it appear, that this Bill is no Infringement either of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the Liberties of the People; but that, on the contrary, it is absolutely necessary for preserving our Constitution, by preventing a ministerial and corrupt Influence in Parliament. I shall next proceed to examine the Origin of this and such like Bills, in order to see whether they deserve to be called the Offspring of Faction, nursed up by Fury and Discontent. This, I know, my Lords, is a Scandal that has been thrown by Ministers and their Favourites, upon all the Laws we have for securing the Liberties of the People. The *Habeas Corpus* Bill was, by the Ministers of that Time, reckoned such a factious Bill, that when it was first brought in, the Parliament was prorogued before it could be made ready for the Royal Assent. The Triennial Bill was reckoned such a factious Bill, that King William was advised by his Ministers, to refuse it the Royal Assent, the first Session it was presented, and would, perhaps, have done the same in the next Session, if it had not been presented to him very early in the Session, and long before the necessary Supplies were all granted. And the Laws we have for preventing Pensioners and the Collectors

of our Publick Revenue from having Seats in the House of Commons have generally been scandalized in the same Manner by Ministers and their Favourites; but all impartial Men will admit, that those were the Offspring of a true public Spirit, and that if they were not by Discontent, it was a Discontent that proceeded from the illegal and oppressive, or corrupt Practices of our Ministers.

Then with regard to the Bill before us, I shall grant, that or some such Bill as this, has been often brought into Parliament, and has been as often opposed by Ministers; but I never heard that any Bills proceeded from Faction. What the noble Lord meant by insinuating that the Parliament was ever destroyed by any such Bill, is what I cannot comprehend; for, I hope, will not call the Assembly held towards the End of King Charles First's Reign a Parliament, or the self-denying Ordinance an Act of Parliament. That Assembly had destroyed, by means of their Army, the Substance of our Constitution, and no Wonder such an Army should at last destroy the remaining Shadow, especially as it began to be troublesome to the King and hateful to the whole Kingdom. But thank God! we have as yet such an Army to deal with, nor is the Character of this Parliament as yet become despicable among the People. We have nothing to fear from the Swords of our Army, as long as their chief Officers are Members of this or the other House of Parliament, which this Bill does not prevent: Their Tongues only we have to fear, in case too great a Number of Subalterns should happen to be Members of the other House. This we ought to prevent; and every Man of Honour in the Assembly will assist us in preventing, especially such of them as have no Hopes of becoming

ming Members of the other
se, which is by far the greatest
and, I believe, by much the
Soldiers.

We cannot therefore, my Lords,
any Argument from what hap-
d in that pretended Parliament

which murdered their King, after
ing destroy'd the Constitution of
Country; and as no such Law

is has ever yet taken Place, we
not pretend to know, from Expe-
ce, any bad Effect it will pro-

duce: But as several such Bills have
brought in; as those Bills

all brought in by those who by
Conduct appeared to be Friends
our Constitution, and opposed by

those who have always appeared
its greatest Enemies, I mean
Ministers of State; and as no

inconvenience, but great Benefit has
ued from that Law which disa-

Commissioners and Officers of
Customs or Excise from being

Members of the other House, Expe-
ce must give us a favourable O-
on of this Bill. Can it be said,

in the Year 1693. we were in-
ced by any factious Discon-

sent? And yet in that Year, such a
as this, which was intitled, *A*
touching free and impartial Pro-

ceedings in Parliament, passed both
Houses, but by the Advice of the

Ministers was refused, the Royal As-
sembly as several others had been du-
the Beginning of that Reign.

It is supposed, that in the Year
we were governed by any fac-

tious Discontents? And yet in the
of Settlement then passed, there
an express Clause for excluding

Placemen from having Seats in
House of Commons, after the
Settlement then established should

Place, which Clause met with
Approbation, not only of both
Houses of Parliament, but of the

King himself. And surely no Man
derogate so much from the
Courage of King William,

as to say, that he would have allow-
ed himself to be bullied by any
Faction or Party into a Regulation,

which he thought would strike at
the Root of our Constitution. This

Clause, 'tis true, was afterwards in
the Queen's Time repealed; but I

wish the noble Peers who were the
Promoters of that Repeal, had con-

sidered a little more their own Cha-
racters, as well as the Constitution of
their Country; for if they had,

they might perhaps have made some
such Exceptions as are contained in
this Bill, but, I am sure, they would

never have agreed to, and much
less proposed a general and absolute
Repeal of that Clause.

Even now, my Lords, we may be
liable to some Discontents; but if

we are, they are far from being fac-
tious Discontents: They are most
justifiable Discontents: They are

such as have been occasioned by
Measures which have brought this
Nation into Disgrace, and Europe to

the Brink of Destruction: Measures
which could not have been carried

on, if such a Law as this had been
in being; and Measures which our

latest Posterity may have Cause to
load with Imprecations. If many

Gentlemen of the other House, and
perhaps some of your Lordships, had

not been biassed in your Judgment
by the honourable or lucrative Im-

ployments possessed or expected, it is
impossible to suppose, that Parlia-

ments would have approved of Mea-
sures, the fatal Consequences of
which were so emphatically foretold

at the Time, and have since been so
fully verified by the Event; there-

fore the Bill now before us cannot
be supposed to proceed from Faction
or Fury, but from a true Regard

to our Constitution, and a well
grounded jealousy of a ministerial
corrupt Influence in Parliament.

It seems to be a Misfortune, that
some of your Lordships can never
properly distinguish between the
Crown

Crown and the Ministers of the Crown, which often brings Confusion into our Debates; and yet there is nothing more plain than that Distinction has been made by our Constitution. The Crown ought certainly to be a Check upon all its Ministers, and all those employed in the executive Part of our Government: It is not only the Duty but the Interest of the King to take care, or to have care taken, that none of those he employs shall make a bad Use of the Power he intrusts them with, or the Confidence he reposes in them; but this is too extensive a Task for any King whatsoever, especially the King of such a large and populous Kingdom as this is; and therefore by our Constitution, the King is to be assisted in the Performance of this Duty by his Parliament. We are never to inquire into the Conduct of our Sovereign: Our Constitution tells us he can do no wrong; but by his Appointment, we are to examine the Conduct of his Ministers and Counsellors; and it is his Interest that we should faithfully and impartially perform this Duty. If the Majority of the other House should consist of those employed by the Crown in the executive Part of our Government, would not they then be both Judge and Party? Is it then possible to suppose, that such a House of Parliament would faithfully and impartially perform this Duty to their Sovereign? To prevent this Impossibility is the Design of this Bill. It sets up no Standard of Division between the Crown and the Parliament, but is calculated for preventing the Parliament's being engaged in an Interest not only separate from, but opposite to the Interest of the Crown, I mean that of a guilty Minister; and therefore I must beg Leave to say, that, in my Opinion, who ever argues against this Bill, argues against the Interest, the Glo-

ry, and the Happiness of his Sovereign.

I am surpris'd, my Lords, to hear it said in this House, that in order to be a Lord High Admiral, or a Lord High Treasurer, it is necessary for a Man to be first an under Clerk of the Office. At this Rate none of your Lordships could ever be capable of being in any of these high Offices, no nor any of your Posterity, and yet both these high Offices have often been most worthily filled, and most duly executed by some of your Ancestors, without having ever before had an Opportunity to learn any thing of the intricate *Routing* of those Offices. From Experience we know, that most of our great Offices may be executed by Men who, from their Birth and Quality, could not descend so low as to be a Clerk of the Office; and under such Men, I believe, the Duty of the Office would always be more faithfully performed than it would be, should a little below of an under Clerk be raised to the Favour of a Prime Minister, to be at the Head of the Office, which is not unlikely to happen, if no such Bill as this should ever be passed into a Law.

I shall grant, my Lords, that in the Army few Gentlemen are made Colonels or indeed ought to be made Colonels or Generals, without having been Captains, or perhaps Subalterns, not because of their Incapacity or Ignorance, but because it would be a Discouragement to the Service and an Injustice to those inferior Officers who have a Title to be advanced. But can we suppose, that any young Gentleman who had a mind to make himself in the Army, would throw up his Commission rather than a Seat in Parliament? Or is it necessary, that a young Gentleman's Family and Fortune should be in the other House as soon as he comes of Age, and consequently have a Share in governing the Nation, before

well be supposed capable to go on himself? This is so far from being necessary that, I believe, it would be happy for the Nation to see a Regulation made, that no man should be capable of being chosen a Member of the other House, till after his being 30 or 40 years of Age; and therefore it is to me an Argument in favour of the Bill, that it would prevent the other House's being filled with young Gentlemen, who are more fond of a parade than of the Liberties of their Country.

Such Gentlemen, my Lords, will always prefer their having a Commission in the Army to their having a seat in Parliament, consequently the Bill will prevent no such Gentlemen of Family and Fortune from serving in the Army; and as to those Gentlemen of Family and Fortune, who have good Sense and true Honour, an Exclusion from Parliament will be an Encouragement for them to serve in the Army, because they then expect to meet with Justice in the Army, without being obliged to purchase it by betraying their Country, and sacrificing their Conscience in Parliament. Whereas should a prime Minister resolve to keep a numerous Army always in Commission, and a powerful Squadron always in Commission, not for over-coming or defeating the Enemies of the Country at Sea or in the Field, but for defeating all Opposition to Measures in Parliament, and all injuries into his Conduct, no Gentleman of Family or Fortune could be a common Justice, either in the Army or Navy, unless he should, by means of his Family or Fortune, have himself chosen a Member of Parliament, and there vote in every matter according to the Minister's Direction. If this should ever happen, I am sure no Gentleman of Family and Fortune, who had any Honour, would accept, or could long

keep a Commission in our Navy or Army; and as to those who have no Honour, let their Family or Fortune be what it will, I am sure the most wicked and enterprising Minister can more safely rely upon them for his Protection, than their Country can trust to them for its Relief.

Thus, my Lords, it is evident, that if we intend to encourage Gentlemen of Honour as well as Family and Fortune to enter themselves in our Army, or on board our Fleet, we must pass this Bill; and this seems now to be the more necessary, because we have a more numerous Army of *British* Subjects on foot, and a greater Number of Men of War in Commission, than we ever had since we have had any Thing like a standing Army, or any Thing like a Royal Navy. What Advantage they may reap for their Country, I do not know: I am sure, they are a great Expence to it; and, I am afraid, we shall never get free of any great Share of that Expence, if this Bill is not passed into a Law; for whilst our Law stands as it does at present, I am convinced, the Number and Influence of the Officers of our Army and Navy will be every Day increasing in Parliament.

I hope, I have now shewn, my Lords, that this Bill, if passed into a Law, must in every Respect contribute to the Security of our Liberties; that our Liberties must fall a Sacrifice to a ministerial corrupt Influence in Parliament, or to the Ambition and Avarice of Men of no Fortune or no Honour in our Army, if it is not passed into a Law; and that every Objection made against it, appears to be an Argument for it. But of all the Objections that have been made, I am most surprised at its being said, that this Bill will be a bad Compliment to his Majesty, because we are to take from

from him the Power of disposing of Places and judging of Merit. Can this Objection be made by any Lord who has read the Bill? Does it in the least diminish his Majesty's Power of disposing of Places or judging of Merit? May not he, notwithstanding this Bill, grant a Place to any Member of Parliament he thinks fit? As the Law now stands, such Member must be rechosen; and I have shewn, that the People ought in most Cases to be restrained from rechoosing him, because if they were not mad, they would not do so; for I am sure, no Man can be a proper Guardian of their Liberties, whose chief Subsistence, as well as his Hopes of future Advancement, may probably depend upon his betraying them: I say, no such Man ought to be chosen or rechosen by the People, unless he be a Man of a greater and more established Character than any Clerk of an Office, or inferior Officer of our Army or Navy, can be supposed to be. The Bill is therefore no Infringement of the Prerogatives of the Crown, or Liberties of the People: It has always been a favourite Bill of those who were for securing our Constitution against the Designs of ambitious Princes or wicked Ministers; and as I glory in being one of those, I shall most heartily concur in having it passed into a Law.

In order to make our Readers understand the next following Debate, we must desire them to look back to our Magazines for July, August and September last, where they will see a Debate upon a Bill, intituled, A Bill for indemnifying such Persons as shall, upon Examination, make Discoveries touching the Disposition of Offices, or any Payments or Agreements in Respect thereof, or concerning other Matters relating to the Conduct of Robert Earl of Orford. As this Bill was rejected by the House

of Lords on the 25th of May, a Motion was next Day made in the House of Commons, That a Committee should be appointed, to search the Journals of the House of Lords, as to what Proceedings were therein, with relation to a Bill then lately sent from that House to their Lordships, intitled, An Act for indemnifying such Persons as shall, &c. and to make Report thereof to the House; which Motion was upon a Division of the Yeas to 139 Noes agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly. Next Day, May 27th, the Lord Hillsborough reported from the said Committee, That they had searched the said Journals accordingly, and had taken Copies of what Proceedings were therein with relation to the said Bill; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered the Report in at a Table, where the same was read; upon which a Motion was made, That the Lords refusing to concur with the Commons of Great Britain, in an Indemnification necessary to the effectual carrying on the Inquiry depending in Parliament, was an Obstruction to Justice, and might prove fatal to the Liberties of the Nation. Upon which, after a long Debate, the Question was put and carried in the Negative. This being a Question of very great Importance, the Political Club made it of course a Subject of one of their Debates, which L. Virginius spoke in Substance thus:

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

WHEN the Nation has been oppressed and plundered by a wicked Minister, or when there is a general Suspicion among the People that it has been so, public Justice requires, that the Conduct of such a Minister should be examined and strictly inquired into, that he may be condignly punished if guilty, or his Character cleared from

if innocent; and when in the
 course of that Inquiry it appears,
 that he has been so cunning as to
 prevent its being possible to carry it
 with Effect by the Laws in being,
 new Laws ought to be made as
 they appear necessary for attaining
 that End. That there is a general
 suspicion against our late Minister,
 believe, no Man can be ignorant
 who has ever been in any Coffee-
 house, or other Place of pub-
 lic Resort, frequented by those
 who dare avow the Sentiments of
 their Heart; and from the Fate
 of the Bill which, we now find,
 has been rejected by the other
 House, I am convinced, that those
 suspicions are well grounded; for it
 is impossible to suppose, that such a
 Man would have met with such an
 Opposition in this House, or such a
 one in the other, if the Conduct
 of our late Minister had been blame-

less as the Nature and the Necessity
 of that Bill were fully explained,
 and made evident to a Majority
 of this House in the Debates that
 were opened upon it here, I have no
 reason to repeat what was said
 on either. The Bill was shewn
 to be of such a Nature as could
 do no Prejudice to any innocent
 Man; and it was demonstrated, to a
 Majority at least of this House, that
 without such a Bill's being passed in-
 stead of the Law, it would be impossible
 for our Secret Committee to make
 any Discovery, even of those Crimes,
 which from the Obstinacy of some
 of the Persons examined by them,
 it is too good a Ground for sup-
 posing to have been committed. It
 is therefore evident, that by this
 Bill being rejected by the other
 House, the Course of our Inquiry is
 obstructed, and the People for this
 reason at least disappointed of that
 which they had a Right to expect
 from Parliament. But this is not all;
 the rejecting of this Bill will be

attended with Consequences, which
 in a twofold Respect must be danger-
 ous to our Constitution. It will
 make the People begin to despise
 Parliaments, and despair of ever
 meeting with any Relief from them;
 and it will make all future Ministers
 more daring in their Attempts to o-
 verturn the Freedom and Independ-
 ency of Parliament. If any Mi-
 nister should ever succeed in such an
 Attempt, the People would certain-
 ly, in a very short Time, have Rea-
 son to despise Parliaments: Nay,
 they would probably join with the
 Prince in laying them entirely aside;
 for an absolute Government, with-
 out any Form of Liberty, is certain-
 ly better and more tolerable than
 a Government supported by an As-
 sembly of Men, who under Pretence
 of being the Guardians of publick
 Liberty, take every Opportunity to
 betray it, and serve for nothing but
 that of making the Government
 more expensive, and the Prince more
 arbitrary.

We have, 'tis true, in this Session
 made some Steps towards preventing
 this fatal Consequence: Our having
 established a Secret Committee; our
 having named of that Committee
 a Set of Gentlemen most of whom
 were generally approved of by the
 People; and our having passed the
 Indemnifying Bill for rendering their
 Inquiry effectual, are Proofs that we
 were in earnest: But I wish our En-
 deavours had been more vigorous
 and speedy; for considering that we
 might have easily foreseen and pre-
 vented what has now come to pass,
 I am afraid, lest the People should
 suspect the Integrity of our Inten-
 tions. They may perhaps imagine,
 that we knew our Inquiry would
 be ineffectual, without an Indemni-
 fying Bill for encouraging Accom-
 plices to become Informers; and
 that we delayed the bringing in and
 passing that Bill, till after we had
 passed the Mutiny Bill, and granted

all the Supplies, that it might be safely rejected by the other House. Such a Supposition may at this Time be the more probably made, because it is well known, that some Bills have been lately passed in this House without Opposition, and, perhaps, with the Concurrence of some who were in their Hearts against the Bill, for no other Reason, but because they were sure of the Bill's Being rejected by the other House.

I am far from saying, Sir, that there is any real Ground for such Suspicions; but they are such as may be entertained, and they are such as we ought in Duty to ourselves, and for the Sake of the Character of this Assembly, to endeavour to prevent. In this Session we cannot, I think, take any other Method for preventing it, than by declaring openly our Sentiments of the Bill's being rejected by the other House; and therefore I have prepared a Motion, in which I cannot doubt of having the Concurrence of the House. I know, I am not to expect the Concurrence of those who declared against the Bill, even when it was passing thro' this House; but as it was in every Step carried by a Majority, and as every Gentleman who was a real and sincere Friend to the Bill must be of Opinion, that the Rejecting of it is an Obstruction to Justice, and of the most dangerous Consequence to our Liberties, I shall, and I think I may with Hopes of Success move you to resolve, That the Lords refusing to concur with, &c. (as above.)

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Junius Brutus, which was to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I HOPE, no Man doubts of my Inclination, or my Sincerity, in

carrying on the Inquiry that has been set on Foot, or in being Friend to any Thing that has been proposed for rendering it effectual; and yet I cannot agree with the noble Lord in the Motion he has been pleased to make to you, because I think it has a very different Tendency: In my Opinion, it would bring on an immediate Dissolution of our present Form of Government; for after our agreeing to such a Motion, I should expect, that the next Motion would be, to vote the other House useless, and that it ought therefore to be laid aside. I disapprove as much as any Man of the Conduct of the other House, in rejecting the Indemnifying Bill we sent up to them, because I thought such a Bill necessary for obtaining Justice to a Nation that has, in my Opinion, been greatly injured; but tho' I disapprove of the Conduct of the other House in this Particular, I do not for that Reason think it ought to be laid aside, or that we have a Right to pass a Censure upon them. The Lords are generally called the upper House of Parliament, and tho' it is not from thence to be inferred, that they are superior to us, yet it must be allowed, that they are quite independent, and have a good Right to refuse any Bill we send to them, as we have to refuse any Bill they send to us; and we cannot surely pretend to censure them for making use of a Right which we acknowledge to be inherent in them.

But suppose, Sir, we should agree to censure the other House for what they have done, without pushing our Resentment farther, our Censure would do more harm to ourselves than it could do to them, because it would bring us into Contempt. Those who have no Power to punish, should always abstain from censuring, because it makes their Weakness

Power be taken Notice of; and soon as their Want of Power comes to be generally known, their Measures will become ridiculous. We might not therefore to agree to this Motion, without first resolving to show our Resentment farther; and do not see how we can do so. If we succeeded once, 'tis true, in making the other House useless, and consequently laying them entirely aside, but we then had the Army at our Command, which we cannot pretend to; and if we had, the Consequence of that Proceeding would be no great Encouragement for justifying it a second Time; for that Army which enabled the Commons to turn the Lords out of Doors, afterwards assisted their General in turning the Commons out of Doors, and supported him in the Exercise of a most arbitrary and tyrannical Power over these three Kingdoms during all the Days of his Life.

The Fate of these Kingdoms at this Time, Sir, should be a Warning to latest Posterity, to beware of attempting any Thing that may tend to introduce Confusion, by overturning a regular and well established Government, which in all Appearance would be the Consequence of this Motion's being agreed to, even if we should proceed no farther; for after our having passed a severe Censure upon the other House, it would be inconsistent with our Honour to have any Correspondence with us, or to receive a Message, or any Bill from this House of Commons. This would show His Majesty under a Necessity of dissolving the present Parliament; and if a new House of Commons should be chosen of the same Composition, they would probably revive the Censure of their Predecessors, which would bring his Majesty under the Necessity of governing without Parliament, a Necessity which

would, I am sure, be most disagreeable to him, and a Necessity which might be of fatal Consequence to the Nation, because it would probably be attended with a Civil War.

A These Consequences, I think, Sir, are most justly to be apprehended from our agreeing to this Motion; and if any such Consequence should ensue, would it not put an End to all Parliamentary Inquiries, either in this or any future Session of Parliament? Our Committee may not, perhaps, be able to make such ample Discoveries as they might have made, had this Bill been passed into a Law; but none of them have as yet said, they can make no Discovery. The contrary might, perhaps, be made appear, and they may in this Session make such farther Discoveries as may induce the other House to agree to a new Bill, of much the same Purport with that they have now rejected. But suppose this should not be the Case: Suppose no material or full Discovery should be made during this Session: The Inquiry may be revived, and a new Secret Committee appointed, as soon as we meet in the next Session: The same Bill may then be revived, and sent up to the other House at a Time when it would be dangerous for them to disagree to it; or a new Bill may be contrived, which, in my Opinion, would be the best Method; and as we now know the Objections they made to our former, we may form our new Bill in such a Manner as to obviate all those Objections.

For these Reasons, Sir, I cannot join in asserting expressly, that our late Bill's being rejected is an Obstruction to Justice; because I am not sure of our being quite unable to come at Justice without that Bill, and because if we do not come at it in this Session, we may in the next; but should this Motion be agreed

greed to, I am sure, we can never come at Justice in a Parliamentary Method, either in this Session or the next, nor, perhaps, in any future. It would, in my Opinion, unavoidably produce a Civil War; and this surely is an Event which ought at all Times to be most cautiously guarded against, but especially in the present Conjecture, when the Trade and Navigation of this Island is in Danger of being destroyed by one Power, and the Liberties of Europe by another, and these by their Situation, Genius, and Interest, the two most constant and dangerous Enemies this Nation has in the World.

I am therefore convinced, that if the two noble Lords who made and seconded this Motion, had read and been well acquainted with the History and Constitution of their Country, they would not have offered such a Motion to your Consideration. Can they say, they have studied our Journals with that Attention which is necessary for forming a compleat Idea of all the Consequences that may ensue from such a Motion? From their Youth it is hardly possible to suppose they have; and from their known Attachment to the Liberties and Constitution of their Country it is evident, they have not; for no one that knows them can suspect them of any evil Intention. I therefore hope, when they have considered what I have said, and what may be said by other Gentlemen in the Debate, that they will drop their Motion; for tho' I am convinced, it can meet with no Success, yet the very Appearance of it upon our Journals may produce some of the bad Effects I have mentioned; and these, I hope, when they are apprised of them, they will be ready and willing to prevent.

The Answer to this was made by Horatius Cocles in the Terms following, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I WOULD not have my old Friend now over against me, tho' formerly he used to be of the same Side with me, I say I would not have him, nor some other Gentlemen in the House, imagine, that no Man doubts of their Sincerity in the effectual Prosecution of the Inquiry we have set on foot; for I can assure them, there are many without Doors who now begin to doubt of it; but if a Negative should be put upon this Motion, those Doubts will be at an End: Most Men will then be convinced, not of their Sincerity, but of their Want of it; and therefore, if those Gentlemen have any regard for what is said or thought of them, they will not allow themselves to be frightened by chimerical Dangers, from vindicating their own Characters, as well as the Character of this House, from those Aspersions that will certainly spring up from the bad Success of our Inquiry occasioned by the rejecting of our Bill.

It is well known, Sir, without Doors as well as within, that a new Minister generally endeavours to cast a Slur upon the Administration of an old one, in order to add a Lustre to his own, and to gain a little Applause at the Beginning of his Reign; but he always takes care to prevent the former's meeting with condign Punishment, lest he should thereby prepare a Rod for his own Back; for it is ten to one but in a few Years he may deserve Punishment as much as his Predecessor. It is likewise well known without Doors as well as within, by whose Disgrace and Advice our Bill was rejected in the other House, and considering their Intimacy and Connection

on with some Gentlemen in this, who appeared to be strenuous Advocates for the Bill, People already begin to suspect that the latter had some Sort of Foreknowledge of the Fate of the Bill, which gave them an Opportunity of gaining a little Popularity by declaring for a Bill which they were in their Hearts against, because if it had been passed into a Law, they were afraid, it would have brought to light such a Scene of Iniquity, as would have put it out of their Power to prevent the Criminal's meeting with condign Punishment. Such a Suspicion, I say, has already arisen, and if by means of those Gentlemen this Motion should meet with the same Fate in this House, our Bill meet with in the other, that Suspicion will be confirmed.

I am surprised, Sir, to hear Gentlemen say, that if this Motion should be agreed to, they should expect its being followed by another Motion for voting the House of Lords useless. Surely, I may tell a Man he has done wrong, without any Design or Desire to murder him. On the contrary, if I am really his Friend, I ought to tell him my Opinion, in order to prevent his doing the like for the future, especially his Safety as well as his Character would depend upon his doing so more. This, Sir, is really the Case at present betwixt us and the House of Lords. That House has done wrong: The Hon. Gentleman himself says he thinks they have done wrong: I think so as well as he: He is for smothering his Opinion, and thereby sacrificing his Friendship to his Complaisance: I am for telling them bluntly what I think: Pray, which of us is the true Friend to that House?

Sir, in all Cases that will admit of it, I shall be for treating my Friend with Complaisance; but in a Case where his Safety or Character

is concerned, Complaisance is Treachery: I abominate it: I despise the Man who, upon such an Occasion, would make use of it. This, Sir, is the Light in which the present Question appears to me. The Character of the other House depends upon their rejecting no more such Bills as that we lately sent up to them. It was not the Army: It was not the Commons, that put an End to the Existence of that House in King Charles the First's Time: It was their own Conduct. By refusing their Consent to popular and necessary Laws, by endeavouring to screen guilty Ministers, they rendered their House hateful to the People. This enabled the Commons and the Army to turn them out of Doors; and the General's being in a Condition afterwards to turn the Commons out of Doors flowed from the same Cause. If ever the like Case should again happen, the same Cause may very probably produce the same Effect; and therefore, what happened at that Time should be a Warning to the other House, as well as this, to endeavour at all Times to preserve a good Character among the People.

I shall readily grant, Sir, that at that Time there was such a Spirit of Republicanism and Enthusiasm prevailed among the People, that it was difficult for the other House to preserve a popular Esteem, without sacrificing our Constitution both in Church and State; but this Spirit had been raised and propagated by the Conduct of those who were at that Time our Ministers, and in all such Cases common Prudence makes it necessary to yield a little to the Impetuosity of the Times. This should make all Ministers cautious of raising too violent a Spirit among the People against them; for when they do, it will always be necessary for the Parliament to proceed against them with more Severity than they may

may perhaps deserve, and those of either House who have a true Regard for their Sovereign, and for the Constitution of their Country, will take Care to remove and punish a Minister before he has, by his Conduct, converted the Discontents of the People into a Spirit of Disaffection; for when this happens, the Example of King *Charles the First's* Reign is a Proof of its being almost impossible to confine it within any moderate bounds.

This, Sir, I think, we are in some Danger of at present, especially if it should begin to be generally thought without Doors, that both Houses of Parliament have joined in screening a guilty Minister, and in amusing the Publick with a sham Inquiry into his Conduct. The present Motion therefore, if complied with, may answer, and is, I believe, designed for answering two most salutary Purposes: That of letting our Friends the Lords, (I hope I may yet call them so) know their Danger; and that of rescuing this House from the Danger of becoming despicable in the Eyes of the People. This Motion is so far from being designed as a Censure upon the Conduct of the other House, that it is designed as an Act of Friendship. We certainly know the Sentiments of the People better than they can be supposed to do, therefore we are, and, I think, we ought to tell them what we, and, I believe, the far greatest Part of the Nation, think of their having rejected that Bill we so lately sent up to them. This may prevent their bringing themselves into that Contempt, which a few more such Steps as this will certainly bring them into. Therefore as Friends to them, as Friends to our Constitution, and as faithful Subjects to our Sovereign, we ought to agree to this Motion.

But suppose, Sir, it were to be look'd on as a Censure. Is not Cen-

sure itself sometimes the Duty of a Friend? Does not the Church censure or admonish before she excommunicates? We are not by this Motion to excommunicate the other House; and, I hope, they will not excommunicate this, even tho' we should agree to this Motion. If they should, as we have the Power in our Power, they would find themselves no great Gainers by the Bargain. They are sufficiently sensible of this, and therefore we have no Occasion to fear their resolving to receive no more Messages or Bills from this House. Their Honour could not be any Way concerned in the Question; because if they thought it right, they would take it as a friendly Admonition; and tho' they cannot recall what is passed, I hope they would for their own Sakes take care to give us no more Room for such a Censure.

That they have a Right to refuse any Bill we send up to them may be acknowledged; but that we have no Right to find Fault with the Use they make of that Right, no Man surely can with any Reason pretend. May not a Man make a bad as well as a good Use of any Right he enjoys? And if he makes a bad Use of it, has not every other Man a Right to say he does, and to censure him for so doing? Censure, when it is just, tho' it proceeds from no legal Authority, nor from any superior Jurisdiction, will always carry Punishment along with it. It affects the Character of the Person censured, and will affect him more or less, according to the Justice and Weight of the Censure. Therefore a Man who has no Power to inflict any legal Punishment may censure, without running any Risk of incurring Contempt. Nay, a Man may often for his own Sake be obliged to censure the Conduct of his Friend, in order to shew, that he had no Share in advising,

and approved of that Conduct; which leads me to the other Purpose this Motion is designed for.

To vindicate the Character of this House from any Reproach will always, I hope, be considered as a concern worthy of our Attention; and considering the general Reproach that will certainly be thrown upon the rejecting of this Bill, I think it concerns us highly to convince the World, that we were no Way privy or consenting to its being rejected. The two Houses of Parliament generally are look'd upon, I hope, there will always be Reason to look upon them, as Friends; and therefore, if one does a wrong thing, and the other does not openly disclaim it, an Imputation will fall upon both. This is the Case in private Life, and this will always be the Case with two publick Assemblies that have such a Connection together as our two Houses of Parliament have, especially when it is known, that there is a close Intimacy and Friendship between the Members of the one and the Members of the other. As to my own private Concern, if I had no regard for the Character of this Assembly, I might be perfectly easy; but most of the Lords of my Acquaintance have, in the most solemn Manner, declared their Discontent to the rejecting of this Bill: that I have a Concern for the Character of this House: As a Friend to the Constitution, as a dutiful Subject to his Majesty, I think myself obliged to have a Concern for it; and thank God! no one, either of our new or old Ministers, has such an Influence over me, as to prevent my expressing that Concern, and acting accordingly. I therefore think, it is absolutely necessary for us, upon this Occasion, to take some Method for convincing the World, that we had no Foreknowledge, nor so much as a previ-

ous Suspicion, that a Bill so necessary for discovering the Conspiracy, that has for several Years been carrying on against the Liberties of this Nation, by a Minister and his Creatures, was to be rejected by the other House; and as I can suggest no better Method than what the noble Lord has been pleased to propose, I shall be for agreeing to it.

The other House, Sir, neither ought, nor will, nor can resent it. It is a Liberty we have often taken, and do usually take at Conferences, to declare very freely our Opinion of their Proceedings. There is therefore no Danger of a Breach between the two Houses, and much less of a Civil War, from our agreeing to this Motion; but if a Negative should be put upon it, and an Encouragement thereby given to prosecute those screening Measures which seem to be already concerted, I may prophesy, that a Civil War will certainly at last be the Consequence; for, I hope, the People of England are not so senseless, or so cowardly, as to allow Slavery to be fixed upon them, under the Form of a free Government, which will be the Consequence, if the Corruption practised by Ministers is never to be detected, nor punished.

The Hon. Gentleman talks of what our Committee have done, or may do, and of the other House being induced to pass some such Bill as that they have rejected. Sir, it is impossible from the very Nature of the Thing: The Hon. Gentleman himself shewed, in our Debates upon that Bill, that it would be impossible for them to make any great Discoveries, unless the Accomplices were, at least, enabled to come in and inform. Let our Minister have been never so criminal, we cannot suppose him so weak as to have left any written Vouchers of his Villany behind him, especially considering the long Indulgence

R

he had, after he knew he was to be dismissed, to ransack all the Offices, and destroy every Paper that might rise up in Judgment against him. We must therefore suppose, that the rejecting of our Bill has put it out of the Power of our Committee to make any material Discovery, especially such a full Discovery as will be necessary for convincing those that have no mind to be convinced, which, I am almost sure, is the Case of a Majority in the other House, and, I am afraid of some in this, who are not as yet suspected of being in such a Case: And from the Principle upon which our Bill was rejected in the other House, we must suppose, that while they adhere to that Principle, no Discovery can induce them to pass such a Bill. To encourage Informers, by granting them a Pardon as to themselves, was said to be unjust and dangerous to Innocence. Petty Thieves may, it seems, be encouraged, by a Reward as well as a Pardon, to inform against one another: but great and publick Plunderers are to remain intrenched in their mutual Danger, from which no one is to be allowed to escape, lest he should betray the secret Avenue by which alone his Conspiracies may be come at.

This, Sir, was the Principle, ridiculous as it is, upon which our Bill was rejected in the other House; and while they adhere to this Principle, can we expect they will agree, either in this Session or the next, to any Sort of Indemnifying Bill? To pretend to argue Men out of a first Principle, let it be never so absurd, is ridiculous, because it is impossible: If they be obstinate, they must be beat out of it: If they be mad, they must be physicked out of it. A strong Purgation, I mean as to Salaries and Pensions, would, I believe, be the best Method the Nation could take for obtaining Justice from Parliament, both in this Case and every

like Case that may happen hereafter. We cannot therefore expect Success for any such Bill, either in this Session or the next, unless by agreeing to this Question we shew, that we are resolved to administer such a Remedy, if this Principle be not given up by those who are its present Supporters.

How the Hon. Gentleman comes to talk of what may be done in next Session, I do not know; for, I hope, none of those who have the Honour of being his Majesty's Counsellors, will advise him to put an End to this Session by a Prorogation, till the Nation has obtained Satisfaction. A short Recess would, I know, be agreeable to most Gentlemen, but this we may be indulged in by an Adjournment as well as a Prorogation. Our Committee might then sit in the mean Time in order to carry on their Inquiries, and when we assembled again, we might proceed from where we left off at our last Meeting; but a Prorogation will put an End to our Committee, and oblige us to begin every Thing afresh. Therefore if the Question should be rejected, and an End put to this Session by a Prorogation, before the Nation has obtained any Satisfaction, I am sure, I should expect no Justice nor Satisfaction, nor the least Step towards it, till the next Session of Parliament, or from any Session of this Parliament, unless the People should be so wild as to make this House change its Complexion, by the new Members they send up to us, instead of those whose Seats may happen to become vacated.

The next Speech I shall give you was made by A. Cornelius Arvina, and was in Substance as follows, viz.

G Mr. President,
S I R,

I WAS very much surprised when I first heard this Motion made

u, and consequently was extremely curious to hear what could be said in favour of such an extraordinary and unprecedented Motion. As soon as I heard it, I thought it unconstitutional, dangerous, and useless; and as I have a great Regard to the young Noblemen that moved, as well as for those Gentlemen that have spoke in its favour, I have attended to the Debate with a sort of Prejudice, waiting and even wishing to hear something said, that might alter the first Impression it made upon me; but I have been very much disappointed, for the Impressions have been made deeper and stronger, even by what I have heard in its favour. As our Constitution consists of three separate Branches, each of which, while they are distinct and independent, will always be a Check for preventing Oppression's being exercised, or Justice done, by either of the other two, the very Being of our Constitution depends upon preserving Distinctness and Independency, at the same Time a good Correspondence, between the three Branches of our Legislature; and consequently our Constitution would be destroyed, if this mutual good Correspondence should be interrupted, or if any one of them should exert an Influence, and much more, Power or Jurisdiction, over either the other two.

we design, Sir, that this Censure should be taken notice of by the other House, so as to direct or guide their Proceedings upon a future Occasion, the very Design is consistent with our Constitution, because it is a Design to gain such an Influence over them, as will destroy their Independency, upon which our Constitution subsists. Therefore, if this Censure should be taken notice of in the manner we think it should, it is unconstitutional, and if it is to be taken no no-

tice of, it is useless; but as it is, in my Opinion, very far from being decent, I believe, it will be taken notice of by the other House, not in the manner we design, but in such a manner as will destroy that good Correspondence which now subsists between the two Houses, and upon which the Preservation of our Constitution depends; therefore I must think it extremely dangerous, and as I think it will be of no Use to us, I cannot for this Reason agree to it.

The next that spoke was A. Cornelius Cossus, the Purport of whose Speech was thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS I very rarely rise so late at Night, I flatter myself, that the House will excuse me for now doing it, especially as I shall chiefly endeavour to answer the noble Lord who spoke last, and the learned Gentleman behind me; tho', I think, as that Gentleman was an Enemy to every Clause in the Bill now thrown out by the other House, which was to indemnify those who were to give Evidence to the Secret Committee against the Earl of Oxford, that I should murder our Time, were I to spend it in obviating any Objections made by him, or any of his Friends, who have been so uniform and consistent with themselves, in the violent Opposition they have made to every Thing that tended in the least towards promoting the Inquiry.

But as to that Part of his Speech, wherein he thinks it pretty odd, that this House should have a Power to inspect the Journals of the other House, and asks, what Right we have to censure another superior House of Parliament? I have, Sir, a no less Authority than your own to

say, that both Houses of Parliament are equal; and that we only exercise a Power, our Ancestors have used before. As the learned Gentleman has now, and on other Occasions, taken a Kind of Pleasure in paying down the Powers of this House, I hope, he will soon, for his long and implicit Services to his Majesty, be sent hence to preside in *Westminster Hall*, and take this trite Piece of Advice thither along with him, that it is the Part of a good Judge, not to curtail but amplify his own Jurisdiction.

Unless we now exercise this Right, and lay the Blame at the right Door, our Constituents won't think we have done our utmost, and been in earnest, in putting a great State Criminal fairly on his Trial; and nobody who reads that inimitable Protest, signed by above thirty of their Lordships, can doubt but that some invisible Influence must have operated on two Thirds of the House, when they threw out our just and reasonable Bill; which puts me in mind of an Account there is, I think, in *Father Paul*, or some other Writer on the Council of *Trent*: He says, that the Powers concerned, pitched on *Trent* as a neutral Place, for all the Legates to meet at, and where no Prince could himself claim any Right to come; but, says the Writer, (who, I think, seems to be rather a good Catholick than a strong Papist) all the Decrees of this Assembly ran so much in Favour of the Pope, that altho' he could not come there himself, his Holiness sent the Holy Ghost thither from *Rome* every Day in a Cloak-Bag. I leave it to every Gentleman to make his own Application of this Story, which the House, I see, is pleased to receive more favourably than it deserves.

Even my Friend near me smiles, who, had he not now been in a very high Station in the *Exchequer*, he would not have expostulated so

roundly with the young Lords, he calls them, who moved and seconded this Question, who, he cannot yet have read the History of their own Country. What they say, Sir, plainly evinced the contrary; but the Gentleman was so much alarmed at the Motion itself, that he could not attend to what was said in Support of it; but he goes on and says, the other House won't bear it. As to that, Sir, give me Leave to ask him, How they'll bear themselves? But, says he, what there that the Lords won't do? I say, when such Aspersions are cast upon them? I humbly submit, Sir, that what is true can't be called an Asperision: We do it for our own Justification; and pray, let them take it for their Pains.

And then, Sir, as to the Gentleman's Prophecy, that his Majesty, if the two Houses differ, may dissolve the Parliament: The King, Sir, will think twice, before he once dissolves a good *Money-bill* Parliament; for if the present Bill does not please him, I'll venture to prophesy, that the new one will be far from mending the Matter. If such Advice, or such unpopular Measures should ensue, I flatter myself that instead of one, I should be chosen for three or four Parliaments, which would happen to many Gentlemen of superior Merit in the same Way of thinking; and many other Country Gentlemen who, if Doors, would fill the Places of those who hear me, that might be thought too courtly in their present Behaviour. I have my Reason too for thinking, that the Gentleman's Interest with the Crown is not very great: I am sorry for it, because if it was, I hope and believe, that more popular Measures would be pursued.

But, Sir, since we have lost this Bill, I'll be bold to say, that we put some Stigma upon that

eding, our Committee of Secrecy
ll be a Committee of Ridicule;
d the noble Lord who so very
orthily and indefatigably presides
it, must put one in mind of
e mad *Frenchman* in Mr. Locke,
ho fancying himself a King, cries
t, *ou sont mes Gens d'Armes?* My
ble Lord is my very old Friend and
acquaintance, and will forgive me,
n sure, for blurting out so odd
Parallel; but I am really driven
say any Thing, and to think that,
this Question has a Negative put
on it, he will, notwithstanding
great Abilities, be little more
an a Chairman of Straw; and
at he'll sit in great State, subject
ly to this single Inconvenience,
at no Soul alive will answer one
gle Question he asks him.

But I ask the noble Lord's Pardon,
ho so worthily represents the most
orned Body in the World, that
e been so long without endeavour-
g to invalidate the Force of some
his Arguments; and, indeed, his
rdship's Manner of saying every
ing is such, that he may say any
ing.

He, Sir, is pleased to say, that
ere is an End of the Constitution,
any one Branch of the Legislature
influenced by the other; and it is
uch stronger in the Case of Cen-

re.
If the Influence were indirect or
proper, or if the Censure were
true or unconstitutional, I should
ree with his Lordship; but in this
se I may more reasonably suppose,
at the other House has been un-
some extraordinary Influence;
I pray, Sir, have we not a Right
any Time to expostulate, or de-
and a Free Conference with their
rdships? Ought they not even to
under the Censure of the Com-
ons, for rejecting this our most ne-
ary favourite Bill, when the Com-
tee declares, that they can't pro-
d without it.

As to his Argument, that it is
not decent to say this to the Lords,
and asking what good it will do
us? I insist, Sir, that Truth is to be
said at all Times, in all Places, and
to all Persons; and as to the Good,
it will vindicate the Honour of the
Members to their Constituents: It
will place the national Odium where
it ought to lie; and not only make
their Lordships cautious in screening
State Criminals, but make them
shew a Readiness perhaps to redress
Grievances, and afraid for the fu-
ture of giving the like Treatment to
any publick national Bill carried
thither by this House; and, Sir,

Desunt multa.

As to his Lordship's saying, that a
Protest is an Act of the Minority,
I submit it, Sir, as the Act of 32
Noblemen of the greatest Quality,
Figure, and Fortune in this Coun-
try; and as that House has exerci-
sed that Power for many Centu-
ries, without even assigning Reasons
to their Protestations, so now they
have for near a Century, subjoined
one or more Reasons, out of which
Articles of Impeachment have been
often framed, which I hope will be
the Case at present, there having
never been, in my poor Opinion,
a fitter Time for it; nor a Protest,
for the Printing of which, as I am
warranted by Precedents, I shall
presently move, that deserved more
gloriously to be printed in Letters of
Gold.

Upon the whole, Sir, I am for e-
very Tittle of the Motion, from the
Bottom of my Soul.

*The last Speech I shall give in this De-
bate was a short one made by C.
Popilius Lænas, which was to this
Effect.*

Mr. President,
S I R,

As it is now very late, and
the House, I see, a little im-
patient,

patient, I shall only ask a noble Lord who spoke lately, how, he thinks, we are to prevent the other House from doing Injustice, if we are never even so much as to censure any of their Proceedings. If they in any Case do a manifest Piece of Injustice, are we to take no notice of it? If we do take notice of it, can we do so without condemning it? This is now the Case. They have done Injustice to the Nation: They have refused to the whole People of Great Britain what is never denied to the meanest Subject who has been greatly injured by Persons unknown, or against whom he has not a sufficient Proof. A Pardon to any Accomplice who shall discover, or come in and give Evidence against the principal Offender, is never refused to any injured Person: This the Lords have denied to the Nation, tho' it has been greatly injured, as is apparent from its present Distress. Shall we take no notice of this Piece of Injustice? Ought we not, for the sake of the People whom we in this House represent, to pass such a Censure upon it as it deserves? Ought we not to censure it for our own sakes, in order to shew, that we have been neither privy nor consenting to such a manifest Piece of Injustice?

According to our usual Custom, the following Resolution was, among others, read to our Club upon the 31st of May, viz. Resolved, That it was the Opinion of our Committee, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Sum not exceeding 800,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be raised by Annuities at 3*l.* per Cent. per Annum, transferrable at the Bank of England, redeemable by Parliament, or by Loans; the said Annuities or Loans to be charged upon, and secured by the Surplusses, Excesses, or overplus Monies, commonly called the Sinking Fund.

Upon this we had a regular Debate in which the first Speech was made by P. Furius Philus, which was in substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S. I. R.

THE Gentlemen on the other Side of the House cry Agrees, agrees; but as I do not find them so very ready to agree to a Proposal that comes from this House, to redress Grievances, or promote Inquiries, and to relieve them effectual, I hope, they'll excuse me, if I do not immediately agree to this Proposition. Sir, when this Resolution was proposed and agreed to in the Committee, I was at so great a Distance from the Chair, that I could not distinctly hear it; therefore, I hope, I shall be allowed to say a Word or two on it now, not that I have the least expectation, that any Thing I can say will have such an Effect on the House as to cause any Alteration in this Resolution; but I can't let it pass without some Remarks.

According to the Computations that I have made, the Supply voted this Session amount to about 5,723,000*l.* to which must be added the Deficiency of last Year's Money and Land Tax, which comes to about 373,000*l.* so that the whole Sum to be raised is about 6,097,000*l.* The Ways and Means already voted amount to about 5,350,000*l.* which being deducted from the 6,097,000*l.* there will remain to be raised about 747,000*l.* If I do not mistake the Resolution of the Committee is to raise 800,000*l.* which is about 53,000*l.* more than is voted, and more than is wanted. I am for raising all the Money that has been voted, not because I believe it is all necessary, but for a single Reason, because it has been voted, and the Parliament Faith as it were, at Stake for it; but

by no Means come into a Resolution of raising more Money on People than has been voted, and surprised indeed to find it accepted.—If more Money is wanted, was the Committee of Supply asked? Why was it not asked? For Leave to take notice, that great a Confidence did the House in the Gentlemen of this Administration, that every Thing that asked was granted; but this is a new Way of asking, by turning the Committee of Ways and Means into a Committee of Supply.

Any Arguments are to be drawn from private Economy, I believe, have all the Reason in the World to think, that our present Ministers be as frugal as any that ever before them; but, I hope, they excuse me if I say, that to have an implicit Confidence in any Ministers, which we do whenever we give a Vote of Credit, is unconditional and unbecoming a Parliament of Great Britain. I suppose it cannot be denied, that the Representatives of the People are accountable to them for all Money that is laid upon them; but if I should be asked, why this Overplus is raised, I should be puzzled for an Answer, and, I believe, the Gentlemen on the other Side the House furnish me with no other than that it was to make up a small Sum.

It is very sensible, if the House agrees to this Resolution, it will not be a Vote of Credit of this Session. The 500,000*l.* for the Service of the Queen of Hungary was an absolute Vote of Credit: The many Grants for Contingencies in several Estimates laid before the House, are all so many Votes of Credit, and are therefore the strong Reason in the World against your going into this.—It may be said, that all this Stir about so small a Sum, 50 or 60,000*l.* I allow it

is a small Sum in Comparison of the six Millions that we have granted; but be the Sum large or small, the Raising it in this Manner, by Vote of Credit, at the End of the first Session of this Parliament, is so bad a Precedent to future Sessions, that I dread the Consequences of it.

I was in hopes, that instead of increasing their Demands, the Ministry would rather have abated of them, and have left something in the Hands of the Parliament by way of Pledge, that all the Sums that have been granted, shall be properly applied.—I'll say but one Thing more: If we can't redress the People's Grievances, let us not be lavish of their Money: If we can't compass an Inquiry into past Mismanagements, let us not lay a Foundation for future ones: If we can't obtain the Glory of doing all the Good we aimed at, let us at least avoid the Shame that must always attend all unjustifiable and unprecedented Measures. Sir, I call God to witness, I have no End in saying these Things, but the publick Service and the Honour of this House; and therefore shall beg leave to conclude with making you a Motion, That this Resolution be recommitted.

[This Journal to be continued in our next.]

L. Virginus, in the Character of the Lord Highborough.

A. Cornelius Arvina, in that of the Lord Cornbury.

F. C. Popilius Lenax, in that of the Lord Strange.

ABSTRACT of a Pamphlet, intitled, The Question stated with regard to our Army in Flanders. Continued from p. 86.

ANOTHER plain Proof that the Princes of the Empire are not so

so little apprehensive of incurring the Ban of the Empire, as some of our ignorant or hypocritical Politicians describe them, appears from the late Conduct of the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland*: For why should the King of *Prussia* refuse, for all *Silesia*, to act offensively this last Year for the Queen of *Hungary*, when the Year before he offer'd to do it for half *Silesia*, if it were not because the present Emperor was only Elector of *Bavaria*, when the King of *Prussia* would have acted against him; and that after he became Emperor, the Terrors of the Ban of the Empire made both him and the King of *Poland* resolve not to enter into any Treaties or Engagements that should carry them one single Step beyond a Neutrality?

And what one Prince of the Empire has dared to let one single Man, either as an Ally, an Auxiliary, or a Mercenary, march or engage for the Queen of *Hungary* against the Emperor? And what could have left her *Hungarian* Majesty so destitute of a single Assistant throughout all the Empire, but every Prince of the Empire knowing the Risk he would run, if he dared to act in her Defence, since her Enemy became Emperor; and that the Princes of the Empire in that Situation would not be treated like common Enemies in War, but be look'd upon as Rebels?

Consider too the Absurdity those three great Kings of *England*, *Prussia*, and *Poland* (who are likewise Electors) must have been guilty of in giving their Votes to make that Man Emperor, whom in the same Moment they were forming Alliances to make War upon; and by these Means contriving and contributing to make themselves Rebels: And what Solution could be found for their seeming Perjury at that Election, when at the same Time that they swore they thought him

the properest Man to be the Guardian of the Empire, they show'd their Actions they thought him properest Man to be treated as Enemy.

There is another Circumstance which shows, that any Prince of the Empire assisting the Queen of *Hungary* upon this Occasion, would be guilty not only of an Infraction of the Treaty of *Westphalia* in regard to the Person of the Emperor, but even with regard to the Empire. For as the Legislative Power of the Empire has granted the Imperial pecuniary Aid of the fifty Months to the Emperor, towards the Support of this War, the Emperor has by this Act so far advanced his Cause, as to make it virtuous in an Imperial War, since legally supported by Imperial Tributes; of course so far rescinded the former made in favour of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, as to cut off that Argument at least by the Mouth of the Princes of the Empire supporting the Queen of *Hungary*. I deem'd the Support of the Law of the Empire against the Emperor.

Before I quit this Head, I observe what lasting Benefits have ever accrued to those Princes, on these Occasions have stuck to the Emperor, and of what lasting Benefit it has been to those Princes who have borne Arms against him. In the 16th Century, *John* Elector of *Saxony*, and *Philip* of *Hesse*, were both, on account of the League of *Smyrna*, not only put under the Ban of the Empire by *Charles V.* but they were imprison'd, and not releas'd till after the Peace of *Passau*; and first, after being dispossest of his Electorate (which was given to *Eric* Duke of *Saxony*) was even condemn'd to die, tho' that Sentence was afterwards chang'd into imprisonment too.

On Account of the Treaty

nia, every body knows that the
 es of the Elector Palatine, *Frede-*
 who was engag'd against the
 peror, and the Gain of the Elec-
 of *Bavaria*, as well as of the
 of *Saxony*, who had both
 ed the Emperor, were so essen-
 and permanent, that the Elector
Bavaria was on that account
 d to the Electoral Dignity; that
 Elector of *Saxony* had *Lusatia* giv-
 him for his Reward; and that
 Elector Palatine, tho' by the
 ty of *Westphalia* restor'd to the
 of his Dominions, was for ever,
 consequence of this Conduct, de-
 red of the *Upper Palatinate*, which
 House of *Bavaria* possess'd at
 Day. And had the Losses of
 Elector Palatine been only tem-
 ary, had his Restoration on the
Westphalian Treaty been total, like
 of the Elector of *Bavaria* by
 Treaty of *Baden*; yet I fancy
 at these Princes and their Coun-
 suffer'd in the Interim, would
 sufficient to deter any other
 ce of the Empire from being
 forward in exposing himself, or
 Possessions, to the same Fate;
 very flippant in provoking a
 ver that has shown on so many
 ations; it has the Means in its
 nds not only of inflicting such
 uring and immediate Chastise-
 nt, but of punishing the Sins of
 Fathers upon the Children, and
 ing the remotest Generations of
 e Offenders bear the hereditary
 of its Resentment.
 Now if the *Hanover* Troops must
 e nothing to do in the Empire,
 have nothing to do in *Flanders*,
 (notwithstanding all the extra-
 ant Schemes; and absurd Propo-
 we have heard of) will have
 ing, I hope, to do in *France*;
 it is it we pay them for? And
 what View, and to what Pur-
 is this Army in *Flanders* as-
 oled?

must take Notice, that as far

as one may depend on private In-
 telligence, authenticated in some
 Measure by the Notoriety of a few
 publick Facts, it is not unreasonable
 to suspect, that this Army in *Flan-*
ders has not only been of no Use to
 A the Queen of *Hungary*, but has even
 prevented some Steps being taken,
 which would for the present have
 suspended the Troubles in *Germany*,
 and in all Probability have pro-
 cured a Peace there; several Over-
 tures having been made to the Queen
 B of *Hungary*, besides that at the Siege
 of *Prague*, not at all improper for
 the Basis of future Negotiation, which
 it has been said she has constantly
 rejected, principally, if not solely,
 at our Insultation: Our Ministers
 knowing, that if a Peace had been
 C made last Summer, or even a Sus-
 pension of Arms agreed to, there
 would have been no Pretence for our
 assembling an Army in *Flanders*;
 if we had no Army in *Flanders*, no
 Pretence for taking the *Hanoverians*
 into our Pay; and if the *Hanoveri-*
 D *ans* were not taken into our Pay, no
 Pretence for the Ministers to make
 their Court, by asking the Parlia-
 ment to give the King above Half
 a Million to play at right Hand and
 left with himself, in the double
 Capacity of *King* and *Elect*: A
 E Scheme so prejudicial to the true
 Interest of the King, whilst it seems
 to flatter a false one, that it makes
 the Ministers equally culpable to the
 King and the People, by delusively
 betraying the Interest of the first,
 and more apparently sacrificing that
 F of the last.

Let us now examine the Hints
 thrown out by the Administration
 to reconcile Peoples Minds to this
 Army in *Flanders*. The general
 Boasts of the Administration on this
 Occasion are, the marvellous good
 Effects the Vigour of the *English*
 Counsels have had in *Europe*; and
 by that Vigour they would by Im-
 plication have you always under-
 stand

stand they mean the Army in *Flanders*, for otherwise these Boasts are nothing to the Purpose.

When the Ministers come to particularize on these good Effects of our Vigour, these are, I think, the Articles on which they principally expatiate, and lay their greatest Stress:—The Accommodation between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia*: Her *Hungarian Majesty's Magnanimity*: The Firmness of the King of *Sardinia*: The Stop put to the ambitious Designs of *Spain* in *Italy*: The Change of Affairs in the North, with Sweden's publick Requisition of our good Offices towards making Peace with *Russia*: The excellent good Disposition of the *States General*; and the defensive Alliance lately concluded between the Courts of *London* and *Berlin*.

As to the Accommodation between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia*, the present Ministers, if they promised her privately no future Equivalent for the Cession of *Silesia* publicly made, evidently made a much worse Bargain for her, than the late Ministry had offer'd her the Year before; and if they did promise her any Equivalent, they not only have no Merit to plead, but deserve the highest Censure, as in that Case they gave a Promise, which, they must sacrifice to the Interest of *England*, if they endeavour'd to perform, and the Honour and Faith of *England*, if they did not. But let this Transaction be good or bad, it is very manifest from the Date of it, that our Army in *Flanders* could have had no Influence in it whatever.

And as to her *Hungarian Majesty's Magnanimity*, if our Ministers mean by that Magnanimity her Rejection of all Offers of Accommodation last Summer with the Emperor, and that this Magnanimity was ow-

ing to our publick Vigour, or our private Encouragement; I think we have little Reason to brag of being the Cause of that Magnanimity, or else to rejoice at the Effect of it.

As I have shown that our Army in *Flanders* could have nothing to do with the Accommodation between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin* from the Date of that Accommodation; so the same Skill in Chronology, and a little in Geography, will suffice to demonstrate that the Assistance of the King of *Sardinia* was full as independent of any Advantages that could be propos'd by him from these Forces: In the first place, as an Army in *Flanders* could from its Distance be of no more Use to his *Sardinian Majesty*, than *Kandahar's Army* in *Persia*; and in the next, that this Treaty with the Queen of *Hungary* being sign'd the first of *February* last, N. S. was concluded about seven or eight Months before our Army was assembled in the *Netherlands*.

As to the Stop put to the ambitious Designs of *Spain* in *Italy*, if there were any Stop, it could not be owing to the Army in *Flanders*. But so far from a Stop being put to these Designs, they seem to every body, by our Ministers, to have succeeded hitherto but too well; for considering the Rigour of the Season, the Assistance given by *France*, the Difficulty of sending Recruits, and the supposed Poverty of the Court of *Spain*, the Progress made by the *Spanish Arms* in that Part of the *World* where they are actually in Possession of the *Duchy of Savoy*, and *Chambery* its Capital, is almost as surprising as that the *English* Ministers notwithstanding the Notoriety of these Facts, should brag of the Situation of their Progress being stopp'd.

The Neutrality of his *Neapolitan Majesty*, I think the Ministers do not pretend was owing to the Army

Flanders, but impute it to our
 set in the *Mediterranean*; tho' they
 ight with the same Truth, if not
 with the same Plausibility, have im-
 puted it to the one, full as justly
 to the other: The Marquis de
Alba Pignano, the Neapolitan Gene-
 ral, having not only received, but
 fully executed the Orders for the
 paration of his Troops from those
 Spain, a Week before Commodore
 Martin was in Sight of Naples. (See
 Mag. for 1742, p. 458.)

I cannot quit this Article without
 making one Observation, to show
 a little Reason our Ministers have
 plume themselves upon this *Crom-
 wellian* Step (as it is call'd) of Com-
 odore Martin's Transaction at Na-
 ples; and my Observation is this:
 either was in the Power of the
 British Fleet to terrify his Neapolitan
 Majesty, and force him to comply
 with our Demands, or it was not.
 If it was not, what have we to
 brag of? And if it was, how came
 our Ministers to make so ill a Use of
 that Power, as not to take this Oc-
 casion to play *Maillebut's* Policy up-
 on the Queen of Spain, and tell her,
 she would not do England Justice
 in coming to a proper Conclusion of
 the Spanish War, that tho' we could
 not hurt her in Spain, we would
 take the Crown upon the Head of
 her favourite Son, and attack her in
 a Place where she was not only
 weakest, but safest. *of vino idquo*
 The happy Turn of Affairs in the
 North is what falls next under Consi-
 deration; but in what Point this
 happy Turn appears, I am as much
 at a loss to discern, as I should be to
 receive its Connection with our Ar-
 my in Flanders, if any such Turn
 really exist. *Russia's* assisting
 the Queen of Hungary is no Part
 of this happy Turn, since I do
 not hear of her *Russian* ordered to
 march in her Favour. This happy
 Turn then is confin'd to the single
 circumstance of *Siberia's* publick

Requisition of our good Offices to-
 wards a Peace with *Russia*; that is,
Sweden by French Eloquence and
French Money had been instigated
 to enter into a War with *Russia*,
 which French Remittances no longer
 enabled her to carry on with Ad-
 vantage; and as *Sweden* could not
 propose to *Russia* to make the Insti-
 gators of the War the Mediators for
 Peace, she apply'd to England to act
 in that Capacity.

As to the present excellent good
 Disposition of the *States General*,
 what our Ministers may know of their
 private Disposition I cannot pretend
 to say; but if we may judge of their
 private Disposition by their publick
 Declarations, and of their Thoughts
 by their Actions, their present Dis-
 position seems to me to be in every
 Article so like their former Dispo-
 sition, that I see no Alteration our
 Army in Flanders has produced in
 Holland, but bringing them publickly
 to disavow our Measures; whereas
 formerly they only privately refused
 to join in them. And supposing
 even the three Proposals consent-
 ed to by 17 Towns out of the
 19 should be carry'd, it would be
 very far from answering those Re-
 ports given out by our Ministers, of
 the Dutch being at last come into
 our Measures, since it would a-
 mount to nothing more, than the
 Dutch going to lock up the Doors of
 some Houses, which the Carelessness
 of their Neighbours had left open,
 and which it was for their Interest
 and Security should be kept shut, to
 prevent those Houses being visit'd by
 their Enemies, or inhabited by any
 body but their Friends.

The Defensive Alliance lately
 concluded between England and
 Prussia, I can as little impute to
 our Army in Flanders, as any other
 of those Events above-mention'd;
 or if I could impute it to our Army
 in Flanders, I must still be at a
 loss, whether I ought to call it a
 good

good or a bad Effect of that Measure, as I know not on what Conditions that Alliance is form'd: But if, as it is suspected and rumour'd, any Article of that Alliance, or any consequential Declaration of his *Prussian* Majesty, does prohibit the Entrance of our Army in *Flanders* into the Empire, or acting against the combined Forces of *France* and the *Emperor*, I must look upon that Alliance so far from being a good Effect of our assembling an Army in *Flanders*, that I can see it in no other Light than tying up our Hands where we have something to do, and leaving them at liberty only where we have nothing to do but to pay: Nor can it sure be very unnatural to imagine, since the Ministers have been so forward to brag of this Alliance, and so backward to give the least Hint of any one of the Terms of it, that the Articles of this Treaty are not greatly to their Honour, or our Advantage. The Title of a Defensive Alliance between *England* and the King of *Prussia*, shows it can be no very great Advantage to *England*. For what Defence does *England* want? Or what has the King of *Prussia* to defend us? He has no Fleet that ever I heard of; if he had, is our own so fallen that it is not sufficient even for our Defence? And as to Land Forces, it is very plain we want none of those for our Defence, by the Number we have sent out of the Kingdom. That this Treaty therefore neither is, nor can be very beneficial to *England*, I think, unseen as it is, from the Nature of things, is very evident, as well as that it may chance hereafter to draw us into many Scrapes. — *England* cannot, as I can conceive, be otherwise concern'd in this advantageous Treaty between the Courts of *Berlin* and *London*, than having its Strength, its Wealth, its Interest, and its Safety eventually staked, for the Preserva-

tion and Security of the former Possessions of both Parties to the Alliance.

From what I have said, it is to perceive how little Merit the present Administration have, in the Things they boast of as Merits; and if they were Merits, how little they would be owing to our Army in *Flanders*; since they are all either Merits that arose previous to the Measure, or Merits in which the Measure could have no Sort of Share, or Merits which exist only in their own Boastings; so that with Regard to a Retrospect, they have endeavoured to reap where they have sown; and with Regard to the future, I fear where they have sown they will not reap.

It cannot surely then be thought unfair to conclude, from these Premises, that since the Ministers have not given one single Reason to justify the original Principle of the Measure, that they have not any Reason to give, or, what is worse, none that will bear the Light.

If it should then be ask'd, Why with one War upon our Hands, we will draw ourselves into another, the only Answer the Ministers can make must be, Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why will you make yourselves Principals in a War, in which you ought only to be Auxiliaries? Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why do you run yourselves into Expences you can't bear, into Difficulties you will find it so hard if not impossible to get out of, into Inconveniences you see no End of Pursuits where there is nothing to gain, and Struggles in which you have so much to lose? Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why, if the Queen of *Hungary* is to be farther assisted, do you

head of sending her Money, which might assist her, expend treble the Money she would be thankful for, raising Forces that can't assist? Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why did you dissuade the Queen of *Hungary* from listening to all Offers of Accommodation the last Summer, particularly at the Siege of *Regus*? Why did you endeavour to prevent her accepting the Terms proposed of reciprocal Evacuations of *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, leaving open Claims and Pretensions to future Negotiations and civil Decision; which is the End they must come to, lest these Squabbles last for ever? Because we are determined to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why did you embark in this Measure, without the Junction, Consent, Approbation, or even Participation of *Holland*? Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

Why have you alone taken upon you the Hazards, Burdens and Expenses of a Scheme, which all the Powers of *Europe* combined would perhaps be able to execute, and which no Power in *Europe* will assist in? Because we are determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*.

And if any impertinent Body should ask, Why are you so determin'd to have an Army in *Flanders*? there is but one Answer to that Question, and very few People so ignorant, after what has pass'd this Winter, as not to know that one, shall decline giving an Answer, which almost every Reader will give himself, and which I heartily wish should not be justly given by any Body. But thus much I will say, That our taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* at the *British* Pay was a necessary Consequence, if not the Cause of assembling an Army in *Flanders*; considering the Turn this Step

has taken, and might easily have been foreseen would take in this Country, I am free to declare, that worse Advice, in my Opinion, for the Interest of the present Family on the Throne, could not have been given to the King, than having any Army in *Flanders* at all. And I am so strongly of this Opinion, that if the assembling an Army in *Flanders* had been as necessary a Part of our general System of foreign Politicks, as it was unnecessary; if it were as much in other Points to our Advantage, as it is to our Prejudice; and that our present System of foreign Politicks was as right as it is wrong; yet rather than occasion all the ill Blood this Step of paying *Hanoverians* with *English* Money has produced in this Island; I would, for the sake of the Interest of this Family in this Country, have let the House of *Austria* take its Chance for any Fate in *Germany*, rather than have ris'd the smallest Grain of the Affections of the People to the House of *Hanover* in *England*.

But that which makes this Advice more palpably and notoriously bad (I had almost said criminal) is, that it was conducive to no one good End whatever; and that instead of submitting to this Inconvenience for the sake of other Advantages, a hundred other Inconveniences were to be submitted to for the sake of pursuing this favourite Point of the Ministers, and this Detestation of every other Man in the Kingdom.

Nor can there indeed be a stronger Condemnation of these Proceedings of the present Ministers, than that only Argument made use of by their warmest Advocates, which is, That since the Measure is taken (tho' they have not one Word to say in its Defence), it must be supported. An Argument which, if once allow'd to operate and prevail, must abet on all Occasions every extravagant and

and ruinous Project of every future Minister in this Country: And if a more injudicious and more pernicious Project than this can ever be conceiv'd and enter'd into by any future Administration, this Way of reasoning must make the Parliament necessary to their Guilt, share the Odium in the Nation, and bring the Parliament to be an Instrument in the Execution of such Measures, instead of a Check upon the Advisers, a Sanction for their Guilt, instead of the Terror of it, and an Asylum where these Criminals will find Protection, instead of a Tribunal where they ought to find Punishment: In short, as I think there is no Species of Objection to which this Measure of assembling an Army in *Flanders* is not liable, considering all the Circumstances of *Europe* at this Time in general, and our own Circumstances in particular, I shall, in as short a Manner as I can, recapitulate what I have endeavour'd to inculcate, and flatter myself I have demonstrated in this Paper.

That this Measure of assembling an Army in *Flanders* is bad, is originally founded on erroneous Principles of Policy: That the Manner in which it has been executed is worse, as tending to destroy the Rights of Parliament. And that the Consequences to be apprehended from it, with regard to *Dangers* abroad, and our Divisions at home, are worst of all.

That the Restoration of the House of *Britain* to its former Strength, the And the Ministers affect to propose, is impracticable. That if it were practicable, our sinking it is alone without the Cooperation of *Holland*, is contrary to the Sense of the Nation, contrary to the Sense of Parliament, and contrary to the common Sense of all Mankind. That the *Dangers* to which we expose ourselves, and the Expenses

we are at in the Manner we proceed, are more than this End proposed would be worth, even if it were attainable.

That this Measure, even on a Plan of supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, is no Support to her, and an Army in *Flanders* can do her good and *Britain* no harm.

That in *Germany*, where the Assistance, and where Assistance is all probability would be efficacious, as the Troops we have taken out of *France* are under an Incapacity going into the Empire, so as to fight against the Emperor, we have made it impossible for us to assist her.

That we have therefore put our Troops at a monstrous Expence in Service they cannot perform.

That we are making ourselves this Measure Principals in a War where we ought only to be Auxiliaries; and in such a manner, that we cease to be an Auxiliary to any other Power, and shall be in a Situation to have no other Power Auxiliary to us.

That the War with *Spain* will be more than we know how to conclude, or terminate to Advantage, by entering into another is Mad.

That the neglecting a necessary maritime War, and inviting a necessary Land War is unpardonable.

That this Army in *Flanders* is no Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, whom we pretend designing to assist, no Prejudice to *France*, whom we pretend designing to distress, agreeable to *Holland*, whom we pretend designing to oblige.

That from this Measure so much to be fear'd Things may arise such a Turn, that *France* will be no Enemy but *England*, *England* no Ally, and at War with two Powers, the weakest of which is experimentally, at present, how to deal with.

that this Measure is therefore
 contrary to common Prudence, con-
 sidering our present Circumstances.
 That it is contrary to permanent
 Rules of Policy, considering
 our *Island*. That it is contrary to our Interest, A
 considered as a *maritime* Power. That
 it is contrary to our Interest,
 considered as a *trading* Nation. That
 it is contrary to our Interest,
 considered as an *indebted* Nation. That
 the Manner in which it has
 proceeded upon, is *unconsti-*
 tutional, and what is worst of all, That
 the Parts of this Measure are so
 contrary to the Interest of the pre-
 sent Family on the Throne, that if
 the Measure had been as right, as it
 is wrong, in every other Part, C
 ought to have been laid aside.

WARNING to wicked and corrupt
 MINISTERS.

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON
 MAGAZINE.

I, R.,
 has been a common Observa-
 tion of the brutal World, that
 there is a Love and Tenderness in
 Animals to those of their own
 species; and that no Birds, nor
 Beasts of Prey, fall foul upon, and
 devour those of their own Kind;
 nor even those of the most sa-
 vage Nature. It is a common Pro-
 verb, That Birds of a Feather flock
 together. The same may be observ'd
 of the Beasts of the Field. If not
 visibly divided, they consort, and
 live together, and cannot help
 feeling some little Uneasiness upon
 division; they low, and neigh,
 at the Loss of their Companions. G
 then there be such a Man in
 the World, as has been represented,
 without any Bowels or Compassion

to his Fellow-Subjects, and Fellow-
 Creatures, eating up, and devour-
 ing them, and using them as Beasts
 of Burden, made and design'd only
 to support him in his Grandeur;
 how degenerate, how unnatural, how
 monstrous a Creature must this Man
 be! You see him here in one short
 View, sunk from the Dignity of a
 Man, even below the Brute.

But if such a Monster, such a de-
 generate Creature there be, I say,
 in human Shape, the Beast of Bur-
 den shall instruct him. This Crea-
 ture, you may observe, shall pa-
 tiently submit to carry his Load, as
 long as 'tis no greater than he can
 well bear; but if you load him be-
 yond his Strength, and then come
 to whip and spur him, he grows
 refractory and obstinate, kicks and
 winces, throws off his Rider, lays
 his Honour in the Dirt, and per-
 haps breaks a Limb, and sometimes
 the Neck. Thus far then the Brute
 instructs the Politician. And thus
 far have your Writers gone to shew
 him his Danger, D But all this, you
 see, has had no Effect, he still tri-
 umphs in his Guilt, and insults the
 Oppressed. It has been a Fault there-
 fore, I think, in a Christian Nation,
 to endeavour to frighten him from
 his Iniquities by setting the Terrors
 of this World only in Array against
 him. Axes, Gibbets, and Halters
 may, and do sometimes, frighten
 and reclaim less Criminals, that are
 under the Lash of the Law; but
 such an overgrown one, as thinks
 himself above Law, or as having a
 Power in himself of making his
 Will a Law, these Things move
 not. F

I would therefore, as I am a
 Christian, and value myself upon
 that Title, set other and greater
 Terrors before him, even those of
 the World to come. He cannot
 surely think himself immortal, nor
 above Him that governs the World.
 A Time must, and speedily will
 come,

come, when Death with all its Horrors shall stare him in the Face; when his Soul shall be separated from his Body, and, without his Repentance and Amendment, be hurried away by apostate Spirits, to be with them *reserv'd in Chains under Darknes* unto the Judgment of the great Day. And let him consider, how different his Situation will then be from what it is at present; how mightily he will be fallen from his present Grandeur; what a formidable Army he will then have against him, even all his own Iniquities, and all the Iniquities of those whom he has corrupted and debauched, which shall give him no Time for Rest and Peace, but shall still terrify and confound, sting and torment him with the utmost Vengeance, and make him, tho' in vain, wish that he had never been born. And let him consider what a horrid Figure he must make, and what Robes of Darknes he must appear in before the tremendous Bar of the Judge of the World; when all his Secrets, all his monstrous Crimes, shall be laid open to the View of Men and Angels; when all his little Arts and worldly Cunning, all his Glossing and Prevaricating shall be of no Service to him in pleading his Cause; when Truth shall appear as bright as the Day, and he shall have no Place to flee unto to screen him from the Wrath of his Judge, and that just Judgment that shall then be pass'd upon him for all his monstrous Iniquities, for having liv'd without the Fear of God before his Eyes, and for having so miserably debas'd his Nature, and sunk it even below Brutality itself.

Perhaps the Infidel Part of the World may make a Jest of these Things, and think them less formidable than Axes or Halters, and may think that the grand Corruptor both of himself and others may do the same; But whatever the Preten-

ces, or whatever the Wishes of the Men may be, sure I am, that there is no Possibility of ever arriving at a Certainty of no future State and future Punishment, in Contradiction to the general Belief of Men renowned for Wisdom in all Ages of the World; and if they cannot arrive at this Certainty, they must necessarily be sometimes tormented with Doubts and Fears about the Things, and therefore never can be perfectly tranquil and easy. If the Gentlemen therefore wou'd think a little more freely than they do, and duly weigh what is said against as well as for their pretended Tenets, they wou'd find little Reason to boast of their Wisdom, in Wisdom teaches Men in all difficult Cases to chuse the safest Side, and therefore if they are not sure of no future State, and future Judgment, 'tis not Wisdom, but Folly and Madness in them not to prepare for it. Supposing therefore the grand Corruptor to be of the Infidel Kind, yet nevertheless these Truths (for so I will call them) must and will sometimes lay hold on him, and therefore must and will sometimes scare, terrify and confound him. But if he be a Christian, how dreadful then must his Condition be? The Christian Religion has brought Life and Immortality (and I may add a future Judgment too) to a clear Light; and the end and Design of this Religion is to exalt and raise Natural Religion to an higher Pitch, to infuse an higher Principle of Love and Tenderness to our Fellow-Creatures than Nature could do; and therefore if he has broke thro' all the Ties both of Natural and Revealed Religion by grinding, oppressing and insulting his Fellow-Servants after such a Manner, and by such Ways and Means, as even an Heathen would blush at, and cannot, cannot repent, we must

to the just Rage of an incensed
 n, to the horrid Stings of his
 Conscience, and to that Wrath
 ery Indignation of his offend-
 ator, and final Judge, which
 and shall at last consume him.
 ave nothing more to add, but
 till a better Harmony be esta-
 d between Policy, Religion
 Humanity, adieu to all social
 Inefs.

useful Spectator, Feb. 26. N^o 751.

*ing Letter from a Correspondent will
 arably enough followed by an Extract,
 Mr. Spectator gives us, from a Pam-
 phlet, intitled, Free Thoughts upon the
 Creation; or, an Examination of Fa-
 bougeant's Philosophical Amusements,
 in two Letters to a Lady, by John
 rop, M. A.*

accounting why some Beasts are more
 al, more envious, more treacherous,
 others, the Author supposes it to be
 Depravity of Nature, according to
 well known Maxim; *That the best
 when corrupted, become the worst.* This
 will be found to be universally true
 the highest to the lowest Order of Be-
 The most exalted Seraphims in the
 of Heaven, when they left their first
 tion, and fell from their Thrones
 ey, found their Fall proportionably
 and their Malignity and Mistry pro-
 bly greater, than those who mov'd
 Degrees of Power and Glory. The
 may be too justly said of our own
 Men of mean Condition, low Partis-
 Miads, and weak Abilities, if they
 corrupt and wicked, they act with low
 in a narrow Sphere, and consequently
 ble of doing less Mischief in the
 but Men of strong Parts, exalted
 standings, extensive Views, and great
 n, especially when supported by Inte-
 Power, when they degenerate, when
 n Tyrants, Oppressors, and Repro-
 they spread Rapine and Terror, De-
 n and Misery all round them. A li-
 ain may rob an Orchard or a Fish-
 pay steal a Sheep or a Horse, for
 the whole World agrees he richly de-
 be hang'd, and generally meet
 Fate; but your illustrious R-
 gues, Villains of Distinction, who plunder
 es and Kingdoms, who depopulate
 es, who devour or sell whole Nations

into Slavery, and fill the Face of the Earth
 with Blood and Desolation; they move in
 a different Sphere, and defy that Justice,
 which, if not blind to their Crimes, yet is
 unable to punish them.

And as for your Sex, Madam, whom
 God and Nature have deck'd with a Profu-
 sion of Charms and Graces, to sweeten the
 Cares, alleviate the Distresses, and heighten
 the Joys of social Life; if they should ever
 be so unhappy as to deviate from the glorious
 Path of Virtue and Honour, to degenerate
 from that amiable Simplicity of Life and Po-
 rity of Manners, which is their distinguish-
 ing Excellency, their great Beauty; is it
 not to be doubted, but that Gull and Cor-
 ruption would be proportionable to that tender
 Sensibility of Heart, which is the Beauty and
 Glory of their uncorrupted Innocence. And
 however strange it may appear to those, who
 judge of Ages past by the Virtue and In-
 nocence of the present; yet Historians, Phi-
 losophers, Poets and Painters, have agreed
 in some Representations of Female Degen-
 eracy; which an innocent well-bred Man, who
 should make an Estimate of the rest of your
 Sex from your own unexceptionable shining
 Character, would never expect to find but in
 Romance and Fable. And that the same Obser-
 vation, founded in the very Nature of Things,
 run thro' every Species of the Animal Cre-
 ation, is so tenable a Supposition, as hardly
 to admit of a Debate. Upon which Account
 it can hardly be doubted, but that those Ani-
 mals, which in their present State of Deg-
 eneracy and Corruption are most shocking, de-
 testable and destructive to human Nature;
 were in their original State of Perfection,
 most eminently useful, beautiful and good;
 and by the same way of Reasoning one would
 be tempted to imagine, that those Species of
 Animals, who seem to be the most uncorrupt
 Part of the Brute Creation, who seem to
 have the least Symptoms of the universal
 Malignity which has more or less poison'd the
 whole System, whom Religion and Philoso-
 phy represent to us as the most perfect created
 Emblems of human Virtue and Innocence;
 I mean the social and domestic Animals,
 those which contribute to the Comforts and
 Necessities of Life, as Sheep and Oxen,
 Doves and Bees, &c. were in their original
 State, little more exalted in the Perfec-
 tion of their Nature, than we see them at
 present.

I have often been tempted to indulge an
 Imagination, that in the original Frame of
 Things, every Species of Animals were re-
 lated or united to some one particular Part,
 or Power, or Faculty of human Nature,
 which might be as it were their particu-
 lar Element, and in which they might most
 eminently display and exercise their specifick
 Virtues and Powers, as Instruments, Em-
 blems,

Man, the Duke is the universal Harmony of Nature. This, Madam, is a more Consequence; but when we quit the Land of Systems, to wander in the spacious Fields of Imagination and Possibility, many a beautiful Thought will present itself to a lively Fancy, not unworthy the Attention of a wise Man, or the Consideration of a Philosopher. One Thing however is certain, that in their present State of Degeneracy, the very worst of them are but feeble Shadows, faint Emblems, of the same Kind of Degeneracy in corrupt human Nature. Show me any one Species of Animals more ridiculous, more contemptible, more pitiful, more detestable, than are to be found among the silly, the vicious, the wicked Part of Mankind. Can Apes and Monkeys be a more ridiculous or mischievous Kind of Creatures, than some very fine Folks, who are to be found in the most polite Assemblies? Is a poor Dog with four Legs, who asks agreeable to his Master, half so despicable a Creature as a bad Dog with two, who with high Pretensions to Reason, Virtue and Honour, in every Day guilty of such Crimes, for which his Master's Brute would deserve to be hanged? Is a Swine that wallows in the Mire, half so contemptible an Animal, as the Drunkard and the Sot, who wallow in the Filth and Vexat of their own Intemperance? What is the Rage of Tygers, the Ferocity of Lions, the Cruelty of Wolves and Bears, the Treachery of Cats and Monkeys, and the Cunning of Foxes, when compared with the Cruelty, the Treachery, the Barbarity of Mankind? The Wolf and the Tiger that worry a few lambs and Sheep, purely to satisfy their Hunger, are harmless Animals when compared with the Rage and Fury of Conquerors, the Barbarity and Cruelty of Tyrants and Oppressors, who by whole Kingdoms waste, turn the most beautiful Cities into ruinous Heaps, fill every Place with the dreadful Effects of human Rage, and sweep the Face of the Earth before them like a devouring Fire, or an inundation; and all this only to gratify an insatiable Avarice and Ambition, to extend their Conquests, to take an empty Name, a Fabrick of Vanity upon the Ruins of Humanity, Virtue and Honour. Besides, the very fiercest and cruellest of Beasts never prey upon one another; whatever Violence they may offer to those of a different Species, which they never do, unless compelled by Hunger or in their own Defense, yet they spare one another; whilst Man, the Lord of the Creation, distinguished from every Species of Animals below him by the glorious Privilege of a rational and intelligent Nature, is worse than a Brute to his own Species. Not only every Rank and Order of Men are in a State of Enmity to each other, but even those of the same Rank and Order, who are united not only

by one common Nature, but by one common Interest, are as so many Beasts of Prey to each other. Every Man who is in the Dominion of an imperious Lust, a violent Passion, or interfering Interest, is to those that stand in his Way, obnoxious Views, embarras his Schemes, or opposes the darling Passion and Desire of his Soul. Look into the several Ranks, Societies, and Assemblies of Mankind: Courts of Princes, and Assemblies of Nobles only excepted; where nothing but Truth, Virtue, Politeness and Honour can be of any Mixture; and you will find more Envy and Iniquity, more Fraud and Guile, than among the Beasts of the Field, or the most savage Inhabitants of the Desert. Was once rallying a very pretty Lady, who was smothering a favourite Lap-Dog in a Torrent of Kisses and tender Speeches, said I, Madam, how can you bestow so many Caresses upon that little Brute, who is so much less than you? She answered, I do not care at any Rate? Sir, said he, I do not care, because he loves me; and I can meet with any one of you for his half so much Gratitude and Service. My poor Totty, he shall never find me so fickle or ungrateful. To say the Truth, gratitude and Ingratitude seem to be the two human Growth, seldom or never found among the Brute Creation; on either hand, many surprising Instances of Gratitude from Brutes to Men, who have their Defenders, Physicians, or Animals not only found recorded in ancient Histories, but are Masters of daily Observation. It is not a poor honest Cur that looks up at his Master, and barks for the Security of his Master, a Beggar for an untimely reward, a treacherous Friend, or a false Companion? Were any considerate to take a cool and impartial Survey of human Nature, could he trace the subtle Mixture even of his own Heart, thro' the various Mazes, the numberless Hypocrisies and Cunning, Dissimulation and Policy, by which the Interests and Passions of this World are usually directed and guarded, he would blush to find that unamiable, so, to speak more properly, detestable Qualities, which are to be found in the most malignant Parts of the human Creation, are to be found in a more or less Degree of Malignity in his own Heart?

Craftsman, Feb. 26. N^o 170

REMARKS on the Answer to the Call of the Hanover Troops.

CAN'T you suppose me to be the said Indian, to one who

spoken, he delighted, he animated, he reported: In a Word, our Passions attend him whithersoever he pleas'd to con-
them. When he deplored the declining
of his Country, her impaired Honours,
her diminished Wealth and Power, his
sorrow felt and mourn'd, and saw her
days; when he accused the bad Minister
in Face, when he charged him with Pe-
tion, Ignorance, Injustice, they were
need, their Consciences found the Mi-
guilty, tho' their Voices declared him
And yet the deep Impression that
made at this Time on the Minds of
fellow Citizens, was not owing to his
sence, his Writings, or his great For-
; but to the Credit they gave him for
perseverance in the Cause of Truth and

his was the Pourtrature once of *Amicus*
with Reluctance, with Concern for the
ry of our Nature, that we find ourselves
to turn the *Medallion*, and shew him
the reverse of what he was. *Amicus*
went on a few Years longer; the
Hour arrived when he drove the pub-
Enemy from the Seat of Corruption;
the promised Land was in full View;
then look'd up to *Amicus* as their De-
ty, their General, their Guardian God:
expected every Hour when all the At-
tention of the bad M—— should be
red with him:—Here *Amicus* paused,
he stopped short; whether he found
self unequal to the mighty Work, in
Manner he was amused or confounded,
Anecdote not yet explained; but his
no further, and he appear'd to vulgar
to be the Instrument, and the Protector
very Wretch he had pursued as an
to his Country for 20 Years to—
He is accused of having deserted
use, and shandl'd his Trust and Prin-
and from the mass popular is become
most unpopular Man in the Nation.
us however conclude, since we have
of that what is imputed by many to
Gentleman's Conduct proceeded from a
heart, that he may one Day retrieve
Step he has made; and, if he
ever be invested with Power and
again the good Opinion of Man-
and steadily make Use of it to recover
defect Establishment, and his own Ho-
and Character, from the dreadful Con-
ces that must attend a Nation almost
in Corruption; let not the Voice of
popular drive him to Despair; but let
er with, and hope, that he has taken
not, and only assumed a *Delirium* for a
as they tell us several great Men of
ty have done, to save his Country.

A new Paper having appear'd, intitled,
Old England: Or, The Constitutional Jour-
nal: By Jeffrey Broadbottom, Esq: We shall
now give our Readers an Extract from it.

Old England, March 4. N^o 5.

A The general Character of our Administration,
since James II.

THE cowardly Politicks of the Reign of
James I. received some Mitigation of
the Censure they deserve, by the Care then
taken of the Commerce of England, and
the Establishment of several very useful pub-
lick Bodies. Notwithstanding the arbitrary
Principles of the Bigots about Charles I. which
brought that Prince to the Block, yet there
was a great deal of private Virtue about the
Court, and a Spirit in the Council, which
had it been as well seconded by Parliament
as some Courts have been since that Time,
would have struck Terror into France, and
in the then juncture of Affairs might have
given Law on the Continent. *Grossell* is
broad render'd that People Hence, whom
at home he made Slaves. The degenerate
Court of Charles II. while it is censured, not
for Want of Abilities, but of Honesty, is dis-
tinguished by several masterly Strokes in Po-
liticks, in Arms, and in Comments. The
Ministers of James II. were far from being
either weak or wicked, as appears from their
following the true Interests of their Country;
as soon as they had an Opportunity. Those
of K. William, tho' they had great Failings,
yet acted like *Englishmen* and Men of Coun-
sage against France, and not like bawling
bellowing Bullies. All the Party Spirit under
Q. Anne could not extinguish that Zeal
for the Honour of Old England, which then
animated the Nation and Parliament, and in
which both Whigs and Tories sought to dis-
tinguish themselves, tho' in different Man-
ners. One part of his late Majesty's Reign
will be transmitted with great Advantages
down to Posterity, for the jealousy his Mi-
nisters shew'd for the Honour and Interests of
Old England. Even the late detestable Ad-
ministration may, with Justice, plead the
Merit of Gratitude to their Friends who
brought them into Power; that they never
hazarded a Blow which struck directly at the
Foundation of the Interest and Independency
of the very Name of Great Britain; that
they never stretch'd the Distinction of Par-
ties beyond that of Court and Country; and
that by observing those Rules, publick
Discontent was still kept within the Bounds
of Dissatisfaction with the Measures of the
Minister, without venturing upon any Step
that might have occasion'd Disaffection to
the Person of his M——. But for the
present M——y what Merit can be
pleaded?

pleaded? Will they produce the shameful Compromise made to screen the Object of national Resentment, after they had, for 20 Years; fully and hourly ly'd themselves into the Favour of the People? Can they instance one glorious Law they have procured, one beneficial Step they have taken, one bold Stroke they have struck, one glaring Crime they have punish'd, one grateful Action they have perform'd; or, in short, one wise Thing they have done? Are they not at present obnoxious to a Proverb, hated to Demerits, and weak even to a Degree of Compassion?

In the Time of the late Ministry it was thought, and justly too, that the Affairs of the Nation were in a very bad Situation; when we had not one Ally to our Back; and our present most upright M——r pleas'd themselves in their arch Observations on that Head: they talk'd the very Sun down with their Tongues, and bewail'd our lamentable Condition in every Butcher's shop. Lamentable indeed it was, but still not desperate; the Merit of improving it into that Condition was reserved for their own ingenious Heads; and had their Lives, their Fortunes, and those of all their Posterity depended upon it, they could not have fallen upon any Measur'd more proper than those they have pursued, perhaps, for the quick finishing of that Ruin which their Predecessors had begun. These last kept us without any Ally, but their Successors, to prevent this Reproach, have given us an Ally in ———, but have not only broken us with our other Allies, but rendered them our irreconcilable Enemies: Not contented with this, they have turn'd us into the Load of a Power, whose deplorable Circumstances and ruined Fortunes must drag us down to swift and irretrievable Ruin.

But lest it should seem as if this were the Judgment of an Enemy, let me appeal to the Conduct of the Dutch, our old and natural Friends. Can any Man of common Sense imagine, that the Friendship of the Parliament of Great Britain, supported by the Hearts and Purse of the People, was an Offer to be contemptuously spurn'd away, at a Time when our very Motive of offering it was to resist and to maintain the Liberty and Integrit of Holland itself, from the possible Attacks of an ambitious Neighbour at a favourable Juncture? No, this was what that wise People would, at any other Time (than a Juncture when they knew that the Affairs of this Nation were managed by Men who had neither Credit, Honesty nor Abilities) have been overjoy'd to have accepted of. I am sensible these Reasons are infinitely stronger now than they were at the Time this Proposition was first wrote to the States General by my Lord S——, and

that their Refusal to join us since strengthened by many accidental Causes owing to the Blunders of our Ad——. But at the Time I have mentioned, for some Time before, it is plain there could not be any Reason assign'd for their refusal to act in Conjunction with us, but the great Contempt they had for our M——r founded upon the universal Sense of the Nation. For the late M——r was no more remov'd, than the very next Post brought an Account of the vast Alteration of the Affairs, and of their Dispositions to enter into the strictest and most hearty Alliance with us: But 'tis certain, that no sooner had the Successors of the late M——r discover'd they would tread in his Footsteps, nay, that they would take wider Strides in their Advances to national Infamy and Ruin, than their Ardour relented; and was so far from being re-animated, that it was entirely and nay extinguish'd by the Journey of our M——r to London to persuade that wary People to come into his wild impracticable Scheme.

There is one Subject of political Writing which is too recent for the Publick, to require any Opportunity of being inform'd: I mean the Conduct of a Prince, with whom the Ties both of Blood and of Interest are that we should be closely connected: A Prince who, at present, has it undoubtedly in his Power to give Law in Germany, is he done so some Time past; but appears to be so far from relinishing the Project of a *Machivellian Don Quixote* in Politics, that if we are to believe some late Authors there is no Power in Europe from whom we have so much to fear as from him. ——— far from being all; for by the wild impracticable Conduct we have held, those fair Politicians seem resolv'd to involve M——r's Hereditary Dominions in common Ruin, which must attend all attempts of any farther Attacks upon the Peace of Germany; if the Forces which that form'd Alliance can bring into the Field, which, at the smallest Number, must amount to 200,000 Soldiers, should prove superior to an Army of 40,000 raw unexperienced Troops in the Heart of an Enemy's Country, without the Possibility of receiving any additional Force from Recruits, or any future Supplies from Magazines.

The advising a Conduct of this Kind is far from being a grateful Return for the nervous Concerns, which his Majesty has personally shewn for the Distresses of the House of Austria, that it must touch Englishmen with the strongest Indignation when he reflects that this, perhaps, was the only Measure by which it was possible to have made the E——r of H—— a Sufferer in his being K—— of B——. It is in the latter Quality alone that his M——y can

interested in the present Dispute betwixt the
 of Hungary, and the Head of the Em-
 per, to whose Election his Suffrage principal-
 contributed; and it is in this Quality alone
 he seems to take any Concern in this
 Fair; for the paltry Consideration paid for
 Hire of his Troops is but a Straw when
 compar'd to the mighty Desolation that must
 end a Ban of the Empire, supported by the
 and the Swords of all the other Princes
 the Empire; perhaps not excepting that
 the House of Austria itself, who may sac-
 the Interests of the generous Protector
 its own Security.

Having thus taken a very slight View
 the Management of our worthy M—r
 road, let us just cast our Eyes upon the Si-
 tation they have led us into at home. The
 tention of our Trade is as much complain-
 of as ever, notwithstanding all the little
 an Arts to squeeze and extort an Acknow-
 ment of our M—r's Care in that Re-
 spects; an Artifice as mean as the daily Puffs
 Cares perform'd by Pocky Doctors. There
 not a Branch of the Revenue that is
 mortgag'd; there is not a Necessary
 Life that is not tax'd; nor is there a Lux-
 y that does not pay to the Government.
 we have seen, that when the Impossibi-
 Luxury itself were found insufficient for
 supplying their insatiable Rage of Expence,
 every Vices of Mankind (even that fatal
 vice, which, without the additional Plague
 as enterprising Ministry, is sufficient
 destroy the very Species of Englishmen)
 we retain'd a Licence that they might supply
 their Cravings. Money is to be rais'd by
 tax, and paid by Drinking; and Measures
 have been propos'd and carried, in which
 have been deserted even by the all
 zealous and all screening Charity of the
 R—d B—h.

JERREY BROADBOTTOM.

Universal Spectator, March 5. N^o 752.

This Paper contains another Extract from Mr.
 Hildrop, of which we shall give a Part,
 for the Sale of a Story from Mr. Locke,
 which some of our Readers, perhaps, have
 seen.

WHO can fix the direct Point where
 the last dying Sound expires in dead
 silence? Who can discern where the last
 glimmering Ray of Light is swallow'd up in
 eternal Darkness and Obscurity? Who can de-
 termine the Limits betwixt the Ebb and
 flowing of the Tide, or describe the single
 instant which is the Ending of the one, and

the Beginning of the other? Nor are the
 Boundaries betwixt the Human and Brute
 Understanding more easily distinguish'd. Who
 can determine the lowest Degree of human
 Ignorance, and the highest Pitch of brutal
 Knowledge? Who can say where the one
 ends, and the other begins, or whether there
 be any other Difference betwixt them, but in
 Degree?

Mr. Locke, in his 27th Chapter of *Mentis*
 and *Diversity*, has this Story from Sir Wil-
 liam Temple. I had a Mind to know from
 Prince Maurice's own Mouth the Account of
 a common but much credited Story, of an
 old Parrot he had in *Brasilia*, during his Go-
 vernment there, that spoke, and ask'd, and
 answer'd common Questions like a reasonable
 Creature; so that those of his Train there
 generally concluded it to be Witchery or Pos-
 session; and one of his Chaplains, who liv'd
 long afterwards in *Holland*, would never, from
 that Time, endure a Parrot, but said they
 all had a Devil in them. I had heard many
 Particulars of this Story, and assever'd by
 People hard to be discredited; which made
 me ask Prince Maurice what there was in it.
 He said, with his usual Plainness and Dry-
 ness of Talk, that there was something true,
 but a great deal false of what had been re-
 ported. I desir'd to know of him what there
 was of the first? He told me short and cold-
 ly, that he had heard of such an old Parrot
 when he came to *Brasilia*; and tho' he be-
 liev'd nothing of it, and 'twas a good Way
 off, he had the Curiosity to feed for it; that
 it was a very great and a very old one; and
 when it came first into the Room where the
 Prince was with a good many *Dutchmen* about
 him, it said presently, *What a Company of*
unlike Men are these! They ask'd it what he
 thought that Man was, pointing at the Prince?
 It answer'd, *Some General or other*. When
 they brought it close to him he ask'd it,
Do you want your? It answer'd, *Do Mar-
 tinus*. The Prince, *What does that mean?* The
 Parrot, *A Portuguese*. The Prince, *Qui*
fais tu la? The Parrot, *Je garde les Pous.*
 The Prince laugh'd and said, *Vous garde*
les Pous? The Parrot answer'd, *Ouy, M.*
et je pay bien saire, and made the Chuck four
 or five times that People use to make to Chil-
 dren when they call them. I set down the
 Words of this worthy Dialogue in French just
 as Prince Maurice said them to me. I ask'd
 him in what Language the Parrot spoke?
 And he said in *Brasilia*. I ask'd him whe-
 ther he understood *Brasilia*? He said, No,
 but he had taken Care to have two Interpre-
 ters by him; the one a *Dutchman* who spoke
Brasilia, and the other a *Brasilia* who

spoke
 the
 same
 Language.
 Prince. *What do you do there?* Parrot. *I look after the Chickens*. Prince. *Yes, but*
the Chickens! Parrot. *Yes, I know how to do it very well*.

Prince. *What do you do there?* Parrot. *I look after the Chickens*. Prince. *Yes, but*
the Chickens! Parrot. *Yes, I know how to do it very well*.

spoke Dutch; that he ask'd them separately and privately, and both of them agreed in telling him just the same Thing that the Parrot said. I could not but tell this odd Story, because it is so much out of the way, and from the first hand, and what may pass for a good one; for I dare say, the Prince at least believed himself in all he told me, having never pass'd for a very honest and pious Man. I hate it to Naturalists to reason, and to other Men to believe as they please upon it.

Universal Spectator, March 22. N^o 753.

*Some Part of Mankind more contemptible than
jane Bruta.*

MR. Hildes observes, that if a slender Stock of Ideas, a Slowness of Apprehension, a Narrowness of Understanding, were sufficient Reasons for striking *Beings* out of the Rank of rational *Creatures*; the Consequence would be fatal to the Human Species.—It certainly would, for many honest, merry, pretty Fellows would be degraded from all Pretensions to Humanity, and might be turn'd a grating with *Asps*. Were all the Ideas of Sir John Fawcett compressed, you would find the whole Collection amounted only to his *Dogs*, his *Horses*, his *Bur* and his *Bottle*. *Harry* modestly values himself on what he calls *knowing the World*; but what is all this Knowledge? he knows his Way to St. James's, to the Assembly, the *Oratory*, the *Playhouse*; to do the Honours in his Chariot; Direct him of the Liberty of repeating the *Chit-Chat* of the Drawing-room or Coffee-house, and he is as mute as a Fish. *Dick* *Watson*'d, who laughs at all Religion, and who passes among a Set of Youngsters (who have not so many Animal Spirits as *Dick*) for a very clever Fellow, would not be above the Degree of a *Monkey*, was he to be restrain'd from some Jokes which he has collected from Libertine Books, against *Revolution*. Was the arch, the gay, the eloquent *Myrilla* prohibited the Use of her favourite Topics of *Dress* and *Scandal*, she would be condemn'd to eternal Silence, and not be so diverting, so agreeable a Creature as her little *Law-Dog*. *Trip*. Hear *Caustic* but speak without her Musick Lesson, every one will be soon convinced she was born only for a *Song*: She talks of nothing but a *Song*, understands nothing but a *Song*, nor has any more Claim to Rationality than the *Cassidy Bird* in her Cage. *Spadilla* loves Cards; she plays well, and values herself highly upon it; she esteems herself an incomparable Woman, for she generally wins. What other agreeable Qualifications may *Spadilla* have? Company she knows nothing of; Reading she never employs herself in; Conversation, even on common Subjects, is beyond her Comprehension.

Cressman, March 19. N^o 873.

Of ACTS of GRACE.

Mr. D'ANCRET,

A Rumour again prevails, that a *Bill* will be taken from the *Mercy* to insolvent Debtors, to extend the Grace of the Crown to Criminals; give me leave therefore, to remind your Readers of certain Passages in an extraordinary Paper of your own, publish'd on a like Occasion in April 1730.

Speaking of the Nature of Acts of Grace you are pleas'd to say, That they were originally design'd for the Ease, Welfare, and Security of the People, by absolving them from Penalties and Forfeitures, either of a criminal or civil Nature, in which the Circumstances of these Times did often, unavoidably, involve them.

You then proceed to tell us, That the Circumstances of the People are now so much alter'd, with respect to their Dependence on the Crown, that such Acts, by Way of Favour to them, are no longer necessary. After which you take Occasion to mention such Exceptions as are made of Course in such Acts, viz. Murder, Perjury, Forgery, Adultery, Rape, Robbery, &c. as likewise of all Kinds of Misdemeanours and Corruptions, any Treasures, Ministers, or Officers of the Crown, in the Management of his Majesty's Revenue, or the Administration of publick Affairs. For, without Exceptions of the latter Sort, say you, an Act of Grace would be as far from being interpreted as any Benefit to the People, that it would be certainly complain'd of as a dreadful and injurious Oppression. And Exceptions of the latter Kind are founded, you tell us, on Reasons, which are much stronger; as abusing a publick Trust, and plundering a whole Nation, the Crimes of a much more formidable Nature, and, therefore, less deserving Pardon, than even cutting as many Throats.

You afterwards add, That it highly concerns the Interest of the People, for whose Service these Acts are supposed to be intended, that Ministers should be excepted out of them, especially, if it should happen to be a Time when a whole Nation complains of their Oppression. An Act of Grace, at such a Time, would be an Act of the greatest Cruelty; it would be signing a Death-Warrant to the Innocent, and a general Call-Deed to the Guilty. It would be mocking a People in their Misery, and pardoning them, when being undone.

These Acts are, indeed, prejudicial to the People, unless when some publick Debaser, or general Calamity hath made them necessary.

ary; because as Ministers have the
ing them up, they will, perhaps, leave
Crimes intirely unexcepted, of which
know themselves to be most guilty;
they should be so modest as not to leave
the usual Exceptions, which are made
the Acts; yet they will certainly take
to word them in such a dark and mi-
d Manner, as to serve them for a
in Case of Necessity; and here I must
Notice, that the Parliament hath no
er to make any Alterations.

This is a double Grievance to the People,
only as it absolves those, who have in-
them, and encourages them to go on
their Oppressions; but, likewise, as it is
temptation to all future Ministers to act
the same Manner; for, at this Rate, a
ed Man hath nothing to do, when he
into Power; but to plunder, harraß and
the People, till he hath sufficiently
d his own Vanity, Ambition and Ava-
and when he finds his Interest decli-
to take a little Shame to himself, and
for Refuge behind that Screen of all
an *Act of Grace*.

Craftsman, March 26. N^o 374.

in'd by an Article of News from Rome
a contagious Dissemper raging there, call'd
Influenza.

HIS Disease is falsely and foolishly call'd
a Novelty, and said to have journey'd
were, from the South of France to Italy;
by the Manner of mentioning those two
tries, we are led to conclude, that it
as yet, made its Appearance no where
What a Complication of Blunders?
how slight a Knowledge of History, at
of the History of England, would have
sufficient to prevent them?

The good People of England were visited
the Influenza, so long ago as Richard
Time; all his Ministers, Counsellors,
er, and Favourites, were tainted with
to many of whom it proved fatal;) though
Conservators of the publick
th at last arose, it doth not appear
they were able wholly to eradicate the
se.—In the Reign of Henry VIII.
near'd with several inflammatory Symp-
which had never been known before;
who endeavour'd to check its Progress,
minish its Violence, being, for the most
destroy'd in the Attempt.

From this Period, tho' it was always vi-
under the Skin, it never made any vio-
Eruption, till the Restoration; when
Man that visited the King at Breda
back infected; even his Majesty, his
er, and his whole Court, had the To-
visible upon them. It was no Wonder,

therefore, that the Convention should not
escape; nor that those of the best Constitu-
tions in it, should find themselves more or
less distemper'd. To say all in a Word, the
Itch was not more in Fashion in the Reign of
James I. than this Influenza in that of his
Grandson;—tho' at length by a wholesome
Regimen, his three last Parliaments be-
came famous for being compos'd of the most
healthy Members that ever did Honour to
the British Constitution.

But we had still corrupt Members, who
labur'd to circulate their Rottenness thro'
the Kingdom; and tho' their Practices upon
the Body did not succeed, they operated but
too fatally upon the Head; for which Cause,
a Revulsion was prescribed by our State-
Physicians, as the only effectual Way to re-
store our antient Purity, Strength, and Vigour.

How amazing is it, therefore, to find,
that tho' the Medicine work'd as kindly as
possible, the Disease remain'd? It did not,
indeed, appear under the same Symptoms as
formerly. But if it retired from the Eye,
it settled at the Heart; and if it did not scar
or mangle the Surface, it corroded within,—

Endeavours were now used to shew, that
Poison in some Cases might become Physick,
that one Disease might be entertain'd to drive
out another, and that the Influenza was a
less Evil than the French Disease. At last,
a Set of Quacks was found, who undertook
to bring the Practice of Inoculation into Vogue,
and to induce those who testify'd the greatest
Apprehensions of, and Abhorrence to the
Contagion, to undergo the Experiment;
which, to the no small Scandal and Disgust
of the Publick, many of them did.

From this Period, few Families escaped
the Taint, and in some it became heredita-
ry; it stuck likewise to certain Seats, in
so extraordinary a Manner, that scarce any
Preservative could be found of sufficient Vir-
tue to secure those who fill'd them, from be-
ing corrupted to the Bone, and by that
Means spreading the same Virulence thro'
the whole Circle of their Dependents, Vas-
sals, Relations, Friends and Acquaintance.

There are among the Curious, those who
have taken and preserved annual Accounts of
the Progress of this Disease; and I have
now before me a melancholy List, which fur-
nishes abundant Proof, that it is still, to
the full, as prevalent and malignant as ever.

The Patient immediately upon being seiz'd
with it, falls into almost all the Phrensies,
treated of by Ovid; like Narcissus doating on
himself, like Lycæon longing to prey upon
human Flesh, like Midas coveting to turn all
he touch'd into Gold, like Penelope unravel-
ling in the Dark, what he had wove in the
open Sunshine; and, as if he had tasted Le-
thæa, forgetting alike his former Principles and
Friends.

To the immortal Memory of DORINDA.

COULD pity or virtue ought avail
To turn aside the never erring dart
Of unrelenting death, *Dorinda* still
Had blest our rural plains, secure of life.

Pure was her soul, as native light unsoil'd
With vapours foul: Mild as the balmy ze-
phyrs [flowers:

Which fan with fragrant breath the vernal
Benedictus, as those bright minds above,
To whose triumphant choir *she* now is fled.

As some bright star adorns the lucid sky,
And for a while diffuses all around
Its influence benign, then disappears,

Extinguish'd to the sight; but when the hea-
vens [lamp,

Have roll'd the destin'd course, renews its
And with its sparkling splendor cheers the
night.

Thus shall *Dorinda* with fresh lustre rise
At the last trumpet's far-rebounding voice;
And eminently shine among the blest.

Then blame we not with over-sond com-
plaint

Th' awards of providence; but learn to check
Th' excess of grief; nor vainly give a loose
To passion wild; but cheer our drooping
minds [ing bliss

With the bright thoughts of that transport-
Celestial, which o'erflows her ravish'd soul.

No pale disease can reach that sacred place
Where *she* is now arriv'd; there, joyful
health,

And ever-blooming youth, immortal smile.

Think with what transports of refin'd de-
light,

At the pure source of everlasting truth,
She'll quench her eager, intellectual thirst
With copious draughts of science infinite!

Those mysteries profound, which darkness
thick

Conceals from human view, with piercing eye
In open light disclos'd, *she* clearly sees.

Blest seraphs now rejoice, and kindred
saints

Sing holy anthems; this they did before,
Upon her first appearance here on earth;

And now again with heighten'd joys they sing
Ten thousand welcomes to their happy guest.

Then all in grateful hallelujahs join
To God and to the lamb: The new come
soul [part

Soon learns the heavenly airs, and bears its
In that celestial concert, all inassm'd

With pure, immortal love: Its life is love.

In these blest regions, th' unembod'd soul
Triumphant dwells, waiting the happy time,
When the deserted body, its partner dear,

Which now lies mould'ring in the
grave,

Death's captive! shall incorruptible rise
In glory, and majestic radiance clad.

All after this is one eternal day;
An undisturbed scene of endless joy,

And blest seraphick raptures ever new.

But whither do I rove! what sacred
Transports my earth-born Muse thus
sume

With mortal wing audaciously to mount
Ethereal heights? Forbear! Let angels

Immortal joys, which angels only know.

With this be we content, *Dorinda's* lot
Beyond what words can reach, or thought
conceive.

ACADEMICAL

ADVICE TO MOLLY: Occasion'd by
Song, falsely call'd The Modest Question

CAN lawless desire be call'd love?
Can madness and reason agree?

O *Molly*, if wise you wou'd prove,
Take care that you be not too free.

Let profligate wretches pretend,
They alone have a relish for joy:

They affirm what they cannot defend,
And themselves their own pleasures vend.

Bright wisdom relieves all our cares:
Mad passion produces distress;

Conveying it down to grey hairs,
Too late for the hope of redress.

Then *Molly*, be kind to the youth,
Whose virtue deserves your respect:

His ardour, attended with truth,
Will prevent any fears of neglect.

The Pleasures of REFLECTION.

DEAR Muse! I beg,—(and don't
suit deny.)

The want of better company, supply,
With sweet suggestions, tolerable make,

The joyless journey, I'm oblig'd to take:
Point out some soothing theme, such as
impart,

As may both cheer the mind, and mind
Suppose, we then, with pleasing retrospects,

On each past, grateful scene of life, reflect.

Be this, my *Clio*!—as I jog along;

Be this th' amusing subject of my song.
Childhood!—thou charming state of innocence

Distracting care, and criminal offence,
To thee, are quite unknown: successive

Affect us, then, with wonder and surprise
Each day, each hour some novelty afford

That makes us pleas'd beyond the present
words.

* N. B. *Sterily* will be publish'd a farther Account of this Lady, entitled, *DORINDA IN THE GROVE IN TEARS: Being a Pastoral Elegy towards the Character of that excellent, and universally lamented Lady, the Right Honourable the Countess of Eglar.*

early *fourdrops*, in the yard, appear,
affidits adorn the infant-year;
 pretty, warbling birds prepare to sing,
 gladly welcome the return of *spring*.
 quite transported seems the chuckling
 boy,
 still, a fragrant *primrose* can espy
 low *ry* wonders of the verdant mead,
 from home, the little ramblers lead.
lady and *meadow* bow, engage the fight,
 lovely *lady* *smile* give new delight.
 various beauties on the plain abound,
paradise itself appears all round.
 fancy feels such images impress,
 take each merry little youngster blest.
 now ripe, we submit to wholesome rules,
 the grave discipline of noted schools.
 books and play, alternately, relieve;
 science impart, and health and vigour
 give.
frag, *ball*, *grison* *hosi*, by day delight
hack diverts, or *hide-and-seek*, at night,
 we soon begin to read romance,
 write, to call account, to draw, to dance.
 charms of music, and melodious rhimes,
 not us too! and oft, at vacant times,
 in rude essay, we try to make,
 still tougher fiddlestick, to shake,
 smoother measures, and a clearer note,
 rising praise, by degrees, promote.
 we still prompt our parents to be kind,
 those, that love, to candour are inclin'd;
 small improvement, daily can discern:
 all (you know), must have a time to
 learn.
 now behold!—each hopeful, studious
 boy,
 book begins, with diligence, to ply;
 learning now begins to have some taste.
 cares, at play, his precious time to waste.
 and Greek, to him, are glorious gains;
 virtue well rewards his utmost pains.
 O!—to college, when at last we're
 brought.
 take of *Helicon* a deeper draught,
 not all kinds of mystic science, there,
 by transported eyes, unveil'd appear.
 academic lectures, there, unfold,
 more, superior far to gems, or gold.
ivy and *Clasick*, there, display
 all their charms, and pave a pleasing
 way.
 old learning, and to liberal arts;
 pursue blessings, to a lad of parts,
 these great joys, this heap of hap-
 piness.
 (tho' still not describe) can guess;
 obtain a moderate share, at most,
 but a slender flock of nature's gifts, can
 boast.

[To be continued.]

*The REPRIMAND. Or, a free seasonable
 Aristocracy on a late senseless Report.*

WELL, Sir!—I hope, you're satis-
 fy'd, at last, as every one is.
 And, now, begin to blush for what is past.
 Did I not dearly beg of you, before,
 Not, ev'n in thought, to wrong my good
 Lord *George*?
 He help his country's ruin to complete!—
 Suspect no more, for shame! the good and
 great.
 They're quite too positive, upon my word,
 Who thus, for fact, maintain a thing absurd.
 But, pray, no more such monstrous fables
 believe;
 Nor pin your faith on ev'ry courtier's sleeve.
 What, tho' some fool in town had falsely
 wrote,
 As if the patriot-peer shou'd give his vote,
 For *Hanoverian* troops to run away;
 With what is left; and live on *British* pay!
 Your eyes,—whatever your notions once have
 been,—
 Undoubted proof, of the deceit have seen:
 You've seen his publick-spirited protest;
 And find, true sterling ever stands the test.
 If there be no sound patriot,—no not one,—
 'Tis time, indeed, to give up all for gone.
 But, sure, O! sure, this cannot be the case:
 All are not, sure, alike corrupt and base.
 Mean, sordid biter, and mercenary elver
 Make, as if none were better, than ourselves.
 Pick-pockets use this state pretence, we
 find;
 And loudly bawl, *stop-thief!* by way of blind.
 Can upright conduct, or intentions pure,
 The best of men, from calumny, secure?
 Or, will th' abandon'd magistrate afford,
 To unexampled merit, a good word?
 Hell, and its agents ever shew'd despite
 To *justice's* children and the sun of light.
 Infernal malice holy *Job* pursu'd,
 Who fear'd his God, and evil deeds eschew'd.
 His worth, the sacred peerman shews at large;
 Yet, lo! ev'n here, a false, insidious charge,
 The grand accuser of the brethren brought,
 And *Satan* said, *be fear'd not God for nought*.
 Thus have I heard a woman of the town,
 The rarest patterns of her sex run down:
 I've seen vile hags sweet innocence assail
 With all the virulence of tooth and nail;
 The virtuous fair, still striving to debate,
 Who wickedly abound,—with every grace.
 But, to the wife, a word's enough.—In
 short;
 Who raise, or help to spread a false report,
 Ought, by no means, to be commended for't.

March 10, 1743. PHILPATRIS.

The Defence, an Epistle upon a late Promotion, in our Mag. for October last, p. 119
 U 2

A SONG. To the Tune of King John, &c.

WHO has e'er been at Baldock, must
needs know the mill, [hill,
With the sign of the Horse at the foot of the
Where the grave and the gay, the clown and
the beau, [go.
And the old and the young all promiscuously
Derry down, &c.

To this mill tho' great numbers do daily
repair,
It is not for the sake of the drink or the air;
The greater part, let them pretend what they
will, [mill,
Go to see and admire the sweet lass of the
Derry down, &c.

For the man of the mill has a daughter so
fair,
With so easy a shape and so graceful an air,
That once on the river's green bank as she
stood, [the flood.
Faith I thought it was Venus just sprung from
Derry down, &c.
But on looking again I perceiv'd my mis-
take,

For Venus tho' fair has the looks of a rake;
And nothing but virtue and modesty fill
The more beautiful looks of the lass of the
mill, [the flood.
Derry down, &c.

Sweet Molly, for that is the name of the
fair, [the care;
Is the joy of each neighbouring swain and
Each old bachelor melts in the flames of her
eyes,
And each young one quite in an ecstasy dies.
Derry down, &c.

Prometheus stol' fire out of heav'n, the
bard say, [clay;
To enliven the man which he made out of
Had Molly been with him, the fire of her
eyes, [flies.
Had sav'd him the trouble of robbing the
Derry down, &c.

Would once more the three goddesses put
in their claim
For the apple, and Molly put in for the same;
Were I judge, without more demurring about
it, [out it.
By Jove the three goddesses shou'd go with-
Derry down, &c.

Hold, hold, says my neighbour, here stop
thy career, [fair;
Prithee staid thy song, and let's drink to the
Pray where stands the bottle, full brimmers
we'll fill, [hill.
Let's all drink the health of the lass of the
Derry down, &c.

STREPHON.

ENIGMA. By JUVENIS of Hertford.

ONE day to Parnassus, incognito straying,
As the Muses and I at cranks were
playing;

Apollo in frolick, a word wou'd propose
To which all the nine in their
chim'd round,
But not one, the mysterious couplet found.
He smil'd and said, girls, since the last
of Brixton

Enigma's delight in, and none have
Here tak'n and disguise it, as children
birds,

And send it next March to your river
Thalia, o'er poetry comick presiding
The masquerade dress had the charge
viding.

Two horns on its head the agreeably
And a neat buckle girdle affix'd to its
The left horn as the right, was not
so high,

For some reasons the ladies know better
A large bump on its back was like
laid,

As well for use and ease, as deformity
On one side a whimsical locket was
Which they sometimes kick, but oft
upon.

Next its linen she put a doublet of
Like postillon in winter, to guard
weather;

But when seasons are good or in
time,

Twon'd in velvet, brocade, or em-
As gay as the best, and as splendidly
But mangle its cloathing and silvery
The fair won'd at pleasure its hair
switch, [my

And foreseeing, call firas, come here
It takes all in good part what they bid
But beyond measure mov'd, blas-
damnably too.

What you make so free with, dear
And you'll highly oblige your
lover.

Quadrigitus maledixit.

IN curru conduco locum, viforum
Millia qui decies distat ab urbe
Impatiens auriga morae, non arget;
Cum nondum sonuit tertia, iungit
Vix expectatus, media inter somnia
Per longum miserè discutendus iter
Ingredior, sedeo, cubitumque torcular
Et geminas pingues comprimor
Cum matre è contra puer est, maledixit
tervus,

Distento hos inter corpore capto
Nec prius illucet, quin hinc agitant
Aspera quæ ducit quæ salebrosa via
Altera tussit anus, rixatur & altera
Miles, eructat campo, vomitque
Dulce sedulitium! si fiat hæc ulcus
Commoda, maluerim longius be

We should be glad, if any of our Com-
would favour us with a good translation
of these Lines in English.

EPITAPH on Mr. POPE upon his
ETHNIC EPITAPHS

— *arte benigna*
Et meliore into finis præcordia Titan.

Juv. 14th Sat.

WHILST I with rapture read the
truths you tell;
That dark clouds of ignorance dispel;
Your soul on fire, and longs to sing your praise;
Great a theme, a feeble Muse may raise,
And rous great man, whose mind can soar
so high!

Some bright seraph looking from the sky;
Tentatively you view the world below,
And nature's laws to heedless mortals show;
The close connection of all things unfold,
And clearly prove, they one great order hold;
The hidden truths, with elegance display,
And make them pleasant, to the grave and gay;
Which into science with a piercing eye,
Take all that's good, and throw the rubbish
by.

The characters of men you justly draw,
And women at your glais may find a flaw;
But out to nobles, what ennobles blood;
And riches use, by few men understood;
The crafty knaves, thro' all their mazes trace,
And deck plain honest sense, with learning's
grace:

Your praise, your blame, so just in ev'ry part,
We know you speak the dictates of your heart;
With affected taste, the true refine,
And thoughts convey, not human, but divine.
O you, good man, and teach man's stubborn
race,

Look aloft, and be no longer base;
Teach them to think no more of private ends,
But carry on the work that God intends.
Make them to publick good direct their views;
And that does this, the cause of God pursues.

On reading the Inscriptions under the Busts in
my Lord Cobham's Temple of Worthies in
his Gardens at Stow.

THE beauties of *Pygmalion's* art
His am'rous soul so fir'd,
That of the gods, life to impart
He ardently desir'd.

Why to so strong a flame
They granted his request:
The statue a fair nymph became,
And he of her possess.

Could I from heav'n my wish obtain,
I would his pray'r reverse:
To change life to stone, there place to gain,
Have fame my deeds rehearse.

When the merits here are read,
Of worthies now in dust;
I despise, envy the dead,
And long here to be a bust.

On Mr. HALL of Harding near Healy upon
Thames, a young Gentleman lately deceas'd.

RELENTLESS death! untimely to destroy
This early hope, and crush the rising joy.
Lamented youth! how swift thy minutes flew?
Weeping how soon we take our last adieu?
Yet why mourn we? thy dying pangs are o'er,
Thy shade is landed on a safer shore.
What tho' beneath this stone thy body lies;
The soul unsunder'd springs to native skies;
There joins th' harmonious chorus of the blest,
In realms of bliss and everlasting rest. W.

EPITAPH on Mr. WILLIAM CLEVELL,

HERE sleeps the man, whose gen'rous
soul pursu'd,
And labour'd only for the publick good.
To serve his country, to extend her trade,
He deem'd his duty and with joy obey'd.
In him, with ev'ry moral virtue crown'd,
Th' indulgent husband, father, friend, were
found.

From pride, from anger, and from envy free,
He knew no storms nor tempests—but at sea.
What if once more those storms and tempests
rise?

Vain is their fury—to his heav'n he flies,
Praise. H. PRICE.

A NEW TAX propos'd

C— propos'd, —neither the new supplies,
Nor the new taxes, above reason rise.—
T— arose: — If reason is the case,
I move that all be tax'd who hold a place:
Nor let new m—st—rs this motion fear,
Too hard on them this new tax will not bear:
For tho' this year this scheme be brought
about
They're safe:—before the war they'll all
be cur.

Miss H—Y to CURIO.

NO more thy bow, thou little elf!
I better use it can myself.
Away, away, with all thy darts!
God thou no more shall be;
Mayd only thou canst others hearts,
I'll wound, and kill, ev'n thee,

To a young LADY who promis'd to marry when
the Spring comes.

ROLL on ye days; speed swift O tardy
spring,
And to my arms my dear *Florilla* bring:
Florilla, as the new-blown blossoms fair,
Soft as the vernal breeze; and sweet as air.
My eager love, impatient of delays,
Outstrips the sun and chides the lingering days.
The

The blooming virgin vows she will not wed,
Till every field becomes a bridal bed;
Till nature seems all power to employ
To testify our bliss, and crown our joy.

EPITAPH on a BLACKSMITH.

MY sledge and hammer lie reclin'd,
My bellows too have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decay'd,
And in the dust my vice is laid;
My coal is spent, my iron gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

NO TRUST to APPEARANCES

SAM With had view'd Kate Bath, a lascivious lass,
And for her pretty mouth admir'd her face.
Kate had lik'd Sam for nose of Roman size,
Not minding his complexion, nor his eyes.
They met—Says Sam, alas! to say the truth,
I find myself deceiv'd by that small mouth.
Alas! cries Kate, cou'd any one suppose,
I cou'd be so deceiv'd by such a nose?
But I henceforth shall hold this maxim just,
To have experience first, and then to trust.

LONDON BRIDGE.

I View, astonish'd, this stupendous pile,
The vast effect of an amazing toil!
Arches, and pillar'd domes, triumphant, rise,
Defraud the stream, and gain upon the skies!
Wrong'd Thames carag'd at his contracted way,
With rapid fury rushes to the sea;
Turns up the yellow sand, and roars aloud,
Whilst whirling eddies drink the foaming flood.
Here, hardy Spirits dwell in middle air,
Suspended o'er the waves, devoid of fear.
In vain the bellowing billows beat the rocks;
Their idle rage the firm foundation mocks:
And dauntless souls, securely from on high,
Smile at th' indignant stream, and all his threats defy.

A Pastoral Complaint for Melania's Death.

Damn. **N**O more let teeming earth's kind
bosom yield
Her bloomy sweets to deck the smiling field;
No more let yonder stream forsake its head
To wash our fertile meads; Melania's dead.
Philis. Melania's bosom nobler sweets could
yield
Than all the various beauties of the field;
Soft as these gentle rills which round us play,
Not fleeing so, but far more pure than they.
Damn. No more let leaves adorn the drooping
trees,
But on their boughs eternal winters freeze;
Let roses all their blushing glories shed,
And lilies hang their heads; Melania's dead.

Phil. Melania in her pleasant youth

vy'd
The leafy groves in all their verdant pride,
Ruddy as blossoming roses newly blown,
And by her whiteness lilies lost their own
Dam. With gallant scorn Melania
the crowd,
O'er-aw'd the wanton, and subdu'd
The gentlest shepherds of all the plain,
Admir'd by us, and lov'd by ev'ry swain.
Phil. Where o'er she came, the reeds
constant spring.

Rocks turn'd to pastures, and our king
Their udders fructing home; our hopes
viv'd.

And then alone decaying nature liv'd.
Our bee hives loon with noblest swarms
flow'd.

And flowering oaks, as if to greet her, bow'd
Dam. Whence'er she left our fields,
drooping trees

Dropp'd their pale leaves around, the lark
Starv'd in their empty cells, our flocks
creas'd.

And all our rural sports and music ceas'd.
Phil. Sweet are the tender grass and mine
flow'd.

Sweet is the field now dash'd with snow,
Sweet are the banks of yonder crystal stream,
And virgin loves are a delightful theme;
More sweet than all is dear Melania's sum,
Fragrant as virtue, and as large as fun.

Damn. Soft are the coolings of a gentle breeze
To wearied shepherds, soft the murmur
trees

(When fann'd with easy winds) and pure
Which o'er the stones a teeming rock
Soft are the mournings of the love-sick swain,
Harmless the sports on flow'ry Tempe's plain,
More soft, more harmless dear Melania's
mind.

From all the dregs of common earth remov'd,
Phil. Pale death, alas! has snatch'd
lovely maid,

In a dark cave the lifeless corps is laid;
Her cheeks no lilies now, no roses grow,
But tyrant paleness has usurp'd their place.

Damn. When round our plains the dews
news was spread,
And the sad echo's sobb'd, Melania's dead,
The mournful swains, their flocks neglecting
lay

In fears all night, in sorrows all the day,
The grieving flocks their sweetest pastures
scorn'd,

And for her fate the savage tigers mourn'd,
The whispering woods Melania's death
dold.

From hills to hills the dismal tidings sped,
And ev'ry rill supply'd by weeping springs,
Now to the main a briny tribute bring.

An Apology to a young Lady at Greenwich
Et, in our next.

Monthly Chronologer.

ON the 25th of last Month, the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Smith*, for breaking open the House of *Dobney*, a Midwife, on *Clarendon* Street, and stealing from thence a Silk Gown and other Things: *James Roberts*, a Chairman, for assaulting *Thomas Dill*, a Boy belonging to Mess. *Craig and Neville*, Silver-smith, and robbing him of a Leather Bag and Parcel of Silver Plate: *Stephen Wright*, assaulting Mr. *Belcher*, a Surgeon, in his House, and robbing him of six Guineas and a Gold Watch: *Anne Bradford* for robbing *Brown* of 19 Guineas: And *Henry Bully*, breaking open the House of *Yos. Taylor*, Esq; *Widewell*, and stealing a great Quantity of Goods. *Capt. Wilson*, for killing *Capt. Sherret* in a Duel at the *Tik-Yard* Coffee-House, was found guilty of Manlaughter. (See p. 43.) *John Waite*, late Captain of the *Bass*, was the Day before, for feloniously stealing several *East-India* Bonds, and acquitted, as noticed in our last. The Counsel against were Sir *John Strange* and Mr. *Booth*; Prisoner's Counsel were Mr. *Serjeant* *Agar*, Mr. *Serjeant* *Wood*, and Counsellor *Ketleby*, by whom Points of Law were learnedly argued several Hours. After his Acquittal of the Charge, he was arrested at the Suit of *Bank* for 15,300*l.* and the Saturday following was remov'd by *Habeas-Corpus* to *King's Bench* Prison.

The young Princess of *Orange*, whose we mention'd in our last, which was on the 17th christened by the name of *Carolina*, the Spouse being his Majesty, the Queen of *Prussia*, and the Dowager of *Orange*.

SATURDAY, March 5.

From the *London Gazette*.

His Majesty's Ship the *Squirrel*, commanded by *Capt. Geary*, arriv'd in the Downs on the 1st inst., with a Prize discover'd by her on the 10th of Feb. last, in the Latitude of 36. 59 N. *Madera* bearing S. 24. 19 Leagues Distance, and taken the following. She is a French Ship, called *Pierre Joseph*, hired by the Spaniards at Vera Cruz, and bound from Vera Cruz and thence to that Port, as was confess'd by one of her Officers, for her Papers were found on-board when she first saw the English War. Her Supercargo at first con-

ceal'd himself, but afterwards appear'd, and was found to be a Spaniard. She had also several Spanish Passengers on board in Disguise. The Master was French, but he acknowledged that he had no Interest whatsoever in the Cargo, which belong'd entirely to Spaniards. Her Cargo consisted of 64 Chests of Silver, 5 Bales of Cochineal, 37 Bales of Indigo and 1 Case of Vanel, 60 Cases of Sugar and 3500 Hydes. She pretended to have been bound to *Mississippi*, but the Master own'd she had not been there, nor at any other Ports in America besides *La Vera Cruz* and the *Havannah*, having taken in her Loading of Quicksilver, Wine and Brandy at *Cadix* for the former Place, and touch'd at the latter in her Return to take in Sugar and Hydes, and from thence sail'd in Company with five French Ships more, under Convoy of a Spanish Galleon, all bound to *Cadix*, and parted from them eight Days before she was taken.

The said *Capt. Geary*, on the 29th of Jan. last, in Company with the *Mistake* Sloop, which was a Prize he had before taken, and had put some of his Men on board her, burnt a Spanish Privateer Sloop on the Shore of a little Village call'd *Pau*, near the West End of the Island of *Yonbail*, in the *Maderas*, whereon she had been forced by the *Squirrel* and the *Mistake* Sloop. This Privateer was call'd the *St. Elmo*, and had on the 22d of the same Month chased a Sloop from *New York*, off the West of that Island.

TUESDAY, 15.

This Day there was a numerous Meeting of Members of the House of Commons at the *Parliament Tavern* in the Strand, among whom were, The Right Hon. the Earl of *Granard*, Lord *Vile*, *Barrington*, Lord *Vile*, *Hillsborough*, Lord *Guernsey*, Lord *Niel*, *Schomberg*, Lord *George Graham*, Hon. *Edward Digby*, Hon. *W. Leo. Gower*, Hon. *Bop. Leo. Gower*, Hon. *Stu. Mackenzie*, Hon. *Seawallis Shirley*, Hon. *John Stuart*, Hon. *Th. Watson*, Esq; Sir *John Barrington*, Sir *Will. Carter*, Sir *Th. Cave*, Sir *John Chapman*, Sir *Bottler Cbernoche*, Sir *John Chester*, Sir *John Hyde Cotton*, Sir *Will. Courtenay*, Sir *Hubb Dalrymple*, Sir *Frank Dalrymple*, Sir *James Dalrymple*, Sir *Ed. Dering*, Sir *John Douglas*, Sir *Arthur Forster*, Sir *Edm. Iphigene*, Sir *Rob. Long*, Sir *Edm. Mordaunt*, Sir *Phil. Mordaunt*, Sir *Rob. Newdigate*, Sir *Mich. Newton*, Sir *John St. Aubin*, Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Sir *Ed. Tarn*, Sir

Sir Reg. Twissden, Sir. W. Williams Wynne, Barts. Will. Banks, Ryburns Berkeley, Tho. Esq. Tho. Bury, Will. Calvert, Tho. Chester, Peter Gwynne, John Cotton, Hen. Courtney, James Davidson, Geo. Doddington, Nich. Fennelley, Casson Fellows, Nich. Fenwick, Tho. Foley, Geo. Fox, Hen. Furness, Tho. Gave, Cha. Gray, Rich. Grenville, Geo. Grenville, James Grenville, Fran. Gwyn, Rob. Harley, Geo. Hatbourn, Phil. Herbert, Rob. Hobbins, Jacob Hobbins, Rich. Lister, Tho. Lister, Geo. Lyttelton, Norman Macleod, John Machye, Will. Mann, Will. Mars, Geo. Newland, John Ord, James Oswald, John Owen, Win. Howard Packer, John Periam, John Phillips, Geo. Pitt, John Pitt, Will. Pitt, Ed. Poplam, Tho. Powell, John Pratt, John Proby, Tho. Pringle, Tho. Pryse, Edm. Pytt, John Raymond, Tho. Rowley, Rich. Shuttleworth, Hans Stanley, Humph. Spaldham, John Tucker, Will. Vaughan, Rob. Viner, Edm. Waller, Phil. Warburton, Rich. Williams, Esqrs; who unanimously and solemnly engag'd themselves, and likewise promis'd to use their utmost Interest with their absent Friends, to meet at the House on the 18 Day of the next Session of Parliament, and to give a constant and due Attendance there, in order to secure our happy Constitution and the Independency of Parliament, and to promote the true Interest of his Majesty's British Dominions.

THURSDAY, 17.

Came on, before the Commissioners of Excise, a remarkable Trial between his Majesty and an eminent Malster at Rotherhithe, on an Information exhibited against him, for mixing two Wettings together, contrary to Act of Parliament, whereby an Increase was made; after a very long Trial, and hearing Witnesses on both Sides, and the Judgment of several eminent Malsters, he was convicted of the Penalty, which is 5 s. a Bushel for every Bushel Increase.

The same Day came on, before Sir Henry Parker, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, a Cause concerning a Seizure made by John Loo, Esq; Collector of the Customs at the Port of Cork in Ireland, of 800 Barrels of Beef, and 400 Barrels of Pork, laden on board the *Venus*, Capt. Gains, of *Tormentor*: It appear'd that the Beef and Pork were contracted for by *Timothy* and *James Macanmara*, Irish Merchants residing at *Malaga*, with their Correspondents in *Ireland*, and intended to serve the King of Spain's Gallies, but an Embargo being laid on all Ships at that Time in the Ports of *Ireland* prevented the Ship's Sailing, during which Time the Goods were seiz'd; and it appearing upon Trial that Capt. Gains had a Spanish Pass, the Court were of Opinion they were a legal Prize, and accordingly condemn'd them to his Majesty as Perquisites of the Admiralty.

TUESDAY, 22.

This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts; viz. An Act for repealing the Statutes on spirituous Liquors, granting Licences, to retail the same. An Act for repealing the Rates and Duties on Victuallers, &c. commonly call'd the *Act*: An Act for raising by Annuities Lottery, the Sum of 1,800,000 l. at 1 Cent. per Ann. for the Service of the Year 1743: An Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors: An Act for the more easy and effectual Conviction of Offenders found at Law within the Kingdom of Great-Britain, who they have been order'd for Transportation: An Act to empower Justices of the Peace to act in certain Cases relating to Paupers and Places to the Rates and Taxes of which they are rated or chargeable: An Act punishing Mutiny and Desertion. And other publick Bills, and 27 private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Mr. Serjeant *Urling*, Recorder of London made the Report to his Majesty of the Malefactors condemn'd the three last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*. (See our *Mag.* for last, p. 621. for *January* last, p. 48. p. 151 of the present Month.) His Majesty was pleas'd to pardon *William Thomas Cummins*, and *Ann Bradford*; to pardon *John Tighe* and *Henry Bully*; to pardon *Richard Haffel*, *Thomas Haven*, *John Killy* and *Daniel Wicket* to be transported 7 Years; and *Henry Covenough* and *Kelly Killy* for Life; and the other 13 for Transportation.

His Grace the Duke of *Buckingham*, Companion to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, took Seat in the House of Peers, as Earl of *Arundel*, in the County of *York*; the Ancestry of the said Duke being in Part renewed.

SUNDAY, 27.

The Court went into Mourning for the late *Electress Dowager Palatine*, and the late *Princess of Hesse*, Consort of *William of Hesse*.

At the Assizes at *York* 4 receiv'd Sentences of Death: At *Northampton* 4, two of which for the Murder of *Benj. Meadows* at *Reading*: At *Aylesbury* one for Felony, pursuant to the Act for preventing the stealing and destroying of Sheep and other Cattle, by another Act are explain'd to be a Cow, Ox, Steer, Bullock, Heifer, or Lamb: At *Winchester* 8, one of whom for Rape, and one for Murder: At *Salisbury* 4: At the Assizes for *Gloucester* 3, one of whom for Murder: At *Gloucester* 6, one of whom for Murder: At *Monmouth* one: At *Hireford* returning from Transportation: At *Hireford* three: At *Exeter* 7, among which a Woman for the Murder of her Husband.

a Man for the Murder of his Wife, another for a forged Note of 350*l.* At *Wester*, one for Horse-stealing, and one for Sheep-stealing.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

ENJAMIN Tate, of *Mitcham*, Esq; to *Miss Alcroft*.

Mr. Thickets, of *Isleworth*, to *Miss* *man*, Niece to the Countess of *Batb*.

Mr. Hilman, Minor Canon of *St. s*, to *Miss Betty Barrowby*, second daughter of *Dr. Barrowby*.

Mr. Galliard, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; to *Miss Hughes*, of *Edmonton*.

Mr. Huxley, Esq; eldest Son of *George Huxley*, Esq; late Commissary General, to *Rebecka* of the late *Dr. Bolton*, of *Cowley*, *Westminster*.

Mr. Parkhurst, of *Hatch-Hall* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; and Temporal Chancellor of *Diocese of Durham*, to *Miss Molly Smith*, of *Sir John Smith*, Bart. of *Queen*.

Mr. Brackenbury, of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; to *Miss Booth*, a Fortune of 1500*l.* per Annum, 10,000*l.* in Money.

Mr. Cornwallis deliver'd of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. the Lady *Fortester*, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the *King of Orange*.—Lady *Francis Bentinck*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *Portland*.

Grace James Hamilton, Duke of *Hanover* in *Scotland* and *Brandon* in *England*: succeeded by his eldest Son, the *Marquis of Clydesdale*, now Duke of *Hamilton* and *Orkney*.—*Walter Nourse*, Esq; at *Newent* in *Wiltshire* in the 88th Year of his Age, a Gentleman of an exceeding good Character.

Godfrey Knight, Esq; possessor of a very considerable Estate in the County of *Bucks*.—*General Christopher Nugent*, Governour of *Malta*, in the Service of the *Venetians*.—*Mr. James Eve*, near 40 Years Vicar of *St. James's* in *Kent*.—Lady *Astley*, Wife of *Robert Astley*, of *Melton-Constable* in *Norfolk*.—*Hon. Mrs. Sarah-Henrietta Dudley*, sister to *Sir William Dudley*, Bart. and daughter of the late *Sir Matthew Dudley*.—*Grace* the Duchess of *Buckingham*, at *St. James's Park*: She was daughter of *K. James II.* who rais'd her to the Dignity of *Lady Katherine Darnley* and her the Rank of a Duke's Daughter: he permitted her to bear his Arms: she was first married to the Earl of *Anglesea* afterwards to ——— *Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom she had one Son, *Duke*, who died in 1735. (See our *Account* that Year, p. 628.)—The celebrated Traveller, *Mr. de la Motte*, who was in *England* after the Revocation of the

Edict of Nantz. He died at *Paris* the 31st of last *January*. He was a modest, learned Man, an agreeable Companion, and a sincere Friend. These Qualities endear'd him to many Persons of the first Rank in most Parts of the World; (and even to the brave *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden*) by which Means he did not seem a Stranger to any Country. One of the last Letters he sent to *England* concludes with these Words: 'I am become a mere Skeleton, and decay so much daily, that I hardly think it will be possible for me to see my old Friends in *England* any more. I am pretty easy about Death. I have visited the four Parts of our Globe, and liv'd 68 Years or upwards, which is a much longer Term than most Men are allow'd. However, it would be a Consolation to me to carry my Bones into *England*, and take leave of my Friends before I die.'

—*Capt. Douglass*, eldest Son of the late *Col. Douglass*, who had his Head shot off by a Cannon Ball at the Attack of *Cartagena*.—*Sir William Ross*, Knt. and Alderman of *Pinney Ward*.—*Mrs. Jane Wotton*, Relict of *Mr. Matthew Wotton*, formerly a Bookseller in *Fleet-Street*, and Sister to the late *John Penny*, Esq; who was murder'd in *Clement's Inn*, (see our *Mag.* for 1741, p. 359) and to the present Dean of *Litchfield*.—*King'smill Eyre*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of *Chelsea College*, and Agent to a Reg. of Invalids.—Countess of *Middleton*, at *St. Germain's* in *France*, aged upwards of Ninety: She was Mother of the present Earl of *Middleton*, now in the Service of *France*.—*Miss Barnes*, Esq; late one of the Directors of the *East-India Company*.—His Grace *Lancelot Blackburn*, Lord Archbishop of *York*, Primate and Metropolitan of *England*, and Lord High Almoner to the King: He was first promoted to the See of *Exeter* in 1717, in the Room of *Dr. Blackburn*, deceas'd; and translated to the See of *York* in 1724, on the Death of *Sir William Davies*, Bart. —*Arthur Brown*, Esq; who represented the Borough of *Cardmarton* in the two last Parliaments. —*Papillon Ball*, Esq; an eminent *West-India Merchant*.—*Mrs. Henrietta Winchcomb*, Daughter of *Sir Harry Winchcomb*, Bart. of *Buckebury* in *Berkshire*.—*Dame Mary Dutry*, Wife of *Gerrard Van Neck*, Esq; She was Daughter and Heiress of *Hilary Reneau*, Esq; who came over from *Bordeaux* to *England* in 1688, on Account of the Persecution of the *French Protestants*. Her first Husband was *Sir Dennis Dutry*, Bart. who dying without Issue, she married with the said *Gerrard Van Neck*, Esq; in the Year 1734. She died an Ornament to her Sex, and a worthy Object of Imitation to all Persons. —*Rev. Mr. Ralph Brideoake*, Archdeacon of *Winchester* and Prebendary of *Hereford*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M*R. Berkley*, Canon of *Windsor*, presented by the Chapter to the Rectory of *West Iffley* in *Berkshire*, worth 300*l.* per Annum.—*Mr. James Carter*, to the Rectory of *Wellingham St. Mary* in *Norfolk*.—*Thomas Birch*, *M. A.* and *F. R. S.* to the Rectory of *Loudevy Wefrey* in *Pembrokeshire*.—*Mr. Andrew Penn*, to the Rectory of *Abington*, near *Shenley* in *Cambridgeshire*.—*Stavely Parter*, *M. A.* appointed Chaplain to the British Factory at *Lisbon*.—*Mr. Thursby*, Rector of *Stoke-Newington*, chosen Lecturer of the said Parish.—*Mr. John Lawry*, to the Rectory of *Wimpey* in *Cambridgeshire*.—*William Everard*, *M. A.* to the Rectory of *Walpole St. Peter's* in *Norfolk*.—*William Burroughs*, *M. A.* to the Rectory of *Midley* in *Kent*.—*John Heylin*, *D. D.* made a Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Dr. Willes*, now Bishop of *St. David's*.—*Samuel Haynes*, *M. A.* made a Prebendary of *Windsor*, in the Room of the late *Dr. Snape*.—*Mr. William Miles* presented by Lord *Townshend* to the Livings of *Martin St. Rainham*, and *Helloughston*, in *Norfolk*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

P*HIL. Honeywood* made General of Horse, Lord *Mark Kerr* General of Foot: *Clement Nevill*, *Sir John Arnott*, Bart. *William Hargrave*, *Henry Cornecalli*, *Henry Harrison*, *Thomas Howard*, *John Cope*, *John Ligonier*, Lieutenants General: *Duke of Richmond*, *John Guize*, Earl of *Abenmarle*, Duke of *Cumberland*, *George Read*, *Stephen Cornwallis*, *Archibald Hamilton*, Earl of *Rothes*, Majors General: *Alexander Irvyn*, *Richard St. George*, *John Campbell*, *William Blackney*, *William Handsyd*, *Humphry Blend*, *James Ogletbyrte*, Lord *Delaware*, Duke of *Marlborough*, Brigadiers General.—Vice Admiral *Vernon* admitted an Elder Brother of the *Trinity-House* Corporation.—Lieut. Col. *Duncomb* made Col. of Marines, late Col. *Hammer's*.—Lieut. Col. *Lee*, Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Col. *Long's*.—Lieut. Col. *Lasells*, Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Col. *Mordaunt's*.—Lord *Henry Beaucherk*, Col. of a Reg. of Foot, late Col. *Cholmondeley's*.—*Sir John Bruce*, Bart. Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Col. *de Granques's*.—*Mr. Deputy Sandford* chosen Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in the Room of *Alderman Wesley*, who resign'd: And *Mr. Timu*, Clerk to the said Hospital, in the Room of his Father who resign'd.—*Edward Gibbon*, of *Pauvey*, Esq; chosen Alderman of *Vinty Ward*, in the Room of *Sir William Rous*, deceased.—Capt. *Toms* made Capt. of the *Alderney*, and Capt. *Pitman* of the *Aldborough*, both of 20 Guns; Capt. *Harrison* of the *Superbe*, and Capt. *Norris* of the *Jersey*, both of 60 Guns.

New Members.

Capt. *Boscawen*, for *Penryn*, in the Room of Admiral *Vernon*, who made his Election

for *Ipswich*.—*John Affleck*, Esq; for *Salt* in the Room of *Sir Jermyyn Davies*, deceased.—*Norrey*, *Bertie*, Esq; for *Oxford* in the Room of Lord *Quarendon*, now of *Litchfield*

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

B*ENJAMIN Coker* the younger, of the Parish of *Stebanbeath*, otherwise *St. Andrew* in *Middlesex*, Cowkeeper.—*Abra. Jones* late of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Dealer.—*Brand*, of *Woolfscumbe*, in *Somersetshire*, Beer.—*James and Walter Colquhoun*, of *Richmond*, Dealers.—*John Ferguson*, of *Katharine Court*, *Tower-Hill*, Merchant.—*Chr. Galt* late of *Southwark*, Lioen-drapeer.—*Edm. Gostwyke*, of *North Tawton* in *Devon*, Sheepkeeper.—*Tbo. King*, of *St. James Westminster*, Perukemaker.—*John Stevens*, of *Bath*, late of *Southwark*, Lioen-drapeer.—*Edm. Owens*, of *St. Clement-Dani*, Beer.—*Geo. Potter* and *Tbo. Windle*, of *Abchurch-lane*, Druggists.—*Joseph Harris*, of *Fleet-street*, Haberdasher and Dealer in *Trinity Drury Bird*, of *Mockbridge*, in *Suffex*, Sheepkeeper.—*Mich. and Will. Clancery*, of *St. Peter le Poor*, Merchants.—*Tbo. Moore*, of *Playhouse-Passage*, *Drury-Lane*, Taylor.—*Will. Gibson*, late of *Stockton*, Merchant.—*Rebecca Downes*, of *Woolverhampton*, Sheepkeeper.—*Henry Tregear*, late of *Cornwall*, Grocer.—*Rob. Soutbyate*, of *St. John*, Dealer.—*Isaac Rofs*, of *Scarborough*, Mariner.—*Henry Gill*, late of *Brighton*, *Yorkshire*, Tallow-Chandler.—*David Jones* of *Beavers Mark*, *London*, Broker.

Abstract of the London Weekly BILL, from Feb. 22. to March.

Christned	Males	651
	Females	633
Buried	Males	839
	Females	903

Died under 2 Years old

Between	2	and	5
	5		10
	10		20
	20		30
	30		40
	40		50
	50		60
	60		70
	70		80
	80		90
	90 and upwards		

Hay 60 to 63. 1. *London*

All Accounts since our last, the Battle of *Camposanto* appears to have ended much in Favour of the *Austrians*, and account of the Kill'd on each Side, is thought to be the most exact and impartial, is, That the *Spaniards* had above Men kill'd; the *Austrians* 1082 Men, 62 Horses; and the *Piedmontese* 698 and 260 Horses. Among the Prisoners taken by the *Austrians* was one whole Regiment of *Guadalaxara*, so many of them as were left alive; Count *Gages* having posted that Battalion of *Cassines* to cover his Retreat over *Panaro*, tho' they knew, they were to Destruction, in order to save the of their Countrymen, they defended themselves with the greatest Bravery and Fidelity, till they were informed, that their Horses were all got over the River, and secured their Retreat by breaking down the Bridge.

Nothing of Moment has happened since last between the Armies either in *Germany* or *Italy*, we shall give the following of a Peace, which was propos'd by *Baron Haflang*, Minister from *Bavaria* at Court, and transmitted from hence to us, "Peace shall be re-established between the House of *Bavaria* and the Court of *Austria* upon the following Conditions, viz. The Emperor will acknowledge the Rights of the *Duchess of Tuscany* in Quality of *Queen of Hungary and Bohemia*, and will yield up Rights in favour of that Princess, on Condition that she agrees to the following Terms. Secondly, She shall give up to the Emperor, and to his House for ever, to be incorporated with the Kingdom of *Bavaria*, on the Side of *Bohemia*, the District of *Egra*, the two Circles of *Pilsen* and *Pratchin*; on the Side of the *Tyrol*, the small Part of the Province extending to the *Inn*, with the Districts of *Kuffstein*; on the Side of *Swabia*, the Thing that the House of *Austria* possess there, with all the Country upon the Frontiers of *Austria* and the Forest Towns as far as the *Rhine*; the *Duchies of Neubourg and Sultzbach* are also to be incorporated with *Bavaria*, and the Great *Duchess of Tuscany* shall be obliged to give to the Electoral House of *Salutina* in the Low Countries, an Equivalent for these two *Duchies*, or something of considerable Value; the antient *Lithuania* shall subsist on the Side of *Austria*, but the Castle of *Passau*, and the Town of that Name, shall be garison'd by *Bavarian* Troops. Thirdly, *Bavaria* shall be erected into a Kingdom, to which such Additions shall be made, that the Emperor shall receive an annual Pensionment of Six Millions of Florins; the Emperor and the Mediating Powers shall be requested to form this Enlargement: But an Affair of this Nature cannot speedily be

regulated, the Emperor shall in the mean Time have the *Austrian* Low Countries by Way of Mortgage, which he will give up again as soon as the Augmentation shall be effected, and he put into Possession of it: In case the Revenue of the Low Countries should not be sufficient to raise the above Six Millions, it shall be supplied by a Sum of Money payable annually. Fourthly, The Emperor promises to interpose his good Offices, in order to amicably determine the Difference between *Spain* and *Great Britain*. Fifthly, He promises likewise to use his good Offices to accommodate Matters between *Spain* and the Court of *Vienna*, shewing that Peace may probably be made between these two Courts, by Means of some Cession in *Italy*. Sixthly, The Emperor and the Mediating Powers shall solemnly guaranty this Peace. Seventhly, As soon as a Calm shall in this Manner be settled in *Germany*, the Emperor shall join his Troops with those of the Empire, in order to consolidate the publick Repose, he will consult with the Electors, Princes and States, the most proper Measures for promoting the Welfare of his Country, and protecting it from Evils, to the end, that the *Roman* Empire may again become respectable to its Neighbours, its Friendship coveted, and its Resentment fear'd. In short, he hopes, with the Concurrence of his States, and of all the brave *German* Nation, to carry the Glory of the *Roman* Empire to its highest Point, since it is the only Object of his Desires, and he has never had any other Intention."

The King of *France* has lately caus'd a Declaration to be made to the Diet of the Empire, "That if the *English* pass the *Rhine*, or endeavour to oppress any of the Princes or States of the *Germanick* Body, he will send a considerable Army into *Germany* in Pursuit of them, &c." For this Purpose the *French* are forming a great Army upon the *Moselle*, which is, they say, if necessary, to be augmented to 150,000 Men.

March 20th, The Elector of *Mentz* died in that City, of an Apoplexy, aged 68 Years.

Even the King of *France*, with all his arbitrary Power, thinks it necessary, at the present Conjuncture, to court the Affections of his People; and for this End has lately ordered, that no *Letters de Cachet* shall for the future be issued, unless those who apply for them produce their Complaints in Writing, which shall be communicated to the Party accused, to the end that he may justify himself, if innocent. And farther, his Majesty has wrote to all the Bishops of his Kingdom, exhorting them to procure Peace to the Church, by not refusing, on Account of little Differences in Opinion, the Sacraments and Christian-Burial to any that desire them.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **T**HE Complaint. Night 4. Printed for R. Diddley, price 1s. 6d.
2. Memoirs of the Love and State Intrigues of the C—t of H—. Printed for J. Huggonson, price 1s. 6d.
3. The Grave. By R. Blair. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
4. The miraculous Sheeps Eye at St. Victor's in Paris. Printed for M. Marshall, price 1s.
5. The Merryland Miscellany. Printed for E. Curll, price 5s.
6. A short Description of the Roads which lead to Merryland. Printed for E. Curll, price 1s. 6d.
7. The Foundling Hospital for Wit. Printed for G. Lion, price 1s.

HISTORICAL.

8. A View of the Levant. By Cb. Perry, M. D. In one large Volume in Folio, illustrated with 33 Copper Plates. Sold by C. Davis, and J. Stuckburgh, price 1l. 5s.
9. Palaeographia Britannica; or, A Discourse on Antiquities in Great Britain. By Dr. Stukely. Number I. Printed for R. Manby, price 2s.
10. A compendious History of the House of Austria and the German Empire. Printed for J. Macbell, price 5s.
11. Memoirs of the first Settlement of the Island of Barbadoes, &c. Printed for W. Meadows, price 1s. 6d.
12. An Inquiry into the Time of the first Foundation of Westminster Abbey. By R. Wilmot, M. A. Printed for J. Stagg and D. Browne, price 1s.
13. Rollin's Roman History. Vol. 3. Printed for Mess. Knapton, price 5s.
14. The natural History of Mount Vesuvius, translated from the Italian. Printed for the Booksellers, price 2s. fitch'd.
15. A critical History of the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole. Printed for J. Hinton, price 6s.
16. Memoirs of the Life of the late Cardinal Fleury. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 1s. 6d.
17. An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Boerhaave. Printed for H. Lintot, pr. 3s. few'd.

LAW, POLITICAL.

18. Some Observations relating to the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
19. An Essay on Civil Government. Printed for R. Whillock, price 5s.
20. A Dissertation upon Government. A Fragment taken out of the 6th Book of Polybius; with a Preface. Printed for W. Meyer, price 2s. 6d.
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22. The Interest of Hanover steadily pursued. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.

23. A Cader's Opinion of our Force in Germany. Printed for J. Huggonson, pr.
24. The steady Pursuit of the Interest of Great Britain dispassionately examin'd. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The Reformation Reformed: Or, an Attempt towards uniting all Protestants in one Opinion concerning Religion and Government. Printed for T. Cox, price 1s.
28. A Letter shewing why our English Bibles differ so much from the Septuagint. Printed for J. Robinson, price 1s.
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SERMONS.

35. Discourses on several important Subjects, with eight Sermons at Lady Mary's Lecture. By Jas. Sedg. M. A. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Sold by R. Manby, price 12s.
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 127.

our Club are generally at the Ex-
pence of having Copies of all ma-
terial Papers and Accounts laid be-
fore either House of Parliament,
we had in December and Janu-
ary 1741, several Papers laid be-
fore us relating to the Island of Mi-
norca; whereupon we assumed one
of our usual Characters, and had
the following Motion made in our
Club, viz.

* Destruction of military Discipline;
* but that the suffering them to be
* absent in Time of War, at a
* Juncture, when the Island of Mi-
* norca has been threatened with an
* Invasion from the Spaniards, re-
* ders the Possession of that impor-
* tant Place precarious, and is high-
* ly injurious to the Honour and In-
* terest of these Kingdoms.

This Motion occasioned a long Debate
in our Club, in which L. Emiliaa
Paullus spoke to this Effect:

My Lords,

WHEN I consider the Conduct
of our Ancestors upon the
like Occasions, the Evidence of the
Neglect now under our Considera-
tion, the Importance of the Place
so grossly and so evidently neglected,
the fatal Consequences that Neglect
has been attended with, and the
more fatal Consequences it might
probably have been attended with,
I must conclude, that no Censure
was ever more just, no Censure was
ever more moderate, no Censure

It appears to this
House, by the List
of the Officers be-
longing to the Es-
tablishment of Mi-
norca, That out
of 19 Officers, on-
ly one Adjutant, one of the joint
Secretaries, the Provost Marshal,
and one Surgeon's Mate, and the
Signal Man, are attending their
Duty in the Island: It is the Opi-
nion of this House, that the per-
mitting so many Officers to be ab-
sent in Time of profound Peace,
would be a great Neglect of the
publick Service, tending to the

was ever more necessary, than that contained in the Proposition now before you. The Island of *Minorca* has in every Circumstance been so much neglected for many Years past, that I am surprised at its remaining still in the Possession of *Great Britain*. The very Despair which the poor Soldiers were drove to by being kept so long in the Island, without Hopes of being ever relieved, was of itself sufficient to endanger the Loss of that valuable Possession; for I wonder it has not before now made them mutiny and deliver the Island up to the *Spaniards*. It is happy for us that our Countrymen have generally a greater Love for their native Soil, and a greater Contempt of foreign Countries, than most other People have; for it is this only, in my Opinion, that has preserved to us the Possession of *Minorca*; and perhaps *Gibraltar* likewise. Considering how ill the Garisons of both these Places have been treated, how long they have suffered under that Treatment, what little Hopes they had of being ever relieved, and what Encouragement they had Reason to expect from the Enemy, it is surprising to me that both have not before now been delivered up to the *Spaniards*, either by a Mutiny among the Soldiers, or by the Treachery of some of the inferior Officers; but as such Mutiny or Treachery would have disabled them from ever returning to their native Country, which they most earnestly wish for, and would have obliged them to live among *Spaniards* whom they most heartily despise, this alone, I believe, has prevented their being guilty of it.

Whilst they have any Hopes of returning to their native Country, these Hopes, my Lords, will still prevent such a fatal Effect; but if the Regiments in Garison there should begin to lose all Hopes of being ever relieved, if they should

begin to look upon themselves fixt there for Life, it may very probably produce such an Effect, as may induce them to make but faint Resistance in Case an Enemy should come to attack them; and the Absence of so many Officers necessary for the Defence of the Place may furnish those that are left with an Excuse for that faint Resistance. By such Means the Place might be lost, without leaving us our Power to punish those that were immediately the Occasion of it. They would perhaps be made Prisoners by the Enemy, and would scarce be set at Liberty upon the Conclusion of the next Treaty of Peace, which would furnish them with an Opportunity they could never otherwise have expected, for that of returning to their native Country; for as no Slavery is admitted among *Christian* Potentates, we could not inflict that Punishment upon them, which *Regulus* advised the *Romans* to inflict upon the *Africans* under his Command: If we did exchange or redeem them during the War, the Enemy would of course discharge them upon the Conclusion of a Peace; and on their Return we could not in Justice punish them for suffering themselves to be relieved by an Enemy, for that Punishment, which had been unjustly been inflicted upon them in their Country. I say Punishment, my Lords, for to keep any Prisoner at *Portmahon* longer than the Turn of Duty requires, I must hold it as a Sort of Punishment. It is a *Relegatio in Insulam*, which was one of the severest Punishments among the *Romans*, especially when it was during Life; and is a Punishment which ought to be inflicted upon no Man, unless he has been guilty of some very heinous Crime.

We have had it proved at *Bar*, my Lords, how ill the common Soldiers brook their being

ing from having a Sight of their
ve Country. Many of them have
an End to a wretched Life ra-
than continue longer in what
look'd upon as an unjust and
Exile: Many others of them
mained themselves, and there-
rendered themselves not only un-
or the Service, but unfit for get-
their Bread at home, rather
continue longer in the Place
re they were; and the Dearness
Provisions, chiefly occasioned by
Taxes and Prohibitions arbitra-
imposed by the Governors, must
ce it very inconvenient both for
Soldiers and Officers confined to
in those Garisons. We may
hence see, how dangerous it
to trust the Preservation of those
ortant Places to Men who have
Hopes of ever seeing their Friends
ome, as long as those Places re-
in our Possession; and the fre-
nt Leave of Absence given to
Officers, and to such Numbers
hem at a Time, must certainly
to this Danger, because it adds
he Discontent of the common
ier, who can never expect Leave
Absence, and renders his Case
provokingly desperate.

The Importance of the Island of
orca, with respect to our Trade
every Part of the *Mediterranean*,
itself so manifest, and has been
former Occasions so clearly de-
strated to your Lordships, that
need not say much for proving
it is so universally known and
nowledged. It must be allow-
that our Trade with *Barbary*,
Italy, and the Coasts of
ces and *Spain*, situated in the
Mediterranean, is of the utmost Con-
equence to this Nation; and to
y one of these, our Possession
Minorca is of great Importance,
ause it not only affords our Ships
se and convenient Port to reht
reen, and to refresh their Men;
it renders our Trade to every

one of these Places more secure,
and more difficult to be disturbed
or interrupted by an Enemy. Ever
since we had Possession of this Island,
the Corsairs of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and
the other pyratral Places upon the
A *Barbary* Coast, have been more trac-
table, and more shy of breaking
with us. They know how easy it
is for us, not only to send a power-
ful Squadron to the *Mediterranean*,
but to keep it there, till we have
compelled them to submit to our
B Terms. This makes them afraid
of breaking with us, and, if by
Chance they do, more ready to be
reconciled: Whereas, should we
lose this Possession, after having kept
it so long, they would despise us
more than ever they did heretofore,
C and would be ready upon every Oc-
casion to come to an open Rupture
with us. Consequently our Posses-
sion of *Minorca* must render our
Trade in every Part of the *Medi-
terranean* more secure than it could
otherwise be; and when we happen
D to be at War either with *France* or
Spain, this Island will always be a
great Advantage to us, by affording
a safe Port for our Merchant Ships
to run into, when chased by Pri-
vateers, and by enabling us to keep
always, in the *Mediterranean*, a su-
E perior Squadron for protecting our
Trade, and for infesting the Enemy's
Coasts, as well as destroying their
Privateers.

But, my Lords, in case it should
ever happen, as it probably may,
that both *France* and *Spain* should
unite in a War against us, the Pos-
session of this Island would be of the
utmost Consequence to our Trade
in the *Mediterranean*: Nay, in this
Case, it would be very difficult for
us to carry on any Trade in that
Sea without it; especially now that
G a Son of *Spain* is in Possession of the
two *Sicilies*; for if *France* and *Spain*
should declare against us, we could
not expect, that the King of the

two *Sicilies* would long continue our Friend; and how the Ports of *Tuscany* may be disposed of at the End of the present War it is impossible to determine. In this Case, it would be impossible for us to keep a superior Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, it would be dangerous even to send any such Squadron thither, because our capital Ships would have no Place of Safety to retire to in Case of a Storm, nor any Place to refit or careen. The Bay of *Gibraltar*, since the *Spaniards* have been allowed to erect such Works upon it, is far from being a Place of Safety, nor can any capital Ship be careened in either of the Moles there; and if the King of *Portugal* should be overawed into such a Neutrality, as to refuse Admittance into his Ports for any Squadron of Ships of War, our Possession of *Gibraltar* would become precarious; for we could not always keep a superior Squadron there for its Defence, and the Enemy might take an Opportunity, in the Winter Time, if we had no such Squadron there, to attack the Place both by Sea and Land, and might carry it before we could, at that Season of the Year, send a Squadron from hence for its Relief; so that the Preservation of *Gibraltar* depends upon our preserving *Minorca*: They came together, and they will certainly go together, or very soon after one another; for an Administration that will neglect the one, will in all probability equally neglect the other; and while we preserve a Superiority at Sea in the *Mediterranean*, it is impossible we should lose either, unless it be by the Treachery, Neglect, or Misconduct of our Ministers.

Their Treachery, my Lords, you cannot prevent, you may punish; but you may prevent any fatal Effect from their Neglect or Misconduct, by being watchful to censure it as soon as it happens; and as what

is proposed to be censured by Motion, has something in it more criminal than mere Neglect: An Officer can be absent without Leave, the giving of that Leave, or assigning his Majesty to give that Leave to a great Number of them at a Time, is an Act which I think would be criminal even in Time of profound Peace; but is much more heinously so, at a Time when we are in open War with that Nation which lays Claim to the Island, and at a Time when the very Nation was preparing a formidable Embarkation, at the Place which is the most convenient of any they have, for making an Invasion upon the Island of *Minorca*.

At such a critical Conjunction, my Lords, the granting or continuing Leave of Absence to any Officer belonging to that Garrison, certainly criminal; but at such a Time to grant or continue Leave of Absence to fourteen Officers out of nineteen is what can be excused by nothing but a Confession, that our Ministers had, without his Majesty's Authority, entered into Treaty with his Majesty's Enemies, and had promised to allow them to be undisturbed to attack his Majesty's Allies in *Italy*, provided they engaged not to attack his Majesty's Island of *Minorca*. This, I am convinced, is a Confession which our chief Minister will take care not to make: He certainly must remember, that to meet and treat with the Enemy, in a Time of open War without any Authority from the Sovereign, was one of the Articles of Impeachment against the Duke of *Oxford*. But suppose he had had an Authority, I will say, it would be highly criminal to advise his Majesty to conclude any such Treaty, and still more criminal to advise his Majesty to trust so far to it, as to leave *Minorca* at such a Time without its full Complement of

and Soldiers; for suppose the
ny had broke through their En-
ment, and had taken *Minorca*
their Way to *Italy*, would your
ships have allowed any Minister
lead their Breach of Faith as an
use for his ridiculous Conduct? A
shall grant, my Lords, that four
the absent Officers belong to
not projected and intended to
been built in the Reign of the
Queen, but of which no one
is yet laid; so that those Offi-
if they had been there, could B
had no particular Charge to
Care of; but as the building
that Fort, I mean Fort *St. Anne*,
ould have added greatly to the
ngth of that Island, according
the Opinion of the Lieutenant
ernor, who has been examined C
our Bar, and, indeed, according
the Opinion of every Man of
mon Understanding that has ever
there, its not being built, nor
such as begun, in so many Years
its being first projected, is, in
Opinion, such a Neglect, that D
seems to be a manifest Proof of
Ministers having had an Inten-
to surrender that Island up to
Spaniards, as soon as they could
t with any Safety to themselves.
ank God, they have been hi-
to disappointed; but I cannot, E
on this Occasion, avoid observ-
how fond our Ministers are of
ing Places and Commissions to
ose of among their Creatures
Tools; for tho' the Design of
ing this Fort built seems for
y Years to have been entirely F
aside, yet they have taken
to continue in Commission,
in full Pay, a Fort Major, an
utant, a Surgeon, and a Sur-
n's Mate; and I am, indeed,
vised, they never took it in their
ds to appoint a Lieutenant Go- G
nor of this non-ostensible Fort;
it would have been a good Sine-
Post for some of their Friends,

and he surely might have lived here
at home, with as much Safety to
the Island, as the Lieutenant Go-
vernor of Fort *St. Philip*, which is
a Fort now in being, having been
built by the *Spaniards*, before we
got Possession of the Island. Of
what Consequence this Lieutenant
Governor may be of to the Safety
of that Fort, I profess, I cannot
determine; but if he can be of no
Consequence, I am sure, the Post
ought not to be continued a Charge
upon the Publick; and if such an
Officer can be of any Consequence
to the Safety of the Place, it is
certainly a great Neglect to allow
him to be absent for a Number of
Years, as he has been, according to
the Information your Lordships have
had from the Gentleman examined
at your Bar.

Among the many other Neglects
that have appeared in your Lord-
ships Examination of this Affair, I
cannot conclude, without taking
Notice of the bad Disposition the
Inhabitants seem to be in. The
Lieutenant Governor of the Island
has told you, that, tho' the Inha-
bitants of the Island be now much
richer than they ever were, whilst
under the Dominion of the *Spani-*
ards, yet, in his Opinion, they
would certainly join the *Spaniards*
in case they should invade the
Island. As this, my Lords, is a
very extraordinary Circumstance, it
must be owing either to the Peo-
ple's thinking themselves oppressed
by us, or to their continuing bi-
gotted to the *Popish* Religion. If to
the former, it shews a very great
Neglect in our Administration, which
ought certainly to take Care to re-
lieve the People from every Oppres-
sion they can have the least Reason
to complain of; and if it be owing
to their continuing bigotted to the
Popish Religion, this likewise must
be owing to a Neglect in our Ad-
ministration; for tho' we are, by
the

the Treaty of *Utrecht* between *Spain* and us, engaged to permit the free Use of the *Roman Catholick* Religion in that Island, yet we are no Way engaged not to take Measures for converting the Inhabitants to the Protestant Religion; because the Clause by which we are obliged to take Measures for preserving the *Roman Catholick* Religion there, has this express Proviso annexed to it, Provided the same be consistent with the Civil Government and Laws of *Great Britain*; which every one knows it is not. Therefore we might not only have taken Measures for reforming the Inhabitants, but we might have set up the Church of *England* as the established Religion of the Island, with an Indulgence to *Roman Catholics* as to the free Use of their Religion. If we had done this, and had taken Care to have able Divines and Preachers among them, most of the Inhabitants might by this Time have been true Members of the Church of *England*, which would have made them unite heartily with the Garrison against the *Spaniards*, instead of joining with them; and would have been one of the most effectual Methods we could have taken for securing the Possession of that Island. But I do not hear, that we ever took Care to have any one Protestant Preacher among them, or that we ever took any Method for converting the Inhabitants to our own Religion; which is a Neglect that I wonder the Reverend Bench has not before now taken Care to see rectified; for I must look upon it as a Reproach upon our Religion as well as upon our Politicks.

These, my Lords, and many others I could mention, are Neglects or Omissions which very much affect the Security of that Island. If they were of a late Date, we might have some Hopes, that our Ministers would of themselves take Care

to rectify them in Time to come; but they have been so long continued, and so often repeated, that we can expect no Amendment, unless we enforce it by a Censure on some of those that are past. Neglect, or rather the Past mentioned in the first Part of this Motion, is so evident, and so manifestly criminal, that it cannot be denied, nor can it be excused any other Way than by confessing what is more criminal; therefore I can see how your Lordships can resolve to pass a Censure upon it. The Censure proposed, moderate as it will probably prevent the like in the future, and, I hope, it will in every other Respect make our present, and all future Ministers, more careful to provide for the Safety of this Island, which is of such Importance to our Trade in every Part of the *Mediterranean*, and consequently to our Trade in every Part of the World; for there is a Connexion between the several Branches of our Trade, that none of them can be lost without doing a Prejudice to every one of the others, by putting it out of the Power of our Merchants to make a proper Sortment of the Cargoes they send out to foreign Markets, without being obliged to purchase several of the Commodities they have occasion for at the second or third Hand, instead of purchasing them at the first, which they will always do as long as we have a free and open Trade with every Part of the World.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate is that which was made by C. Plinius Cæcilius, and contains this Effect:

My Lords,

I Shall readily admit, that this Island now under our Consideration, is of considerable Importance to our Trade, and consequently

to the Riches and Strength of Nation; but yet I must think, the Importance of it has been exaggerated in this Debate; I cannot be of Opinion, that without having Possession of this Island, we could not keep *Gibraltar*, nor carry on any Trade in the *Mediterranean*. Before we had Possession either of this Island or *Gibraltar*, we carried on as extensive Trade, I believe, in the *Mediterranean*, as we have ever done since; tho' *France* and *Spain* were united in a War against us; and for a Time in Possession of the two *Sicilies*, as well as the Island of *Minorca*, yet we preserved our Possession of *Gibraltar*, and defeated their vigorous Efforts against it, at a time when it was not near so well fortified, nor so well provided as now. Therefore, I think, my Lords, I have good Reason to consider the Island of *Minorca* as a Place of Importance, but not of such vast Importance as it has been represented in this Debate. However, my Lords, as it is a Place of Importance, and as the Honour as well as Interest of this Nation is concerned in its Preservation, if it had been neglected, and Neglect should be laid in a proper Manner before this House, I should readily join in censuring those Persons who, upon a due Inquiry and full Proof, should appear to have been guilty of that Neglect; I cannot join in the Censure proposed, because I am not convinced, that the Place has been in any Way neglected, because I do not think, that those Things alledged to be Neglects, have been in a proper Manner laid before us, and because I shall always be against general Censures, on Account of loading the Innocent equally with the Guilty. With regard to the Things that have been alledged Neglects, they consist, I think,

in keeping some of the Regiments too long there, in giving Leave of Absence to too many Officers at a Time, in not having before now caused to erect the intended Fort called *St. Anne*, and in not having taken Measures for converting the Inhabitants to the Protestant Religion; for as to the Inhabitants being under any Sort of Oppression, tho' it has been insinuated as a Presumption, no particular Act of Oppression has, I think, been so much as alledged. B Tho' I do not pretend to understand much of the military, yet as I must examine into it, so far as I am able, before I can form any Judgment, or give my Vote in this Question, I shall beg Leave to examine these several Instances of Neglect, and in the Course of that Examination I shall endeavour to shew to your Lordships, that no one of them has been properly and fully laid before this House. With regard to the keeping of some of the Regiments so long upon the Island, I really do think, and I am in Charity bound to believe, that it has always proceeded from a very laudable Design, a Design to save the publick Money, and not from any Negligence, much less from a Design to expose the Island to any Danger of being delivered up to the Enemy. E We all know, that the transporting of a Regiment to *Minorca*, and bringing another from thence, must at all Times be attended with a very great Expence to the Publick, which if possible ought certainly to be saved; F and the Difference between a Soldier's serving at home, where he has seldom or never the Pleasure of seeing any of his Friends or Relations, and his serving in *Minorca*, is not, I think, so great as to make it an insufferable Hardship upon a Regiment, to keep it continually, or for a great Number of Years, in *Minorca*; at least it will never be thought such a Hardship by the Soldiers as to occasion

occasion their mutinying and delivering the Island up to the Enemy, whereby they would forfeit all Hopes of ever returning to, or being provided for by their native Country, even after their being grown old and decrepid, which they are sure of, if they serve out their Time with Fidelity and Courage.

This Consideration, my Lords, will always secure the Island against any Danger from a Mutiny amongst the Soldiers, even supposing the Regiments now there were never to be relieved; and as to their being thereby induced to make but a faint Resistance in Case of an Attack, I hope, we may depend upon our being secured against this Event by the natural Courage of our Men, and their general Aversion to the Character of a Coward. But we have another Security against this Event, which is the Punishment both the Officers and Soldiers might be subjected to, by the martial Law, upon their returning to their own Country, either by being redeemed during the Continuance of the War, or by their returning upon the Conclusion of a Peace; for, I hope, it will not be said, that we cannot, in this as well as in other Countries, punish both Officers and Soldiers for Cowardice or Neglect of Duty.

As for the Instances of Soldiers maiming themselves, or, perhaps, shooting themselves through the Head, many of these Instances may have proceeded from their being tired of the Service, or from their conceiving some Disgust at their Commanding Officer, as well as from their Despair at being continued so long in that Island; for as in that Island there is no Possibility of deserting, the Irksomeness they are under, or the Disgust they have conceived, must operate strongly upon their Minds, and may often produce such cruel Effects. Even here

at home, if there were no Possibility of deserting, I make no doubt we should often hear of such Murders and Self-murders. In this I am confirmed by the many Instances we have of Desertion here at home notwithstanding the severe Punishment that attends it; for a Fellow will risk being shot for Desertion rather than continue longer in Service, or longer under the Command of such an Officer, who very probably shoot himself through the Head, or by maiming himself unfit for the Service, if he found there were no Possibility of deserting. These are Inconveniences which must be endured, because they cannot be prevented for surely our Government is not so stupid as to give a Soldier leave to draw his sword, whenever he is pleased to become tired of the Service, or to conceive any Disgust against his Officer; and much less are they so foolish as to put the Publick to the Expence of bringing a Regiment home from *Minorca*, and sending another to its Place, whenever any of the Soldiers conceive an Aversion to the Service, or to their Officers, or to the Place where they are.

My Lords, we have several Regiments and independent Companies in *America*, and very probably we may, for the future, be obliged to keep more there than we have ever done heretofore: Is there the same Reason for relieving the Regiments and independent Companies, by sending others in their Stead from Time to Time, as there is for relieving the Regiment in *Garifon* at *Minorca*? I believe will be allowed, that the Service is as hard and dangerous, and no more inconvenient in every Part of *America*, than it is in *Minorca*; it would be so inconvenient, and so expensive to the Publick, to give our Army their Turn of Duty in such Service, that no Man, I

will ever pretend, it ought or be done; and therefore it must follow as an established Maxim, every Man that insists in the, is patiently to submit to his and to serve in any Part of the World where the Regiment or Company in which he engages, is appointed to serve by our Government; that he is to serve there as long our Government shall think fit to continue in that Place the Regiment or Company to which he belongs.

But suppose, my Lords, it were a mistake to continue a Regiment for a certain Number of Years upon Duty in *Minorca*: Suppose it were such a mistake as ought to be censured by the House, unless some good Reasons could be given for shewing that it was unavoidable; yet surely, some Reasons may be given: We do not suppose the Thing impossible; therefore I must think, the Affair has not been brought before the House in such a Manner as to enable us to form any Judgment, much less to pass any Censure upon it; for surely it ought to have had the Secretary of War before us, or such Persons as could best inform us, what were the Reasons for keeping those Regiments long in that Place.

Thus, I hope, I have made it appear to your Lordships, that the keeping of the same Regiments for a certain Number of Years in *Minorca*, is either no Fault, or not as yet brought before us in a proper Manner; and as to giving Leave of Absence to too great a Number of Officers at a Time, I believe the Case will appear in much the same Light. I shall grant, that to give Leave to too great a Number of those Officers that are absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Garrison, to be absent at one and the same Time, would be a very great Fault; but as this has ever been done, I think, there is at present no Proof

before us; and as I really think the Method of stating the Fact in the first Part of this Motion a little captious, I think it inconsistent with the Dignity of this House to agree to it. There is a great Number of Officers belonging to the Garrison and Troops in *Minorca*: For what I know their Number may amount to near 300, and therefore I do not think it quite fair to state the Fact as it is in the Motion, that out of 19 Officers there are but five present.

B Why, my Lords, mention the Number 19, as if that were the whole Number of Officers belonging to the Place? It would have been, I think, more fair to have mentioned the whole Number of Officers belonging to the Garrison and Troops, and the whole Number absent. If the Fact had been stated in this Method, the Proportion between the Number absent and the Number present would not have appeared near so great: It would have appeared that the Number present was vastly greater than the Number absent; and from thence one may see the Reason why the Fact has been stated as it now appears upon the Face of this Question, which is, in my Opinion, a very strong Reason why your Lordships should not agree to it.

E But now, my Lords, with regard to those Officers who have been proved at your Bar to be absent; there is not one of them whose Presence seems to me to be absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Place; and if it should be attacked, I believe, it would be successfully defended, tho' no one of them should be able to get thither during the whole Time of the Attack. The Gentleman who has now the Command, is a Brigadier General and Colonel of a Regiment in your Service, and is a Gentleman of an established Character both as to his Honour and Military Knowledge; so that the Place could no way

way suffer by the Absence of its Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and the Places of all the rest are supplied by Deputies, or by other Officers, who have done, and can do the Business equally well as if they themselves were present upon the Spot.

The Leave of Absence therefore given to these Officers, cannot, in my Opinion, be look'd on as any Fault, and much less as a Fault deserving your Lordships Censure; but suppose there were more of the Officers absent than there are, our Superiority at Sea will always be an Excuse for indulging those Officers with Leave of Absence, whose Health or private Affairs require their Presence at home; for while we retain this Superiority at Sea, it will always be in our Power to send them back as soon as we find it necessary; and if ever we should be so unfortunate as to lose this Superiority, the Presence of our Officers would be of little Service: It would contribute only to increase the Triumph of our Enemies and the Disgrace of our Country; for it would be impossible for us to preserve the Possession of that Island; and therefore, if we should ever happen to be in such an unfortunate Situation, instead of sending the absent Officers thither, I should be for deserting the Island, and calling home as soon as possible both the Officers and Men we happened then to have upon that Island; for in such a Case, we should have Occasion for all our Officers and all our Men for defending our last Stake, the Island of *Great Britain*.

I find, my Lords, it has been insisted on in this Debate, as a great Aggravation of the Crime, that Leave of Absence has been granted or continued to so many Officers, at a Time when we are in open War against *Spain*. My Lords, if we consider, that we have a Squadron

the Enemy can fit out to Sea, and that we should always, I hope, have such a Squadron there at such a Time, we must conclude, that we may always depend more securely upon the Island of *Minorca*'s not being attacked in Time of War, than we can depend upon its not being attacked in Time of profound Peace, when we have no such Squadron in the *Mediterranean*; and therefore, if it were really true, and fully proved, that Leave of Absence had been unnecessarily granted and continued to too great a Number of Officers, its being a Time of War would be an Extenuation rather than an Aggravation of that Crime; so that this Circumstance ought to make us the more cautious of proceeding to a Censure of such Conduct.

But suppose, my Lords, it had been made appear, that all the absent Officers are necessary for the Defence of the Place, or that if it had been attacked, it would have run a risk of being lost, by the Absence of such a Number of them; yet before you can proceed to Censure, you ought, I think, to have the several Leaves laid before you, and the Reasons for granting or continuing every one of them; and if the Health of the Officers were such that their Presence could have been of no signification, the granting them Leave of Absence can be imputed to no Man as a Crime; therefore, I think, it is evident, that this Affair has not as yet been laid before you in such a proper Manner as can warrant your censuring the Conduct of our Ministers in this respect.

I come next, my Lords, to consider the Complaint against the Conduct of our Ministers, in not having caused to erect and finish the intended Fort called *St. Anne*; and here, indeed, I should have been very much surprised, if any Censure had been

en proposed; for we have nothing
 fore us relating to it, but the
 opinion of one single Gentleman.
 Opinion I have, indeed, a very
 at Regard for; but even his Opi-
 on goes no farther than to say,
 it would render the Conquest of A
 the Island more difficult for an in-
 vading Enemy, because they must
 ng a greater Force against it,
 which every Man must concur
 th him; for the more Fortificati-
 , and the greater Number of
 oops we have there, the Conquest B
 I certainly be the more difficult for
 invading Enemy. But this is
 the Question: The Question is,
 whether the Forts and Troops we
 re there, are sufficient for defend-
 the Island, or at least the Town
 Portmahon, against such a small C
 ce as may be carried there at an
 awares, till we have Time to
 d a Squadron from hence with a
 ficient Force for its Relief. If
 be the Case, our Ministers have
 n in the Right not to put the
 tion to the Expence of erecting D
 new Forts; but this is a Questi-
 we cannot now determine: For
 purpose we ought certainly to
 ve an exact Plan of the Island,
 h all its Fortifications, laid before
 and we ought to examine several
 cers and Engineers that have been E
 re, in order to have their several
 onions, and the Reasons given by
 h Man for his Opinion.
 And suppose, my Lords, that up-
 such an Examination it should
 ear, that the finishing of Fort
 Anne was a Work that was ex- F
 ely necessary for the Security of
 Island even against a sudden and
 reseen Invasion, yet our Mini-
 might still have a very good
 use for deferring to put the Na-
 to that Expence; because they
 been of late Years so much G
 sed by a strong Party in Parlia-
 , and every Article of publick
 ence so much misrepresented to

the People, that I do not wonder at
 their having been shy of adding
 to that Expence, by any new Under-
 takings at a Place so distant as
Minorca; so that if the Island should
 be lost for want of such addition-
 al Fortifications, those who seem
 to be the Advocates for this Motion,
 would have more Reason to censure
 their own Conduct, than they could
 have for censuring the Conduct of
 our Ministers.

The last Complaint, my Lords, I
 have to take Notice of, is that which
 relates to our not having taken Mea-
 sures for converting the Inhabitants
 of *Minorca* to our own Religion. If
 this could have been done, I shall
 grant, it would have been a very
 desirable Thing; but I never heard
 that the Ministers in any Country
 set themselves up as Reformers of
 Religion, and much less that they
 were ever censured for not doing so.
 Besides, I cannot really at present
 take upon me to determine, how
 far this would have been consistent
 with our Engagements in the Treaty
 of *Utrecht*. I know, it is inconsi-
 stent with the Civil Government
 and Laws of *Great Britain*, to take
 Measures for preserving the *Roman*
Catholic Religion in any Part of
 this Island; but I doubt of its be-
 ing inconsistent, either with our Ci-
 vil Government or Laws, to preserve
 that Religion in the Island of *Mi-
 norca*. We have made no Law, I
 think, against Papists, since we got
 Possession of that Island, and I do
 not at present recollect any Law
 made before that Time, that for-
 bids our preserving, or even esta-
 blishing the *Roman Catholic* Reli-
 gion in any new Conquest we might
 make. Therefore, if we had taken
 Measures for reforming the Inhabi-
 tants of that Island, and rooting the
Roman Catholic Religion out of it,
 which would have been the Conse-
 quence of converting all the Inha-
 bitants to our own Religion, the

Spanish Court would have had some Reason to charge us with a Breach of Faith, and a Forfeiture of our Right to that Island, by a Breach of the Condition upon which it was yielded to us.

To this I must add, my Lords, A that if we consider the natural Obstinacy of the *Spaniards*, and their firm Attachment to their own Religion, we shall find great Reason to question, whether we could have met with any Success in this converting Scheme; and if we had met with little or no Success, the Attempt would have entirely alienated the Minds of the Inhabitants, and would have made them more fond of returning under the Dominion of *Spain*, than at present we can suppose them to be; so that if our Ministers had made any such Attempt, which by the bye must have put us to a good deal of Expence, and had met with little or no Success in that Attempt, which in all Probability would have been the Case, I am convinced, the Question now before us would have been, to censure their Conduct for having alienated the Minds of the People of *Minorca*, by entering upon such a chimerical Undertaking.

I hope, my Lords, I have now shewn, that there is no solid Ground for the Censure proposed by this Motion, nor for any of the other Complaints that have been made against the Conduct of our Administration, with regard to the Island of *Minorca*; but suppose it were otherwise, I should be against such a general Censure as is proposed by the Question now before us. If there has been any Neglect: If there has been any Fault, or any Crime committed, some particular Persons must be guilty. Let us enter into a strict Inquiry: Let us call the suspected Persons before us, that they may have an Opportunity to answer for themselves; and if they

can neither justify nor excuse the Conduct, let us censure, let us punish them according to their deserts. By this Means our Censure or Punishment will fall where it ought, upon the Guilty alone; and the Characters of the Innocent will be cleared from Suspicion. These are the two Ends we ought to propose in all our Inquiries; when by the general Censure now proposed, the Guilty may escape the Punishment they deserve, and the Innocent will be loaded with a suspicion of having neglected the Honour and Interest of their Country.

But, my Lords, if we were to enter into such an Inquiry as I have mentioned, we ought to consider the Times we are in, and the ticklish Situation those that are at the Head of our Affairs must always be in. A general Relaxation of Government, or at least of that severe Discipline which is kept up in arbitrary Countries, seems at present to be the reigning Vice in the Kingdom; and considering the nature of our Constitution, it is very difficult for our Ministers to resist or put a Stop to it. They must have the Concurrence of two or three numerous Assemblies in all the Measures: They must have the Will of both those Assemblies, or at least, of a Majority in each, even for their own Safety and protection; and therefore they must be extremely cautious of disobliging any Man that has a Vote in either of those Assemblies, or a great interest at any Election. If they refuse any such Man an Indulgence when he thinks it may be granted with Safety to the Publick: If they impose upon him any more exact severe Discipline than he thinks necessary for the publick Service, G looks upon it as a personal Injury, and from that Moment resolves to join with the Opposition both in Parliament and at Elections. These

if our Ministers do connive a little at Things which in an arbitrary Government would be look'd as Neglects of Duty: If they do wise his Majesty to grant some such Indulgences as might safely, and would certainly be denied by an absolute Monarch; such Commissions ought not in them to be look'd on as criminal. It is an Inconvenience necessarily attending our happy Constitution, and an Inconvenience which they must submit to for the Sake of carrying on the necessary Ends of Government, as well as for their own Safety and Protection.

When we consider these Things, my Lords, I do not think, we can suppose, there has been any Neglect, with regard to the Island of Minorca, that deserves a parliamentary Inquiry, much less a parliamentary Censure; and as we have had no sufficient previous Inquiry, giving a Foundation to such a censure as is proposed by this Motion, I hope, your Lordships will join with me in putting a Negative upon the Motion.

The last Speech I shall give in this Debate, is that which was made by L. Pise, which was in Substance thus:

My Lords,

I AM very much surpris'd, the noble and learned Lord should so mistake the Intention of this Motion, and the usual Method of proceeding in this House, as he seems to do in what he has been pleas'd to say upon the Subject. The Motion now before us is not intended as a Censure upon Persons, either in general or particular; and your Lordships intend to make a proper Inquiry into this Affair, which is now proposed, is absolutely necessary as a previous Step to that Inquiry; for as the Character of

the Fact is a little doubtful, I mean as to its being culpable or no, it is absolutely necessary your Lordships should determine this Question, before any Lord can stand up in his Place, and propose a regular Inquiry into it. Surely your Lordships would not, nor can any Lord propose, you should give yourselves the Trouble to inquire into a Fact, which, in your Opinion, is not in the least culpable, even tho' it should appear to be true in every Particular, and should be brought home to the Door of its true Father. The Inquiry hitherto made, has only been to know, whether such a Fact really exist'd: By that Inquiry you find it does: You have had it fully proved by the Papers upon the Table, and by the Examination of a Gentleman at your Bar, whose Knowledge, Honour, or Veracity, I dare say, no one of your Lordships will question; and now some Lords in this House, of whom I am proud of being one, who think this Fact highly culpable, desire by this Motion to know, if your Lordships are of the same Opinion. If your Lordships join with us in Opinion, with relation to this Fact, and some others that have been mention'd, to be sure the next Step will be a Motion for a regular Inquiry into the whole Affair, in order to find out the Persons who have been guilty of such dangerous Neglects; and if they can no Way justify themselves, I hope, your Lordships will proceed a little farther than a bare Censure upon their Conduct.

Having thus, my Lords, stated in a fair and clear Light the true Design, and the Necessity of this Motion, I must next remove the Objection made by the learned Lord, of its being captious and unfair to state the Fact in the Manner in which it is stated in this Motion; for upon due Consideration it will appear, that to have stated it in any other

other Manner would have been unfair, and would have bred Confusion. In every Garrison, my Lords, there are two Sorts of Officers, one of which properly belong to the Place, and the other to the Troops upon Duty in that Garrison. The former always remain, or at least ought to remain in the Place, whereas the others are often removing and changing; because the Regiments they belong to are sometimes in one Garrison, and sometimes in another. As the Condition of these two Sorts of Officers is very different, it would therefore have been both unfair and irregular to have confounded them together in one Motion, and would certainly have been most reasonably objected to. For this Reason it was thought necessary to consider them distinctly; and as our Inquiry relates to *Minorca*, it was certainly right to begin with that Sort of Officers which properly belong to that Island. Of this Sort there are *nineteen*, and of these *nineteen*, we find there are no less than *fourteen* absent. This is the Reason for stating the Fact as it is in the Motion, and I appeal to your Lordships, if it could fairly and regularly have been stated in any other Manner. If your Lordships agree to this Motion, it may then be proper to consider how many Officers are absent, and how many Men are wanting, in the Regiments now upon Duty there; but if your Lordships do not think it blame-worthy to allow *fourteen* Officers out of *nineteen* to be absent at such a critical Time, that is to say, if you do not agree to this Motion, I am sure, I shall not desire to trouble you with any other Question upon this Subject. However, I think I am in Duty obliged to forewarn your Lordships, that if ever this Island should be lost by any future Neglect, the whole Nation will impute the Loss to your having put

a Negative at this Time upon the Motion, which is an Imputation your Lordships ought, I think, to take Care to prevent; for after the Loss is incurred, no Punishment can inflict upon the Persons guilty. A will be an Atonement for your former Indifference, which will be considered as the original Cause of that Loss.

I shall now, my Lords, beg Leave to consider what the noble and learned Lord has been pleased to say, in Excuse for allowing so many Officers properly belonging to the Place to be absent at this Time. An Excuse for the Absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who has been pleased to give us, I believe, a very just Character of the Gentleman who commands them, and says, that this Gentleman, besides his own proper Duty, will do the Duty both of Governor and Lieutenant Governor equally well, if they were present. If it were possible to suppose this, why should the Nation be put to the Expence of a large Salary to a Governor, and another large Salary to a Lieutenant Governor? But, my Lords, it is not possible to make such a Supposition. The Nation is in the right to grant those Salaries, in order to induce Gentlemen of Fortune, as well as Distinction, to go over and take the Command upon them; because their Fortune at home will be a Plea for their Fidelity abroad, and the Distinction will set them above the Temptation the Enemy can offer. We may be secure perhaps, I believe we are, in the Honour and Fidelity of the Gentleman who is now chief in Command there; but he may die suddenly, or in Case of an Attack, he may be killed, and then the chief Command will devolve upon a Colonel, perhaps a Lieutenant Colonel of a marching Regiment, who may perhaps be a mere Soldier of Fortune; and when

the Promise of a great E-
and great Honours in *Spain*,
a considerable Rank in their
y, may have upon such a Man,
one can tell; from whence it
ain, that the Island cannot be so
in the Absence of the Governor
Lieutenant Governor, as it would
were they both, or but one
hem present.

Then, my Lords, as to the other
nt Officers, it is said, that their
y is performed by Deputies or
other Officers, equally well as if
were present. If this were
I am sure, it would be a good
son for freeing the Publick from
Expende of maintaining them,
ch would not be a very agreea-
Doctrine to our Minister, and
efore I am surprised, his Friends
ld afford such a Foundation for
But luckily for him the Thing is
ossible: It is impossible that a
ison can be as well served by
urgeon's Mate, as by a Surgeon
his Mate, especially if it were
cked, and many wounded Men
ake Care of; and it is impossible
ppose, the Nation can put as
h Trust in a low Fellow that
serve as a Deputy, as it may do
e Principal. I shall grant, that
Place of those Officers belonging
e non-ostensible Fort, may be
y supplied, because they have
et no Duty to perform; but
ey were there, they would serve
o many Supernumeraries; and
y a Place that is besieged may
e better defended, the more
rnumeraries it has, unless it be
aken by starving.

he Place is therefore in eve-
spect the weaker, the more
ers are absent; and to say, that
ay more certainly depend upon
eing attacked in Time of War
in Time of Peace, is something
extraordinary. I have often
it advanced by some Lords in
of Peace as an Argument for

not reducing our Army, that we
are more in Danger of an Inva-
sion here at home, in Time of Peace,
than in Time of War; but I never
heard it said by those Lords in Time
of War, that we might reduce our
Army, because at such a Time
we have always a superior Squadron
ready to defend us against an Invasi-
on. On the contrary those very
Lords are always upon such an Oc-
casion for augmenting our Army,
because we cannot put an entire
Confidence in our superior Squadron;
and why there should be such a Dif-
ference of Sentiments with regard
to the Safety of the Island of *Minor-
ca* in Time of War, I cannot com-
prehend. But unluckily for this Ar-
gument, my Lords, we very lately
found we had not a superior Squa-
dron in the *Mediterranean*; for if
Admiral *Haddock* had been superior,
or but near equal to the united
Squadrons of *France* and *Spain*, I
am sure, he would have attack-
ed them: He would have disdained
to allow any *French* Admiral to tell
him, You shall not attack the de-
clared Enemies of your Country,
because they are under my Protec-
tion. This is a Demonstration, that
in Time of War we cannot al-
ways depend upon having a superior
Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, un-
less our Ministers have better Intel-
ligence than they seem to have had
upon that Occasion.

For this Reason, my Lords, we
ought both in Time of War and in
Time of Peace, but especially in
Time of War, to have the Garison
of *Minorca* fully provided with Offi-
cers as well as Men; and therefore
it must be allowed to have been
a heinous Neglect, to permit so ma-
ny Officers to be absent at a Time of
such imminent Danger. The Want
of Health in the absent Officers can
be no Excuse for this Neglect; be-
cause, if they could not return to
their Duty, others ought to have
been

been sent in their stead. There can be no Excuse for this Neglect: Not even a Stipulation with the *French*, that they would not allow the *Spaniards* to attack *Minorca*; for, I am sure, it would be very unwise in a *British* Minister, to leave our Possession of that Island depending upon the Faith of a *French* Treaty. But if it could be supposed possible to form an Excuse, it is no Argument against this Motion; because this Motion is but a previous Step to an Inquiry, and we must judge of the Fact as it now appears to us. If upon the Result of an Inquiry the Persons accused can alledge any Thing in their own Vindication, we shall then have an Opportunity to consider it, and I am sure, your Lordships will hear it with Candour, and judge of it with Impartiality.

What I have said, my Lords, would, I think, be sufficient for justifying the Motion now before you; but as several other Complaints have been made, and as the noble and learned Lord has endeavoured to answer those Complaints, I shall beg Leave to make a few Observations upon his Answers. The Complaint against keeping some Regiments there for such a great Number of Years, is a most just one, not only on account of their being so long kept out of their native Country, but on account of the extraordinary Expence both Officers and Soldiers are put to. The latter, indeed, cannot increase their Expence, but they must diminish in the Quantity or Quality of their Consumption; for as all Sorts of Provisions are dearer there than in their Mother Country, generally occasioned by the Taxes and Prohibitions imposed by their Governors, and as their Pay is no higher than it would be here at home, they must eat and drink less, or of a worse Quality, than they need do here at home.

This is a Grievance in common both to the Officers and Soldiers; but with regard to the Officers they have another, and a most sufferable Grievance to complain of for tho' their recruiting Fund be larger than what is allowed to the Regiments here at home, yet the Gentleman who has been examined at your Bar has told you, and, indeed, every one knows, that the recruiting of a Company at *Minorca* costs the Captain ten Times as much as it would do if his Regiment were in *Britain* or *Ireland*; so that I wonder we do not hear of some of the Captains, as well as the common Men shooting themselves through the Head, on account of the Regiments being kept so long in the Island.

The noble Lord says, these Accidents are owing to its being impossible for the Men to desert from the Regiments in that Island; that frequent Accidents would be as frequent at home, were it as impossible for the Men to desert; and that this is the Inconvenience attending the Service, which must be endured because it cannot be prevented. My Lords, we may at least afford the common Soldiers in *Minorca*, once in seven Years, an Opportunity to desert, by bringing them home to their own Country: But even here at home, the Inconvenience may be prevented: The noble Lord knows that a Remedy has been proposed in Parliament; and he likewise knows by whose Influence that Remedy was rejected. I mean, that of giving every Soldier a Liberty under proper Restrictions, to demand his own Discharge, after a certain Number of Years Service. This would prevent the cruel Effects of that Despair which Soldiers often drove to, by being tied to a Life not only to serve, but to live under the Command of an Officer who treats them ill. This is

most terrible Hardship, and a Hardship which is a Scandal upon Government. We boast, my Lords, in this Country of our being free Men, and reproach the *French* with their being Slaves; but I will say, that while this Hardship remains, an *English* Soldier is much more a Slave than any Soldier in France can be, or ever is made; and I think it a most preposterous Regulation in a free Country, to make Slaves of those who are to defend the Liberties of their Coun-

I shall grant, my Lords, that the transporting of a Regiment to *Minorca*, and bringing another from thence, must always be attended with a publick Expence; but let it be what Expence it will, it ought to be done, both for the Sake of our Soldiers, and for the Sake of serving that Island; for it will certainly be an Inducement to the Soldiers there, to make but a faint Resistance against an invading Enemy, when they believe, they have no other Chance for ever getting home to their native Country. And there may have been a little saving of publick Money by keeping the same Regiments at *Minorca* a great Number of Years, yet I do not impute their being kept there to a Motive of Saving, in those Cases where they have been so lavish of publick Money in every other Respect. Neither Reason nor Charity can induce me to believe, that a known Proviso saves a necessary Expence, when a mere Motive of Saving is especially when several other Motives may be assigned.

The Case is the same, my Lords, with regard to the intended Fort at *St. Anne*: Our not having recourse to the Strength of the Island in erecting that Fort, cannot, I am sure, be ascribed to any Motive of saving the publick Money, in those Cases where we have thrown so much away in

building unnecessary Castles at home, and who have continued in Pay, for such a Number of Years, the Officers designed for that intended Fort. But the building of such a Fort was not, it seems, thought necessary:

A I do not know, my Lords, what our wise Ministers thought; but every Man who has ever had a Description of that Island thinks otherwise. It is a known Truth, and may too soon, I fear, be found by Experience to be so, that if any Enemy should land with a sufficient Army in the Island, our Garrison at *Portmahom* would be obliged to surrender, before we could have an Account here, of any Enemy's being landed in that Island. It is therefore extremely necessary to have this Fort erected; and the more so, because, we know, that the Inhabitants have not a good Disposition towards us.

How this comes to be so, I shall not now pretend to determine; but, I think, it is well worth our Inquiry; and it is very certain, that if the Inhabitants had been mostly converted to the Protestant Religion, we could have more safely depended upon their Fidelity. This we might have attempted, notwithstanding our Engagements by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to preserve the *Roman Catholic* Religion in that Island; for I must differ from the learned Lord upon this Head: I must think, that the Proviso renders the Engagement void, and was for that very Purpose added by our then Ministers, who were as able Negotiators as any we have had since. To take Measures for preserving the *Roman Catholic* Religion in a new Conquest may not be against any express Statute, but, I am sure, it is inconsistent with our Religion and Conscience: I appeal to the Reverend Bench if it is not; and I cannot think, that what is inconsistent with our Religion and

Conscience, can be consistent with our Laws or Civil Government. I shall grant, indeed, that we have not of late Years made any new and severe Laws against *Papists*; for their Religion has been more indulged by our present Minister, than ever it was by any Minister since the Reformation; tho' I must observe, that the learned Lord seems to forget the swearing Act, when he says, that no Law has been lately made against *Papists*. But whatever we may do here at home, we ought to take all possible Measures for having as many Protestants as we can upon the Island of *Minorca*, because the *Roman Catholics* there, especially the old Inhabitants that continue in that Religion, will always have some Inclination to return under the Dominion of the *Spaniard*.

I come now, my Lords, to the last Argument made use of by the noble Lord, as an Excuse for all the Neglects our Ministers have been guilty of. He says, they cannot refuse Favours, or enforce a strict Observance of Duty, upon any Officer who has a Vote in Parliament or an Interest at Elections, because it would make him join the Opposition against them. My Lords, they must be weak Ministers who are possessed with any such Fears: If those in the Administration take Care to pursue wisely and steadily the true Interest of the Nation, they may despise any Opposition that proceeds from private Pique or Resentment. But if there were any Thing of weight in this Argument, would it not, my Lords, be a strong Argument for excluding all, or most Officers and Placemen, from having Seats in Parliament, and for prohibiting them to vote or make Interest at any Election. Thus it has fallen out very unluckily in this Debate, that almost every Argument made use of against this Motion, happens to be an Argument in Favour of

something our Ministers have on former Occasions shewn themselves averse to.

Having thus, I hope, fully answered every Thing that has been said against the Motion, or in Excuse for the Neglects complained of, I shall conclude with an Observation or two upon the Importance of the Island, which the noble Lord seems to think not so important as has been represented. I shall grant, my Lords, we had a Trade in the *Mediterranean*, perhaps larger than we have now, before we had Possession of this Island; but I will insist upon it, that we never had before such an extensive or such a free Navigation in that Sea, as we have had since. It is well known, that before we got Possession of *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, our Navigation in the *Mediterranean* was almost continually infested by the Pirates of *Morocco* and the *Barbary Coast*, so much that we were obliged to make Laws for obliging the Masters of our Merchant Ships to fight those Pirates, and our Ships employed in the *Mediterranean* Trade were generally large Ships, and provided both with Men and Guns for fighting, which was a great Expence to our Merchants, and a great Burthen upon our Trade. Whereas since we got Possession of those two Places, those Pirates have been, may say, constantly at Peace with us, so that we soon became the only Carriers in the *Mediterranean*, and continued so till by our Authority we procured the *Dutch* a Peace with the *Algerines*, in order to prevent with them to favour our Ministers with a Sort of sham Accession to the famous Treaty of *Utrecht*.

My Lords, we must not conclude that because we had a Trade in the *Mediterranean* before we got Possession of the Island of *Minorca*, therefore we may be able to continue

Trade after the Loss of that Island. Before we had it, my Lords, had but few Rivals in the Mediterranean Trade, and could therefore bear the Expence we were put to, and the Losses we sustained, by the Depredations of those Pirates; And now we have now so many Rivals, especially the French, that we could not bear it; and therefore, if we could lose Minorca, and those Depredations should be renewed, which would be the certain Consequence, I doubt much, if we could have any Trade. I am almost sure, we could have very little Navigation in the Mediterranean. The Importance of this Island cannot therefore, in my Opinion, be exaggerated; and for this Reason, I hope, your Lordships will shew your Care of it, by agreeing to this Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in next.]

Universal Spectator, April 2. N^o 756.

Mr. Spectator,

THE next Week is set apart from the rest of the Year, by Christians of almost all Denominations throughout the World; therefore I thought proper to shew your Readers what shameful Abuse is made of this Holy Time in Popish Countries. There is scarce one great Incident in the History of our Saviour, from his Birth to his Ascension, which the Priests and Monks have not turn'd into Stage Plays and Puppet-Shews. Our Protestant Travellers, with Surprise and Contempt, behold these Mock-Drolleries; and even Catholics, not insatuated with gottry, will not defend many of their serio-comic Parades. But, Sir, give your Readers an Idea of a Catholic, Monkish Passion Week, and to furnish them with an Entertainment suitable to the Season, I

shall give a Description of one from Dr. Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, in the Year 1697.

After our Arrival at Jerusalem, says the Author, the next Day being Good Friday, in the Latin Style, the French Consul (who lodg'd us at his House) was oblig'd to go into the Church of the Sepulchre in order to keep his Feast, whither we accompany'd him. This Church of the Holy Sepulchre is founded upon Mount Calvary, which now stands in the midst of Jerusalem.

The Church is less than 100 Paces long, and not more than 60 wide; and yet it is so contriv'd, that it is suppos'd to contain under its Roof 12 or 13 Sanctuaries or Places, consecrated to a more than ordinary Veneration, by being reputed to have some particular Actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ: As, 1. The Place where he was derided by the Soldiers. 2. Where the Soldiers divided his Garments. 3. Where he was shut up, whilst they dig'd the Hole to set the Foot of the Cross in, and made all ready for his Crucifixion. 4. Where he was nail'd to the Cross. 5. Where the Cross was erected. 6. Where the Soldier stood that pierced his Side. 7. Where his Body was appointed in order to his Burial. 8. Where his Body was deposited in the Sepulchre. 9. Where the Angels appear'd to the Women after his Resurrection. 10. Where Christ himself appear'd to Mary Magdalen, &c. The Places where these and many other Things relating to our blessed Lord are said to have been done, are all suppos'd to be contain'd within the narrow Precincts of this little Church, and are all distinguish'd and adorn'd with so many several Altars.

The Latins, of whom there are always 10 or 12 residing at the Church with a President over them,

make every Day a solemn Procession with Tapers and Crucifixes, and other processional Solemnities, to the several Sanctuaries, singing at every one of them a *Latin* Hymn, relating to the Subject of each Place. These *Latins* being more polite and exact in their Functions than the other Monks residing here, and also our Conversation being chiefly with them, I will only describe their Ceremonies, without taking notice of what was done by others, which did not so much come under our Observation.

Their Ceremony begins on *Good Friday Night*, which is call'd by them *Nox tenebrosa*, and is observ'd with such extraordinary Solemnity, that I cannot omit to give a particular Description of it.

As soon as it grew Dark, all the Fryars and Pilgrims were conven'd in the Chapel of the *Apparition*, (which is a small Oratory on the North Side of the Holy Grave, adjoining to the Apartment of the *Latins*) in order to go in a Procession round the Church; but before they set out, one of the Fryars preach'd a Sermon in *Italian* in that Chapel. He began his Discourse thus, *In questa Notte tenebrosa, &c.* At which Words, all the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a livelier Image on that Occasion: And so we were held by the Preacher near half an Hour, very much in the Dark.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted Taper put into his Hand, as if it was to make Amends for the former Darkness, and the Crucifixes and other Utensils were dispos'd in order for beginning the Procession. Among the other Crucifixes, there was one of a very large Size, which bore upon it the Image of our Lord, as big as Life. The Image was fasten'd to it with great Nails, crown'd with Thorns, besmear'd

with Blood, and so exquisitely it form'd, that it represented in very lively Manner the lamentable Spectacle of our Lord's Body hanging upon the Cross. This Figure was carry'd all along at the Head of the Procession, after which the Company follow'd to all the Sanctuaries in the Church, singing the appointed Hymn at every one.

The first Place they visited was that of the Pillar of *Flagellation*, a large Piece of which is kept in a little Cell just at the Door of the Chapel of the *Apparition*. There they sung their proper Hymn, and another Fryar entertain'd the Company with a Sermon in *Spanish* touching the Scourging of our Lord.

From hence they proceeded in a solemn Manner to the Prison of Christ, where they pretended he was secured whilst the Soldiers made Things ready for his Crucifixion. Here too they sung their Hymn, and a third Fryar preach'd in *French*.

From the Prison they went to the Altar of the *Divison* of Christ's Garments, where they only sang their Hymn, with a Sermon.

Having done here they advanced to the Chapel of *Derision*; at which after their Hymn, they had a fourth Sermon in *French*.

From this Place they went to *Calvary*, (an Eminence in the Area of the Church, upon which Spot they think our Saviour suffered, leaving their Shoes at the Bottom of the Stairs: Here are two Chapels to be visited; one where our Lord is supposed to be nailed to the Cross, another where his Cross was erected. At the former of these they laid down the great Crucifix (which is but now describ'd) upon the Floor, and acted a Kind of Resemblance of Christ's being nail'd to the Cross, and, after a Hymn, one of the Fryars preach'd another Sermon in *Spanish* upon the Crucifixion.

From hence they remov'd to the adjoining

ining Altar, where the Cross is posed to have been erected, bearing the Image of our Lord's Body. This Altar is a Hole in the natural Rock, said to be the same individual one in which the Foot of our Lord's Cross stood. Here they set

A Rest.

their Cross, with the bloody sanctify'd Image upon it, and leaving it in that Posture, they first sung their Hymn; and then the Father Guardian, sitting in a Chair before, preach'd a Passion Sermon in Italian.

The Ceremony of the Passion being over, and the Guardian's Sermon ended, two Fryars, one personating Joseph of Arimathea, the other Nicodemus, approach'd the Cross, and in a most solemn concern'd Air, of Aspect and Behaviour, drew the great Nails, and took down the feign'd Body from the Cross. As an Effigies so contriv'd that the Limbs were soft and flexible, as if they had been real Flesh: Nothing could be more surprising than to see the two pretended Mourners bend down the Arms which were before extended, and repose them upon the Trunk in a Manner as is usual in Corpses. The Body, being taken down from the Cross, was receiv'd in a large Winding-Sheet and carry'd down from Calvary, the whole Company attending as before to the Office of *Uction*. This is taken for every Place where the precious Body of our Lord was anointed and prepar'd for Burial. *John xix. 39.* They laid down their imaginary Corpse, and casting over it several sweet Powders and Spices, wrapp'd it in the Winding-Sheet. Whilst they were doing they sung their proper Hymn, and afterwards one of the Fryars preach'd in *Arabick* a general Sermon.

These Obsequies being finish'd, they carry'd off their fancy'd Corpse, laid it in the Sepulchre, shutting the Door till *Easter Morning*.

And now, after so many Sermons, and so long, not to say tedious a Ceremony, it may be well imagin'd that the Weariness of the Congregation, as well as the Hour of the Night, made it needful to go to

Craftsman, April 2. N^o 375.

The State and Character of Courtiers.

B S I R,

HE that visits a Levee, or a Drawing-Room, and observes the supple Addresses, and sedulous Applications of Courtiers, how Men, great by Birth, favour'd by Fortune, and reputed wise, sell their Liberty, sacrifice their Time, submit to Slights, Frowns, and Indignities, and undergo Attendance more grievous than Slavery in the Mines or Gallies, must needs imagine the Mystery to be wonderful, which deserves such Adoration; and that where so many Furnaces smoke, and so many Artists ply the Bellows, nothing less than the Grand Elixir, or Philosophers-Stone, must be the general Pursuit, and the general Acquisition.

If he takes off his Eye from the Herd, to fix it on the Favourites of Princes, and observes, that, tho' the Sovereign rides in the Chariot, the Minister holds the Reins, and directs the Coursers of Government, Wealth, Power, Title, and Authority, according to his own good Pleasure; that he makes the Laws bend under the Weight of his Judges; that he renders Religion a State-Tool, by the Influence of fat Sin-cures, Pluralities, Commendams, Translations, &c. and that he subdues the bravest Soldiers, and most consummate Generals to his Devotion, by convincing them that Preferment doth not depend on Merit, but on Favour: If he observes farther

ther, that this Court-Idol is never approach'd but with Homage and Flattery; that his seeming Virtues, and, perhaps, as seeming Abilities, are both multiply'd and magnify'd; that his Vices and Follies are not only conceal'd, or extenuated, or justify'd, but often blazon'd into Excellencies, and made the Subject of Panegyrick; if, I say, a Visitor at a Prince's Court, or a Minister's Levee, was to make such Observations as these, on seeing the glittering Surface of Things, and should carry his Curiosity no farther, how could he help putting in for a Prize in so tempting a Lottery? Or how could he resist such *Siren* Charms, as might seduce even *Ulysses* himself from his Mast, and actually did subdue the Appetites of *Seneca*, tho' not his Reason?

But he must have very little Penetration; indeed, who, on a second Glance, doth not discover, that all is but a Piece of Pageantry, gaudy without, worthless within; the Pride of Heraldry, display'd to garnish a dead Body; a Gale of Frankincense to perfume a Sepulchre; that even the very Complaisance which sweetens every Breath, is but an Artifice to conceal infected Lungs; that Professions and Promises are but Masks to disguise the ugly Faces of Hatred, Envy, and Opposition; that every Tongue is watch'd by every Ear; that every Avenue to Preferment is iced over; that Innocence and Honesty are led thro' the most slippery Places, and that whenever they fall they are never permitted to rise any more.

Hence Men truly wise have only visited Courts, but never could be prevail'd upon to frequent them, much less to look for a Settlement there; and the truly Honest, thro' a reasonable Distrust of their own Frailty, have shunn'd the Circle, for fear of being over-ruled by its Influence; while those who pre-

sumed on the Strength of their Patriotism, and the Steadiness of their Virtue, had no sooner the Minute to be made great, but forgot to be good.

It hence appears, that there is a Regeneration in Politicks, as well as Religion. But then their Operations are totally the Reverse of each other. For the spiritual new Man becomes mortify'd to the World, whereas the other becomes dead to every Thing else. If he was wicked before, he thinks it his Duty to become so; and, therefore, as the foolish Wiseman, of old, threw all his Goods into the Sea, that he might more freely philosophize, so they get rid of their Consciences, to be without the less Encumbrance, that they may manage Affairs of State.

Too often, likewise, they change their Deportment, as well as their Morals. For, mistaking Pride for Dignity, they give themselves an Air of Importance, swell, look big, and behave to all as if Haughtiness was their Prerogative, as if Civility was long'd only to private Men, instead of being respected they endeavour to stare Men into Submission. All which Absurdities they do into, in spite, as it were, of their own better Sense, Experience, and the Examples set before them in the Records of former Times.

There is, therefore, a Sort of Insatiation that attends on Ambition, or who would venture up the slippery Precipice, from whence he has seen many others break their Neck. But their Eyes are of no more use to them than a Lover's. The Insatiable of Power, which glitters above, is the only Object of their Attention; nor have they Leisure to bestow a single Glance on the Ruins that strew the Earth below.

Wisdome forsakes them, when they stand most in need of its Service; nor can they foresee how hard it is to reconcile Profit and Honesty, Power and Innocence. Hence, perhaps, it is, that by Degrees almost insensible, they are brought to swallow and digest those Actions and Compliances, which, at first, they would have heard the Proposition of with Horror.

Therefore, he, that was once a Man of Honour, must forego that glorious Distinction, must submit to wear the Mark of the Beast in his forehead, and be ready, upon all occasions, to authorize any Measure, however scandalous or mischievous; it is to be expected from such Art-Tools, as are corrupt by Consecration; who had their Origin in Dirt; whose Lives might as well be measured by their Crimes, as their Days; who make a Jest of Fame; who laugh at Virtue; who set themselves to commit all Mankind with Greediness? And yet, in Times of general Depravity, such Calumnies arise, and appear gilded, tho' drawn from the rankest Dirt, and foulest Ditches below.

Tho' Princes are stiled Gods, the World hath had most melancholy Experience, that they are but Men. As Knowledge is farther removed from them than other Persons, they lie more exposed to Flattery and Deceit. To humour, to flatter them is a much more acceptable Way of making them do to them, than to endeavour to satisfy their Hearts, or enlarge their Understandings. There is a Stiffness as well as a Superiority in Reason, which they cannot bear; and on the other hand, Duplicity, Compliance and Servility give the Pretence its full Force; and tho' they direct and govern, they are the Appearance of Slaves.

Thus, with Instincts not altogether malignant, a Sovereign may

be led to put his Trust in the most dangerous of Conspirators; those who usurp the royal Power and Authority, and prostitute them to the worst of Mischiefs; who turn the Sceptre into a Rod of Iron; who make a Stalking-Horse of Justice; who grow fat and bulky out of the Juice and Substance of exhausted Provinces; who build their Palaces out of the Ruins of Kingdoms; who gratify their own private Spleen with the Hands and Arms of their Master; who brand those for *Disaffected*, that refuse to pay Homage to them; who, by ruinous Wars, and pernicious Treaties of Peace, by debauching the Constitution, and playing the Mountebank with the Body-Politick, throw it first into a Fever, and then into a Consumption; and who labour incessantly to bring the Bulk of the People to Despair; or what is as bad, to place their last Resource in Arms and Violence, that so they may place their own Wickedness to the Account of the Publick, and by giving the dreadful Name of Treason to Necessity and Self-defence, procure Indemnity to themselves, and entail the Spoils they have purloin'd, alike from Subject and Sovereign, on their Posterity; in this imitating those worst of all Pirates, who having rifled the Ship they were entrusted to navigate, wilfully strand her to conceal their own Robbery.

A Circumstance dreadful to imagine! how much more dreadful to feel! But, whenever such Persons are trusted, such Measures will be pursued, and such will be their deplorable Consequences.

If there is any Nation now to be pointed out, where the Administration of Power is bestow'd on such infamous Terms, that the Merit of the Candidate is judged of by the Number or Degree of his Crimes, and none are preferr'd but for such Jobbs as deserve the Axe or Halter, how

how much hath that miserable Nation to apprehend? how much to suffer? How grievous is her Sickness? How difficult will be her Cure? And how thankful ought we to be, that so desperate a Case is never likely to be ours?

P R O B U S.

Old England, April 2. N^o 9.

*An APOLOGY for the LIBERTY of
the PRESS.*

*Difficile est scribere in eum qui potest
proscribere,*

THE Freedom of the Press, by which I mean the Freedom which every Subject has to communicate his Sentiments to the Publick, in that Manner, which may make them most universally known, is a Freedom which does not proceed from any Peculiarity in the Frame of the English Constitution, but is essential to and coeval with all free Governments, into which it is not adopted, but born.

The wisest and the freest Nations, when they first regulated their Government, seem to have had one Principle in their Eye, which was to contrive the readiest and most effectual Manner of guarding against the Abuses, which Ambition, Avarice, or any Failing, whether arising from the Weakness of the Understanding, or the Badness of the Heart, might introduce into Society. They consider'd, that it was impossible to secure their Liberties by their Laws, unless those Laws were rightly understood and virtuously executed: They conceived, that it was impossible to bind Government so strict by any possible Institution or Compact, as not to leave it still a Power which might be abus'd, by a Collusion among those who exercise it. In such an Event, they knew that Law itself would become the Protection and

the Safety of its own Violator, their Constitution might thereby subvert itself, and that the Means to preserve it was to have recourse to the Exercise of that discretionary Power, which is tacitly vested in the collective Body of the People, to redress the Evils of Government, from whatever Cause they proceed. Their first Aim, therefore, naturally was to provide for the having an early, just, and complete Information of the Abuses of Government. For this Purpose they assembled, in a publick Manner, with a legal Capacity of inquiring into, judging and punishing all Delinquents against the State, who were screening themselves within the Terms of the Law, or setting at Defiance.

This Power amongst the Greeks and Romans was design'd to have the same Effect, which the People of England hope for from the Liberty of the Press. The great Political Parties in the Forum formed the People of their several Principles, Views, and Motives; they loaded their Adversaries with all the ignominious Reproaches that could serve to expose their Administration, to weaken their Interest, or to ridicule their Person. But this Information was more quick, and the Decision of the Difference more speedy, than we can suppose any Appeal carry'd on thro' the Press could have here, even tho' the collected Body of the People of England had, like the Greeks or the Romans, a Power of assembling in judicial or legislative Capacity. The Democratical Power in those States was much more independent, more unmixt with the Monarchical or Aristocratical Power, than it is in England, which tho' a free State yet the Power of its Subjects is confin'd to deliberative and partial Considerations, and to a periodical

lection of those who are to
for them.

the Liberty of exposing their Sen-
s, by Speeches, Writings, Re-
ntations, and all other Methods
nveying their Sentiments to the
ck, was among the anti-ent A
o, while their Liberty remain'd
ncorrupted Vigour, excessive,
eyond any Thing ever claim'd
he most zealous Advocates for
Prefs in this Country. But
this Luxuriancy came to be
d, tho' with the gentlest, the B
artful Hand that ever was ap-
to any Reformation, the Ope-
n had so fatal an Effect upon
Liberties of *Greece*, that they
droop'd, till at last they wi-
d and dy'd away.

uring the Times of the *Roman* C
monwealth there was no Law,
I can find, against Men, whe-
in a private or publick Station,
either by Speaking, Writing,
y other way, blam'd in the
Manner the Administration of
Government, or the Persons of D
greatest Magistrates. Every
of their History affords re-
d Instances of such Liberties,
it can no where be prov'd that
brought upon their Authors any
atment, either from Power or
particular Persons, till the E
of *Cicero*, whose unsufferable
ance against the greatest Cha-
r in *Rome*, drew upon him a
of private Ill-will, but which
arties affected never durst avow;
warrantable, and so very un-
y did they think it, openly to F
an Attack of the Tongue or
en.

is Impunity proceeded from
principles: First, because such
ties could not be censur'd with-
depriving the Body of the Peo-
of those fundamental Rights, to G
they were entitled by the first
ples of their Constitution:
secondly, because they knew,

both from Experience and Reason,
that if their Actions cou'd stand the
Test of a free Enquiry, the Censures
or Reproaches of any private Man,
or Body of Men, instead of affecting
or hurting them, would recoil upon
their Authors; and that if they
could not stand the Test, the very
Attempt to punish those who blam'd
them, was a tacit Acknowledgment
of their own Guilt.

But upon the Extinction of *Roman*
Liberty, the arbitrary Power which
succeeded could not brook such
Freedoms. It was a Maxim with
Augustus to preserve the Forms of the
Roman Government, while he abo-
lish'd its Spirit. Unwilling there-
fore to create such an Innovation as
a new perpetual Law to punish the
Freedom of Writing must introduce;
yet hurt and impatient under the
Lashes of a petulant Poet, one *Cassi-*
us Severius, he put a forc'd Inter-
pretation upon the Laws *de Majesta-*
te, which, says *Tacitus*, hitherto
regarded only overt Acts, and ap-
ply'd them to the Punishment of
Writings. The only Law that he
could wrest to this detestable Purpose
was the *Lex Appuleia de Majestate*,
which pass'd about the Year of *Rome*
652, and was intended to restrain
Force and Sedition within that City,
but was far from regarding any Wri-
tings or Expressions against the Go-
vernment. This will appear from
the following Instance, which I shall
but very briefly touch upon, both to
explain the true Nature of what
was meant by the Expression *de Ma-*
jestate, and to prove that this free
People thought the discretionary
Power vested in their collected Body
put them above observing the little
Forms of Government and Law,
when they were grossly and palpably
abus'd by their Magistrates.

Caius Norbanus, who had been
Tribune of the People, was accus'd
upon this *Appuleian Law de Majestate*
B b by

by the young *Sulpicius*, for having rais'd a Sedition in *Rome* on Account of *Q. Capio*, who had been Consul, and by his Mismanagement had lost a very fine *Roman Army*, which he commanded against a contemptible Enemy. Great Violences had been committed in this Sedition; the lawful Magistrates were driven out of the Temple, and some of the greatest Men in *Rome* were wounded: All which Circumstances were urg'd against the Accus'd with great Address and Eloquence. *M. Antonius*, the Predecessor of the famous Triumvir of that Name, and Counsel for the Accus'd, instead of denying, admitted the Fact with all its aggravating Circumstances; but by insisting upon the Right which the People of *Rome* had to controul Government, and the excellent Effects which their Seditions had produc'd in Favour of publick Liberty, particularly by driving out Kings, and establishing the Tribunitial Power, he shew'd that such a Sedition was so far from wounding that it vindicated the Majesty of the People, and his Client was acquitted by a Bench of Judges compos'd of the greatest and most virtuous Men in *Rome*, in the most numerous and illustrious Assembly of the People that had been known.

Thus the Freedom which every Subject has to communicate his Sentiments to the Publick in that Manner which might make them more universally known, was an inherent Principle in the Greek and Roman Constitutions: But then this Privilege, which we call the Liberty of the Press, becomes much more necessary for preserving the Liberties of the People under a Government, where they are restricted from the Power of deciding, and from carrying their Opinions into Judgment and Execution, which is the Case in *England*. The executive Power of the Government here being absolutely independent of the

People in every Sense, and the legislative being but partially and miserably dependent on them, the People of *England* without the Liberty of the Press to inform them of the Fitness and Unfitness of Measures, prov'd or condemn'd by those whom they have trusted, and whom they may trust again, would be in as bad a State of Subjection, as if they lived under the most arbitrary and inquisitorial Government; nay the Condition would be aggravated by the melancholy Consideration, that they lent their own helping Hands both to forge and rivet their Chains.

The LORDS PROTESTS.

I. In relation to the Hanover Troops.

Die Martii, 1^o. Februarii, 1742.

THE Order of the Day being read, for taking into Consideration the Estimates and Annals laid before this House the 11th of January, from the Office of Secretary at War, pursuant to their Lordships Address to his Majesty of the 15th of December last,

It was moved to resolve, That the humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech and advise his Majesty, that considering the enormous and grievous Expences incurred by the great Number of foreign Troops now in the Pay of Great Britain (Expences so increased in the extraordinary Manner, as to apprehend, of making the Estimates relating thereunto, and which do not appear to us conducive to the Ends proposed) his Majesty will be graciously pleased, in Compassion to his People, loaded already with such numerous and heavy Taxes, such large and growing Debts, and greater annual Expences, than any Nation at any Time ever before sustained, to exonerate his Subjects from the Charge and Burden of the Mercenaries, who were taken

Service last Year, without the Advice or Consent of Parliament.

After long Debate thereupon, The Question was put upon the said Motion,

And it was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 35. Non-Contents 90.

Dissentient

Gower, C. P. S.

Cobbam.

1. Because we apprehend, That the assembling an Army in *Flanders* last Year, without the Concurrence of the States General, was a Measure not only unwarranted by any Advice or Consent of Parliament, but directly repugnant to the declared Sense of the House of Commons in their Resolution of the 10th of *March* last; it not appearing to us, That any one Power, engaged by Treaty, or bound by Interest to support the Queen of *Hungary*, except *England* alone, had come in to give her any Assistance, or to co-operate with us in any Plan to which our Army in *Flanders* could be supposed to conduce; and therefore the Support then promised by that House to his Majesty, upon an express conditional Supposition of being joined by such other Powers, is so far from authorizing a Measure entered upon in Circumstances totally different, that it plainly points out the Opinion of Parliament against such an Undertaking.

2. Because the taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into the Service of *Great Britain*, to act in Conjunction with the *English* Forces assembled in *Flanders*, without consulting the Parliament upon an Affair of such an important and delicate Nature (altho' it was foreseen and pointed out by the King to both Houses of Parliament at the Close of the last Session, and is expressly refer'd to in his Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this Session) seems to us highly derogatory

to the Rights, Honour, and Dignity of the Great Council of the Nation, and a very dangerous Precedent to future Times.

3. Because the restoring the Balance of Power in *Europe*, by raising the House of *Austria* to its former Condition of Influence, Dominion and Strength, is an Object quite unattainable by the Arms of *Great Britain* alone: And for the attaining of which, no other Power has joined, or is likely to join with us in any offensive Engagements, either against the Emperor, or against *France*.

4. Because such Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, as the Situation of her Affairs, and that of all *Europe*, as well as the particular Interest and Policy of this Island require, would have been more properly given in Money, with much less Expence and Danger to us, with much more Effect and Advantage to our Ally. The 38,000 Men, now said to be paid for her Service, costs this Nation 1,400,000*l.* one Half of which Sum would have enabled her to maintain a greater Number of Men, capable of acting wherever her Affairs might require; so that above 700,000*l.* seems to be wantonly lavish'd away upon this Occasion, besides the Lives of many of the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

5. Because we apprehend, That the Troops of the Elector of *Hanover* cannot be employed to act in *Germany* against the Head of the Empire, whose Title and Cause have been avowed by the whole Body, in granting him an Aid of fifty *Roman* Months for his Support in this very War, without incurring the Risque of such Consequences upon any ill Success, as neither consists with the Safety of *Hanover*, nor with the Prudence of *England*; in which Apprehension we are strongly confirm'd by those Troops not having acted in Opposition to Marshal *Maiden*.

lebois, at a Juncture of Time when such an Assistance given to the Queen of *Hungary*, might have been decisive; and for losing which Opportunity, no other natural or probable Reason appears.

6. Because the assembling an Army *A* in *Flanders*, not then attacked by the *French*, nor, as it appears to us, in any Danger of being attacked, could be of no Use to the Power we designed to assist, nor give any Hindrance or Terror to *France*, with regard to the Designs she was then pursuing; but may, in its future Consequences, probably tend to draw the Arms of that Crown into those Parts, where they can act with the greatest Advantage, and engage this Nation as Principals in a Land War, the Expence and Danger of which *C* are much more certain and evident, than the Support we shall find in it from other Powers, or the Means we shall have of carrying it on.

7. Because we observed, with the utmost Concern, that while *Great Britain* is exhausting itself, almost to Ruin, in pursuance of Schemes pretended to be founded on our Engagements to the Queen of *Hungary*, the Electorate of *Hanover*, tho' under the same Engagements, as well as under the same Prince, does not appear to contribute any Thing as an Ally to her Assistance, but is paid by *Great Britain* for all the Forces it has now in the Field; and the Bargain made for those Forces, is much more disadvantageous to us, than what we concluded with that Electorate in the Year 1702. *F* For, in the Convention, then signed, there is no Stipulation, either for Levy Money, or for Recruit Money, with both which we are charged in the present Demand, besides other extraordinary Articles; and we conceive, that the Article of Levy Money, amounting alone to no less a Sum than 130,313*l.* is a more particular Hardship upon us,

because it is known to all the World that the 16,000 Men were not provided at the Request, nor for the Service of *England*; but that it was only Addition made to the usual Establishment of the Electoral Forces in Time of Peace, was 6000 Men raised some Time before, upon the Death of the late Emperor, and for the Service of his Majesty's German Dominions; nor can we help observing, that when we contracted for *Hanover* Troops in June 1742, their Pay did not commence till the Beginning of that very Month, in which some had already taken the Field, and the rest were admitted upon their March; so that the Contract being only to the First of January following, *England* received the Benefit of the Service of those Troops during a whole Campaign for the Pay of seven Months only; whereas, by now taking those Troops into our Pay, on the 31st of August 1742, (that is, a Month before they began their March into *Flanders*) *D* till the 26th of December 1743, we shall give them sixteen Months Pay for the Service of one Campaign only, if they should ever make a Campaign at all; so that *Hanover* not only receives the great and immediate Profit of this advantageous Bargain, but is also exonerated above Half the Number of Forces which it used to maintain in Time of the most profound Tranquillity.

8. Because the making so unnecessary a Bargain, in so very unbecoming a Manner, when this Nation *E* is groaning under so heavy a Load of Debts and Taxes, engaged in a maritime War, at a mighty Expence, and with doubtful Success, maintaining a great national Army so broad, and at the same Time but then'd at home with 23000 Men (the Use of which we cannot discover) over and above 11550 Marines excites in our Minds the most alarming and melancholy Apprehensions

the Dissatisfaction and Jealousy
 at may arise in the Breasts of his
 Majesty's most faithful Subjects, if
 the servile Ambition of any
 Minister should attempt to gain, and
 taint the Royal Ear, by a mista-
 ken Adulation to an imagined Parti-
 ty (which we are persuaded does
 not, and cannot exist) in the Behalf
 of an Interest, foreign to that of
 the Kingdom; were it ever to be
 suspected from any such new and
 surprising Appearances, that this
 Nation could be engaged in the
 most expensive, chimerical and dan-
 gerous Scheme, entered into without
 the Advice or Approbation of Par-
 liament; that its Treasure could
 be exhausted, its Honour exposed,
 and its Safety risked, for no o-
 ther End than to advance that fo-
 reign Interest, and make such a
 compliance the Price of Favour and
 Power: We are convinced it would
 be attended with more Alienation
 of the Hearts of the People from his
 Majesty's Person and Family, than
 almost any other Mismanagement
 could ever produce. We therefore
 think it the highest Duty we owe to
 our King and Country, to enter our
 humble Protest against the Approach
 of so fatal a Mischief, to deprecate
 the pernicious Effects of it in the
 most solemn Manner we can, and
 to express our earnest Desire, that
 the Motion had been complied with,
 in order to stop an Evil in its Begin-
 nings, by the prudent and salutary
 Intervention of one House of Parlia-
 ment, which by the encreasing Cor-
 ruption of Ministers, may be ex-
 tended so far, as either to throw
 the Nation into the greatest Dis-
 order, or reduce it to a State of the
 most aneist Dependency.

Haverham,
 Hereford,
 Talbot,
 Coventry,
 Oxford and Mort.
 Northampton,

Aylesford,
 Litchfield,
 Denbigh,
 Craven,
 Abingdon,
 Foley.

A Then it was moved to resolve,
 That, in the unsettled and dange-
 rous Situation of Affairs in Europe,
 the sending a considerable Body of
 British Forces into the Austrian Ne-
 therlands, and augmenting the same
 with 16,000 of his Majesty's Elec-
 toral Troops, and the Hessians, in
 the British Pay; and thereby in
 Conjunction with the Queen of Hun-
 gary's Troops, in the Low Countries,
 forming a great Army for the Ser-
 vice of the common Cause, was a
 wise, useful, and necessary Measure,
 manifestly tending to the Support
 and Encouragement of his Majesty's
 Allies, the real and effectual As-
 sistance of the Queen of Hungary,
 and the restoring and maintaining
 the Balance of Power, and has al-
 ready produced very advantageous
 Consequences.

Which being objected to,
 The Question was put thereupon,
 And it was resolved in the Affir-
 mative.

Contents 78. Non-Contents 35.

E Dissentient
 Sign'd by the same Lords, except
 E. Stanhope.

II. In relation to the Spirituous Li-
 quors Bill.

F Die Veneris, 25^a. Februarii, 1742.

HODIE 3^{ia}. vice lecta est Billa,
 entitled, An Act for repealing
 certain Duties upon spirituous Liquors,
 and on Licences for retailing the same;
 and for laying other Duties on spirituous
 Liquors, and on Licences to retail the
 said Liquors.

After Debate,
 The Question was put, Whether
 this Bill shall pass?

It

Hereford,
 Hereford,
 Hereford,
 Hereford,
 Hereford,
 Hereford,
 Hereford,

Montjoy,
 Bedford,
 Stanhope,
 Bridgewater,
 Sandwich,
 Aylesbury,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Content 59 Non-Content 38

Proxies 23 Proxies 17

82

55

Dissentient

Jo. Cant. *Jo. Bristol* *Stanhope*
Ed. London *M. Gloucest.* *Romney*
N. Exon *The. Sarum* *Aylesford*
Isa. Asaph *The. Ox.* *Beaufort*
The. Norwich *Matt. Cress.* *Gower*, C.P.S.

1. Because the Act of the Ninth of his present Majesty made to prevent the excessive drinking of (spirituous Liquors, which is by this Bill to be repealed, declares, That the drinking of spirituous Liquors, or strong Waters, is become very common, especially amongst the People of lower and inferior Rank, the constant and excessive Use whereof tends greatly to the Destruction of their Healths, rendering them unfit for useful Labour and Business, debauching their Morals, and inciting them to perpetrate all Manner of Vices; and the ill Consequences of the excessive Use of such Liquors are not confined to the present Generation, but extend to future Ages, and tend to the Devastation and Ruin of this Kingdom: We therefore apprehend, That if an Act design'd to remedy such indisputable Mischiefs, was not found adequate to its salutary Intention, the Wisdom of the Legislature ought to have examin'd its Imperfection, and supplied its Defects, and not have rescinded it by a Law, authorizing the manifold Calamities it was calculated to prevent.

2. Because the refusing to admit the most eminent Physicians to give their Opinions of the fatal Consequences of these poisonous Liquors, may be construed, without Doors, as a Resolution of this House to suppress all authentick Information of the pernicious Effects on the Health and Morals of Mankind, which will necessarily flow from the unrestrained

Licentiousness permitted by this

3. Because, as it is the inherent Duty of every Legislature to be watchful in protecting the Lives, and preserving the Morals of the People, so the availing itself of the Vice

A Debaucheries, and consequential Mifery and Destruction of Millions, a manifest Inversion of the fundamental Principles of national Policy, and contrariant to the social Emoluments for which Government alone is instituted.

B 4. Because the Opulence and Power of a Nation depends on the Number, Vigour, and Industry of its People, and its Liberty and Happiness on their Temperance and Morality: to all which this Bill threatens Destruction, by authorizing fifty Thousand Houses, (the Number admitted in the Debate) to retail a Poison which by universal Experience, is known to debilitate the Strong, and destroy the Weak, to extinguish Industry, and to inflame those incited by its malignant Efficacy to perpetrate the most heinous Crimes for what Confusion and Calamity may not be expected, when a twentieth Part of the House of this Kingdom shall be converted into Seminaries of Drunkenness and Profligacy, authorized and protected by the legislative Power? And, as we conceive, Contributions to be paid by the infamous Recesses, and Money be raised by this destructive Project are Considerations highly unworthy the Attention of Parliament, compared with the extensive Evils from thence arising; so are we of Opinion, that if the real Exigencies of the Publick required raising immense Sums this Year, that they could by no Means justify the having recourse to a System founded on the Indulgence of Debauchery, the Encouragement of Crimes, and the Destruction of the human Race.

Observations on the Expedition to CARTHAGENA. 187

Admiral Chesterfield Talbot
 Doverham Hallifax Bristol
 Aylesbury, and
 Oxford & Mort. Ward

All the above Reasons, excepting
 second.

we having been lately publish'd a Pamphlet,
 intitled, An Account of the Expedition to
 Carthage, with Explanatory Notes and
 Observations, we shall give our Readers some
 of the Notes, referring them for a general
 Account of the Expedition to our Magazine
 for 1741, p. 254, 255, 256, and p. 307,
 308.

In the first landing **D**uring the first three
 Days the Troops
 of the Troops, they were employed in no one
 thing, no not so much as to clear the
 ground for their Encampment, but kept
 their Arms Night and Day (where, by the
 heat of the Sun, on a white burning Sand,
 they were scorched to Death, and by the In-
 fluency of the Dews in the Night, they
 Colds, so that many of them fell sick)
 whereas had they been instantly employed to
 be encamped, and opened Ground in the
 places for that Purpose, they would have
 been shaded by the Trees, freed from the
 burning Heat of the Sand, and many of
 them preserved from the Enemy's Shot, that
 led our Battery.

On the Engineers, and raising the Bat-
 tery, [Such was the Knowledge of the Sub-
 engineers, that not one of them knew where
 to choose out a Spot of Ground for raising a
 Battery, neither had they prepared Fascines,
 Pickets, or any Materials, till their Prince
 arrived (and after he had pitched on a
 place, he made a Demand of 30,000 Fas-
 cines of 12 Foot long, 20,000 of 9 Foot
 long, and 40,000 Pickets, whereas 1500
 men built the Battery) who, Vanbrugh like,
 would not begin to work, till all his Mate-
 rials were on the Spot; and then, with 500
 men, 2 or 300 Blacks, and as many Sol-
 diers as the General could spare for Pioneers,
 was ten Days erecting a Battery; and
 when it was done, it was parallel to neither
 the nor Curtain of the Fortification, and
 the Breach was made in the angular Point of
 the Bastion, neither was there any safe Com-
 munication with it, for no Trench was ever
 proposed, only a Path thro' the
 woods, and that almost in a straight Line;
 so that every Shot enfiladed it, and killed
 many Times the Number of Men going
 out from the Battery, that were killed
 any where else during the Siege; nor would

the Engineer be prevailed on (any more than
 the General) to cut off the Communication
 from the Town to *Buccachica* (by which they
 might have prevented the Enemy from re-
 ceiving any Succours by Land, seen all their
 Motions in the Harbour, and hindered any
 Incursions from the Castle) notwithstanding
 the Admiral frequently solicited the General
 and wrote to him to have it done.

A [On the Bomb Battery.] This Thing,
 called a Bomb Battery, was also a Mark of
 the Genius and Understanding of the Engi-
 neers: It was a Platform, laid behind a
 small rising Rock, open on all Sides, no
 Communication to it, either by Trench, Em-
 paulment, or any Security whatsoever, (that
 the Enemy saw every Man (from the Cas-
 tle) that went in, or out, as they were obli-
 ged to pass over high Ground, to come at the
 Battery, and then it lay quite exposed to the
B *Barradera* Battery; so that the Shot fired
 from thence passed in at one End, and out
 at the other; and if they did no Execution
 there, were sure to do some in the Camp.
C And as to the Usefulness of it, and the Ser-
 vice that was performed by the excellent
 Bombardeers, every idle Spectator was a
 Judge; tho' it was oftentimes observed, by
 Order, that not six Shells out of forty had
 done Execution, and that, on the contrary,
 scarce one of forty of the Enemy's ever
 missed.

D [On the Admiral's ordering the Seamen to
 go and seize the *Barradera* Battery, which
 much annoy'd the Camp.] They went away
 from their Ships about Midnight, and rowed
 pretty far to Leeward, to avoid being seen, or
 the Noise of their Oars heard, and proposed
 landing in a small sandy Bay, behind the
Barradera Battery, into which was a narrow
 Channel, between two Reefs of Rocks, and
 a four Gun Battery on the Strand, facing
 the Channel (both unknown to every Person
 there) which, so soon as some of the Boats
 had got into the Channel, began to fire
 on them; but the brave Tars landed, and
 rushed in at the Embasures, and took Posses-
 sion of the Battery, before the Enemy could
 fire a second Time. This Firing alarmed the
Barradera Battery, and the Enemy turn-
 ed three Pieces of Cannon on the Platform,
 which they fired with Grape Shot, so soon
 as the Seamen advanced; but notwithstand-
 ing that, and the Difficulties and Badness
 of the Road (which was thro' a Morass, and
 where but one Man could walk a-breast, and
 full of Stumps of Mangroves each a Foot or
 more high,) the Seamen attacked it; and,
 after a smart tho' short Resistance, carried it,
 took 9 Prisoners, spiked up 15 Guns (from
 18 to 24 Pounds) and burned the Carriages,
F Platforms, Guard-houses, and Magazines.

A Plan of Carthage, with Explanations, in the London Magazine for 1740, p. 194, 195.
 For

For this gallant Action the Admiral rewarded every common Man with a Dollar apiece.

[On the grand Battery of 20 Guns.] This grand Affair having taken up near a Fortnight in raising, and many more Men employed to work, than was necessary, much Execution may be expected therefrom: But alas! the Engineers would by no Means out-do themselves; the Battery was constructed in a Wood! and no more Ground was cleared, than a Space necessary for so stupendous a Building (lest the Enemy should see the Army!) For so great Caution was used, that before the Wood in the Front of the Battery was cut down, it was a Doubt, whether any Guns could be brought to bear on the Castle; and as it was, no Guns could be brought to play on the Enemy's Shipping, altho' it was expected they would instantly fire on the Battery, and be capable of doing it the greatest Damage; (which they did) and had not an Epaulment been thrown up at the East End, every Shot from the Ships must have raked the Battery, and destroyed Numbers of Men. The Army allowed the Tars behaved gallantly; for it must be remarked, they had Seamen to fight the Guns in the Battery, as well as help to build it. Whether the Engineers proposed to batter the angular Point of the Bastion in Breach is Matter of Doubt, at the first laying out of their Battery; (but infinite Reasons may be assigned for the Absurdity, besides that great one, of having the Fire of two Flanks to destroy, instead of one) however it is generally believed, it was Hap-hazard; for the most impartial Judges in the Navy and Army agree, if the Enemy had cut down 50 or 100 Paces of the Woods farther round the Castle, the Undertaking would have been so difficult, as to have shocked the Science of all the Engineers, if not quite disheartened them from daring an Enterprize.

[On the taking *Bocachica* Castle.] This Victory (it will readily be allowed) gave the Army a great Share of Spirits, as it freed them from Hardships (modern Gentlemen Soldiers are not used to) and gave them Possession of an Island (as well as the Castle) in which the Enemy could not come to disturb them, especially while they had got a Fleet of Ships of War to attend on them; for, to their great Glory be it spoken, they could not venture to move along Shore without Men of War to attend on them, as they marched, and the constant Cry was, *Why don't you come to our Assistance?* Nay so great a Liking had they to the Sea, that they could not find their Way into the Castle, after the Breach was made, without a Sea Pilot to conduct them; and what is worth Notice is, he was a *Spaniard*, and a Prisoner; but the General imagined, he might

be as good a Pilot by Land, as by Sea, and so sent to the Admiral, to desire he might shew the Troops the Way into the Castle.

[On the re-landing of the Forces.] As the Boats of the Fleet having been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for landing the Forces, each respective Transport was to shew a Signal Light at Midnight, where the Boats went and received the several Regiments according as directed, and from thence went and rendezvoused aboard the *Weymouth* till Dawn of Day; and after her scouring the Woods briskly with Grape-Shot, &c. at half an Hour past four o'Clock in the Morning they were landed at a Place called *Granada* formerly a Country House hired by the *Spanish* Sea Factors, and one *Mac Pherson*, who had also been in that Company's Service, was well acquainted with the Country, and was their Guide. But, as throughout the Whole Things were done without Order or Method, so they went on still; for notwithstanding the Army had been apprised of the Enemy's having made Lodgements along the Road, they landed without a Grenado Shell, or a Field-Piece, and were likewise told, the Road was even and able to sustain the Weight of the heaviest Cannon. However, Providence continued to favour them better than their own Prudence could have guided, so happily they were landed with the Loss of only one Man, and two or three wounded, altho' some Parties of the Enemy attacked them twice: At which Time the Ship proved of great Service, as they could in every Motion the Enemy made, and among them very successfully; for no sooner did they attempt to make a Stand and dig up, than the Shot dispersed them, and swept off Numbers; so that if the Army had vouchsafed to have pushed their Success, it is a general received Opinion (even among themselves now) they might have rendered themselves Masters of the Castle of *St. Lazarus* that Day (even without Field-Pieces) for the whole Force of the Town was against them (as they were told by the Prisoners they took and some Deserters) very impolitically divided into several Parties, and in the Panic they were in, and each Party running different Ways, it would have been no difficult Task, to have rendered themselves Masters of that small Rebel City, if not succeeded in forcing the City Gates for what had they to do, but to follow the Enemy close at their Heels, and surround them? Before they got into the Town, or other must; for when they were mixed in a Body amongst their Enemy, the Town could not venture to have fired, for fear of killing their own People; but instead of making use of any of these Advantages, they contented themselves in taking Possession of the

and the Enemy had left them Masters and there posted their advanced Guards, retired with the main Body behind *La* to encamp; and here almost as many Days were spent in forming an Encampment, as at *Bocacabica*.

On landing the Artillery and Ammunition. Tho' it might have been expected the Loss and Destruction of Ordnance at *Bocacabica*, more Care would have been taken here, yet, instead of that, the Officer of the Train doubled his Negligence and Things were in much more Disorder and Confusion than they were there, notwithstanding here was Choice of Ground to pitch upon for an Artillery Park; but there was too much Trouble and Labour to move Stores from the Place where they were put down in, at landing, and require more Attendance than could be spared from the Bottle (and it is a well known proverb, *When the Shepherd's away, the Flock stray*,) so that out of 2 or 300 Men, only 30 were appointed to attend this Service, as well if 30 were found at Work.

On the Castle of *St. Lazare*.] When they landed, there were scarce any Works of Notice round the Castle of *St. Lazare*, a Fascine Battery of five Guns on the South Side of the Hill (which was built there before, when Admiral *Vernon* bombarded the Town, (See our *Mag.* for 1740, 99.) and was of no Service, but in Case of Approaches being made that Way: But as the Enemy saw the Army (disposed to rather than work) go on slowly, they took Occasion to improve their Time, and with unwearied Diligence set to Work, and in three Days Time completed a four Gun Battery, and entrenched themselves in Lines about the Foot of the Castle, which was stronger, and of much more Importance, than the Castle itself, and drew those off the Fascine Battery on the North, and mounted them in this new Battery, and saluted the Army frequently with Cannon, whilst they were working on their Battery and Lodgment for their advanced Guards.

Not cutting off the Communication between the Town and Country.] It has been remarked, that neither the General nor Officers could be prevailed on to cut off the Communication, notwithstanding the Admiralty represented the Necessity thereof, as the sure Means to distress the Enemy, and prevent the *Dunkirk* to anchor off the *Boguil* to prevent any Embarkation bringing Supplies by Water, as he had done the last time at the grand *Baru*, on the Outside of *la Cavallos* (before the taking of *Bocacabica*) which effectually prevented any Reinforcements coming to the Enemy from *Tolu*, the River *Sina*, their principal Markets;

yet nothing was of Weight enough for its being done here, altho' so very easy, and the Army were complaining heavily for want of Refreshments, and yet suffered Supplies daily to go into the Town. Nay, when the General was acquainted, that a Drive of 3 or 400 Head of Oxen were going along the Strand, he did not dispatch a Party to intercept them, or endeavour to cut them off, not in three Hours after he had been informed of the Thing, and then the Cattle were going into the Town. But so far were the Army from being disposed to cut off the Communication on that Side, that they were continually forming Ideas of the Enemy's coming that Way to attack them, and that they were actually raising Batteries on some of the Islands in the Lake, to drive them out of the Camp, and could not be convinced to the contrary, till the Admiral ordered a large Canoe to be carried over Land, and launched into the Lake, which was manned and armed, and an Officer of the *Weymouth* and a Land Officer sent in her round the Lake, to reconnoitre; upon whose Return, those dreadful Apprehensions were dissipated.

[On the Land Council of War resolving to attack *St. Lazare*, without first raising a Battery to make a Breach.] The principal Engineer being killed at *Bocacabica*, his Successor (being none of the most knowing in the Science) did not chuse any Works should be taken in Hand, as they would expose his Ignorance; so cheerfully gave in to that Opinion.

[On the Attack upon the Castle of *St. Lazare*.] After the Majority of the Council of War had determined on the Attack, a proper Time was now the Question, as to which the Deserters inform'd them, about two o'Clock in the Morning would be the best Time; for the Guards from the Town that nightly patrolled round the Foot of the Hill would by that Time be returned and gone to their respective Homes; because, as Duty went hard (their Numbers being but small) it was customary for them, as soon as they had performed their Rout, to go to Bed; and further observed, that when a Spaniard has laid himself down to sleep, it is no easy Task to raise him to fight; but these Arguments were of no Force to the General; just before Day was his Time; accordingly, about four o'Clock in the Morning the Attack began, and a Party of Grenadiers, along with Colonel *Grant*, entered the Trenches at the Foot of the Castle, but not being sustained, were cut off, and Colonel *Grant* shot through the Body. After this, instead of rushing in, Sword in Hand, and mingling with the Enemy in the Trenches, a full Stop was made, and the Men stood firing in Platoons; those that had Room, and could wheel

wheel off for others, did, but the greatest Part stood and fired all their Ammunition away, while the Enemy (as it was now Day-light, and they could take Aim) were mowing them down, like Grass, with their Cannon, Musketry, and Grenadoes; notwithstanding which, the Troops faced them like Lions, and wanted but to have been led on, or told what they were to have done, and they certainly would have taken the Place. But, instead of that, from the most excellent Disposition that was made, no Officer attempted to lead them on, and the Grenado Shells, that should have been in the Front, and distributed among the Soldiers, were in Boxes in the Rear; nor was there one Length of lighted Match among them. The Woolpacks and Scaling Ladders, were also in the Rear. But when Colonel Grant entered the Trenches, such Call was made for them, that some few were carried up the Hill; however as he, poor Gentleman, fell, no body else tried to make use of them; and so amongst other Things they were left for the Enemy. As this Scheme was but badly formed from the Beginning, (and indeed may be properly called the General's own Scheme) so it as unfortunately ended; for the Admiral not being acquainted with this Resolution of the Council of War, (either by Letter of Message) had not an Opportunity of acting in Conjunction with them, and assisting them with a Body of Seamen, as it is evident he would have done; for as soon as he was acquainted the Fort was attacked, and got up and saw the Troops at a Stand, the Instant a Signal could be seen, (at Dawn of Day) he made one for all the Boats in the Fleet manned and armed, and sent them with Orders to follow the General's Directions; but it was too late; before they got ashore, the Troops were returned from the Attack.

Various are the Accounts of the Losses sustained in this Action; but it is generally believed, there were upwards of 100 Men killed, and near 200 wounded, 30 of whom were taken Prisoners; Numbers of Arms, Colours, Drums, Woolpacks, Grenadoes, Pick-axes, Shovels, Scaling Ladders, &c. were left behind in the Retreat, which the Enemy arrogantly diverted themselves withal, for some Time, on the Top of the Hill, taking Care to let the Army see them.

As when Faults are committed, the first Thing sought after is an Excuse; so, not succeeding in this Attack, the Army now fell to blaming the Guides, saying, they had led them the wrong Way; the Guides again say, the Army would not follow them the Way they would have led them; but had Reason alone been their Guide, sure they should have attacked the Castle on the weakest Side; (for they all knew one Side was

defenceless) whereas they attacked it on the strongest Side, where the Hill was most difficult of Access; and when they found themselves repulsed, and at a Loss what to do, the speedier they had made their Retreat the smaller had been their Loss.

[On the Admiral's being desir'd to cannonade the Town.] The Admiral had several Officers in to sound, and try if they might come near enough to batter, which gave it, as their Opinions, that there were not more than three Ships possibly anchoring the upper End of the Harbour; and if they were laid but in a Foot Water more than they drew, they would not be in a Position to Blank-Shot, and consequently could do no material Execution; however, to console the General, that Ships could be of no manner of Service to him, the Admiral ordered the *Galicia* (one of the Spanish Ships he had taken) to be fitted proper for battering, forming, between each Port, Merlon (Cafes) of six Foot thick, and filled with rammed Earth or Sand, and sent her to cannonade the Town; but it was soon found she could not come near enough to do any Service; for the Enemy had demolished her so, in two or three Hours, that she would have sunk in half an Hour more, if she had not been drawn off; and it may be established as a general Rule, for Ships to go to that unless they can come within half Musket or Pistol Shot of a Fortification, they will have the Advantage of them; for the farther you lie off, the more Guns they can bring to bear against you; when you go so near, there can be no more Guns annoy you, than are mounted on the Length of your Ship; and the Difference of Buikness in firing, betwixt a Ship and a Fort, is so great, besides the Odds in Number of Guns, that it is impossible to stand a Ship long. After this Exploit the *Galicia* was burned.

[Of the Sickness of the Troops.] After the famous Battle of *St. Lazarus*, the Troops sickened very fast, insomuch, that the Account delivered in (and the General's report) between *Thursday* Morning and *Friday* Night they had dwindled away from 6645 to 3200, and 1200 of these were *Americans*, and not esteemed fit for Service.

[On the Army's embarking.] When the Council of War agreed to the Forces being embarked, the General urged, that they might come off in the Night, lest the Enemy should make a Sortie, so that the Fleet was ordered ashore about nine o'Clock, and the Apprehensions they were in of the Enemy's being at their Heels, many of them took their Baggage, and Numbers of their Tents and Arms, which the Enemy on the next Morning and picked up. They pitched upon *St. Lazarus Hill*, and

where they might best be seen, and Flag of Truce that had Occasion to pass next Day, about Exchange of Prisoners they failed not to express their Astonishment at the precipitate Retreat of the Army. I ended this famous Expedition, that was the greatest and most expensive that ever entered the American Seas, and which I gazed on with Admiration and Atten-

In the Appendix, after a Narrative of the Army's Situation, Strength and Disposition at Cartagena, (where it is said, that from the Annihilation of Deserters it appear'd, that their Number did not exceed 4000; regular Forces, Men, Militia, Blacks and Indians included;) the Author gives some Account of the State of the Army, as follows.

That the whole Body of the Troops, that came from England (unless two Regiments) were raw, new-raised, undisciplined Men, is not known to every one; and the greatest Fault of the Officers commanding them, either young Gentlemen whose Quality or Interest entitled them to Preferment, or abandoned Wretches of the Town, whose Promotion had made them useful on some dirty Mission, and by Way of Reward were promoted in the Army; but both these Sorts of Gentlemen had never seen any Services, consequently, knew not properly how to act, command; so that the worthy old experienced Officers, who had served long and hard, underwent a continual Hardship, in training and disciplining a young raw Army, at a Time when they were on Service, and every one ought to have been Masters of the Trade, instead of having it to learn; thus, by more frequently exposing themselves, most of them were knocked on the head. As for the American Troops, they were in general many Degrees worse, but the Officers in particular, who were composed of Blacksmiths, Taylors, Shoemakers, and all the Banditti that Country affords, so much, that the other Parts of the Army looked on them in Scorn. And for Engineers, Bombardiers, and Gunners, worse never bore Name, or could be picked out of all Eu-

Amongst the ten Engineers, there was but one who ever saw a Siege (and that was the Siege of Gibraltar) and he was killed at the Siege of Mocha, in the midst of his own defenceless Works; so that the rest may justly be said to be left without a Head. For the Bombardiers and Gunners, the Colonel commanding the Train was in his last Moments, and consequently very unfit to be sent upon this Expedition; but a poor Gentleman, was soon dispatched to the Ignorance of the Engineers) his Successor took Care to render him-

self as unfit for Duty, by Excess of Drinking, as Old Age rendered the other; and as to Inferiours of both Sorts, Bombardiers and Cannoneers, many of them were Country Fellows, who told the General they were provided for in the Train for voting for Mr. — and Mr. such a one, &c. Out of those few that were good, by constant Attendance and Duty's falling hard, few were left, and indeed they had not many Opportunities of shewing their Abilities, the Materials they were provided withal being mostly bad; for two Thirds of the Bomb-Shells, either broke short in the Air, or their Fusces went out, and they never broke at all, nor were there one in three of the Grenadoes would burst; the Shells were so thick, and the Cavity so small, they would not hold Powder sufficient to crack them; nay, so little Care was taken in providing and packing up proper Materials for a Train of Artillery, that out of eight Pieces of Battering Cannon-Principals, one was found defective and unserviceable; and the Expedition had like to have set forward, without a Plank or Joist for Platforms for the Guns, or any Bill-Hooks to cut Fascines and clear the Ground, had not Lord Cathcart been informed these Things were wanting, and wrote timely to have them supplied before the Fleet sailed, which lay then at St. Helen's.

Upon the whole, the Service that has been performed best demonstrates the Goodness of this Army: How much it has suffered, as well as the Reputation of the Nation, by the Death of Lord Cathcart, the End of the Expedition must resolve.

Thus much may be said in Behalf of the common Soldiers, though they were raw and undisciplined, they wanted not for Courage and Resolution becoming Englishmen.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Very uncandid Misrepresentation of some Matters relating to Carolina and Georgia having appear'd in *Urban's* confus'd Medley, I beg the Favour of your inserting a few brief Remarks on the Occasion, which may furnish the Publick with a true and undisguis'd State of the Affair.

In a Note on his Extract of a Letter to the *Champion*, he says, 'He omits the Speech of the Governor, and Addresses of the Council and Assembly of South Carolina, because they were made long after the Repulse of the Spaniards, and do not shew the least Concern for Georgia or General Oglethorpe.' This is in Reality a pretty round Assertion, when the Council in their Address, reprinted in that very *Champion*, express their just Acknowledgments to his Ho-

nour, * not only for his Zeal and Diligence in putting the Town and Province in the best Posture of Defence to receive the Enemy, but also for giving their invaded Neighbours all the Relief and Assistance their Circumstances would permit. The Assertion undoubtedly made this wilful Omission indispensably necessary; but there is certainly little Severity in asserting, that the former was as barefac'd, as the latter was unjust.

In another Place he has a Remark on the *Port-Royal* Address, in which he refers to the former Extract, and quotes that Part of it, which affirms, that General Oglethorpe acknowledged'd in a Letter to the Governor, he did not expect any Assistance from him. It is acknowledged he refers to the Extract itself, which happens to inform us, why he did not expect it, viz. because he knew he could give him none, which being a very short and significant Line, could not with the least Candor or Justice be separated on any Account from the other. For any Person who might not give himself the Trouble to look back to the Extract, would conclude, that the General's writing him Word he expected no Assistance from him, meant, that he was certain the Government of *Carolina* would by no Means assist him. Must not this be the most direct and natural Construction of the first Passage as it stands without the last? And can we look for a stronger Demonstration, that Truth must be disadvantageous to the Views or Characters of People, than their having Recourse to such ungenerous, dishonest Shifts to evade it?

It is not deny'd that the *Spaniards* were retreating, when the *Carolina* Succours appear'd off *Georgia*; and it is by no Means improbable, that their Expectation of them was a considerable Motive of that Retreat, especially when we reflect, that they arriv'd before the *Spanish* Fleet were out of Sight. And if the Gentleman who conducted those Succours did not think fit to pursue and attack them with 12 Ships of Force under his Command, the Government of *Carolina* is no Ways chargeable with that Neglect, since the following Minute of Council sufficiently discovers the Opinion and Advice of the Lieutenant Governor and Council there on that Occasion, viz. That as well the Ships and Vessels of this Government, as those of his Majesty on this Station, under the Command of Capt. H—, be used and employed by him, or the Commander of his Majesty's said Ships for the Time being, is the most effectual Method the then present Circumstances of Affairs may point out to him, for repelling the present Invasion from *Georgia*, and destroying the Ships and Vessels of the *Spaniards*, as well while they continue within the Ports, Harbours or Districts of the

Colony of *Georgia*, as on the Sea thereof, or of this Province, or (if shou'd retreat thither) even in *Augusta* self. And that the Commodore's Council was not consonant to this Advice of the Governor and Council, was Matter of Chagrin to them.

Many just Reflexions naturally present themselves on these dishonest Arts of representing and depreciating Persons and Things, which have a Malignancy in them that simple Possing is commonly exempt from. But I suppose what has been said must sufficiently answer my Purpose of manifesting the real Alacrity and Heroism of the Lieutenant Governor and Government of *South Carolina* upon the late Invasion of *Georgia*. And when we rightly consider the present Circumstances of that Colony, it could not well be thought very improper if they had hazarded less than they did on this Occasion. But they have generously sacrific'd their Loyalty and Reputation to a narrower Consideration of their particular security.

April 13.
1743.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant

Common Sense, April 9. N^o 311.

The different Conduct of Q. Elizabeth
K. James I.

THE gaining and preserving the Affections of her People was the great, and almost sole Measure in the Reign of the most excellent Princess Q. Elizabeth. A Proof that she chiefly depended on the Love of her Subjects, she ventured thro' her whole successful Reign without the Help of a standing Army; the People of *England* had seen none since the Reign of *Richard II.* and that wise Queen might imagine such an Example would tend to Jealousies and diminish the Affections of her People, which she always looked upon as the greatest Security and Strength of her Kingdom and Government. Whenever she wanted her Subjects flocked to her Standard; whenever she wanted Ships, they were immediately fitted out and sent to Sea at private Expence; and yet her Forces undisciplin'd, hardly regimented, frequently fought and overcame the best disciplin'd veteran Troops in *Europe*. Her Oeconomy was equal to any Thing that was ever known in private Life, and while she lived she used to say, he never cared to see the Sun shew like a distemp'rd Splendour, when the other Parts of the Commonwealth were in a low Juncture. And his illustrious Mistress thought Money in the Pockets of her Subjects was as much her own, and as well plac'd as

Exchequer. And in Fact so it was, every Measure she enter'd into became immediately the Measure of the whole of England; and her People were to have granted the same Subsidies of Parliament which she received in: was their Confidence in her Wisdom Integrity. But she knew well, the Treas- of the People was of much greater Use the Good of the State, than if it was in her Hands; there she saw it giving full Em- ment to Manufacturers, increasing Com- merce, and augmenting the publick Stock, which she knew was the principal Support of Government. It was so much a Maxim of Q. Elizabeth to save for the Publick, not herself, and to measure her Riches by the Riches of the Nation, and not by the treasure which she held in her Coffers, that several Times refused Supplies when offer'd her, and remitted the Payment of Sub- sides, when she found she was able to car- on the publick Business without them. She was particularly careful of the Trade and Navigation of her Subjects; and it would be no difficult Matter, from her History to shew, that even War itself, the great- Calamity to other Nations, in the Manner which she managed it, instead of impover- ing became the Source of Riches to the Nation. These were some of the Means she employed to gain the Affections of her People.

The Accession of K. James I. was accom- panied with every Circumstance of Base and Avarice; he found the Navy, the Commerce and the Wealth of the Nation in a flourishing Condition; he at this Time reaped the Bene- fit of his great Predecessor's Oeconomy, and came at once a rich and a powerful King. His Means only: And yet K. James be- came, and continued thro' the whole Course of his Reign, to govern not only without Regard to the Example of Q. Elizabeth, but in open Contumacy of it. First, he never courted the Affection of the People, but frequently de- clared to them an Opinion (which was firmly rooted in his own Breast) that he was a very great and wise Prince, and that he had a most contemptible and mean Opinion of them. At the same Time he shew'd (by a very unreason- able Behaviour) that the Applauses and Supports of the People were due to his great Merit, and he took it as a Sort of Injury paid to him for doing them the Honour to accept of the Crown; yet as proud and haughty as he appear'd to his People, he soon sunk into a scandalous and low Fa- miliarity with his Servants, and at last be- came all that Affection, which in some of the Common-Place Declarations he had pro- mised to his People, on one Man. He impos- ed the Crown by his Grants, and be- came Honours in so lavish a Manner, that

they ceas'd to be Honours. The Reverse of the Conduct of Q. Elizabeth, who always ob- serv'd a sparing and exact Oeconomy in the Disposition of her Honours and her Treasure. K. James fell into the Contempt of all Men, both in his private and publick Character; he valued himself on his Learning, and appear'd an egregious Pedant even in those Days; his *unkingly Volumes* are Witnesses of this, and that a great — Writer may be a very ignorant King. He affected outward Shew and pom- pous Titles; but these, when not maintain'd by great and meritorious Actions, serv'd only to shew him in a very mean Light; for, in Truth, Pusillanimity and Vanity made up the Main of his Character: And therefore the more conspicuous he grew, the more contemptible he was. Hostilities continued between Spain and us, after the Death of the Queen; this most illustrious Princeess was not content alone to have done herself and her Subjects Justice on their Enemies on many signal Occasions, but she had put it likewise in their Power to do themselves Justice, by granting to them Letters of Reprisal on the Subjects of Spain. K. James, fond of Peace, afraid of War, without waiting to be soli- cited, or complimented on his Accession, re- poked these Letters in a few Weeks after he came into England: He disarm'd his Sub- jects without making any Provision for their better Security: He stopp'd them from do- ing themselves Justice, before he was sure of getting Satisfaction or Reparation for past Losses. This gave the People a very bad Impression of him; for what Encourage- ment to Trade could be expected from a Prince, who began his Reign by sacrificing the most valuable Interests of his People to false Policy, to a foreign Nation, and to his own Fears? Fear indeed was his predomi- nant Passion: He bore dishonourably what he might have resent'd safely; and what he ought to have resent'd at all Hazards. This poor Conduct soon brought K. James into a Sort of Contempt mingled with Indignation among a People, eagerly bent on Commerce, and into whom Q. Elizabeth had infused high Notions of Honour and a gallant Spirit, which she encouraged during the whole Course of her long and happy Reign.

Old England, April 9. N° 10.

This Paper contains some Observations from Ma- chiavel, particularly, That the most unfortu- nate Condition any Government can be reduc'd to, is that of neither being able to accept Peace or support War; and That those Go- vernments, which, either when they attack their Enemies, or defend themselves, are not provided with Soldiers from among their own Subjects, ought to be cover'd with Con- fusion. They are introduc'd thus.

Mr.

Mr. Broadbottom,

I AM one who, with all my Heart, am willing to reconcile myself to the Measures of the present Administration; because I think we are now come to a Pass in which Unanimity at home is the properest Means of saving the Interests, perhaps the Independence of this Nation from being sacrific'd, either to the Safety or Resentment of foreign Powers. I am sorry to say it, but the Crisis when this will be attempted seems much nearer than most People imagine. Our Army, if we are to believe the publick Papers, are now past the Rhine; a Step which the Princes of Germany seem to consider in the same Light as the Roman Senate did passing the Rubicon; therefore we may say with *Cæsar* when he made that desperate Step, *Yasta est Alea*. If our Measures have been properly taken; if the Powers who are more immediately concern'd than we are in preserving the Liberties of the Germanick Body, have agreed to this Measure, and are determin'd generously and disinterestedly to support us in our Efforts; then, whatever may be said with regard to the Justice and Expediency of the Measure, yet surely you must allow that it is neither so desperate nor so wrong-headed a Step as you and your Friends have represented it; since we may then hope to hear, that in Consideration of ten Millions spent within these three Years upon the Affairs of the Continent, Great Britain will have the Glory of procuring Territories to those who never deserv'd them at her Hands, and Advantages to others who can never be in a Condition to make her Amends.

The Glory of our illustrious M—y in bringing about these Events will be enhanced by their having effected it in a Manner never thought of by the wisest and the bravest Prince or People we have now upon Record. To prove this I will entertain your Readers with some Observations from *Matthæus*, &c.

The Paper concludes thus: We have now upon the Throne a Prince who has, in his Personal Conduct, given as eminent Proofs both of his Attachment to the Constitution of England; and of his Abilities to conduct her Armies, as any of our Princes ever did. If therefore the People of this Country has at present any real Ground for being dissatisfy'd with the Management of Affairs, it must be, in a great Measure, owing to the Laws and Constitutions of England, which by presuming that Ministers are the *Advisers* of publick Measures, give them a Right to transfer them. A late Instance, by taking away the Penalty attending the undue Exercise of this Power, seems to have established a Precedent of Impunity in the Abuse of it. By this Means M—rs, in effect, appear to have acquir'd an uncontrollable Power,

which with a Prince, who is continuing any Measure merely from his Opinion, and is tender of doing ought to carry the least Appearance of an arbitrary Conduct, may be attended with much more Consequences than even the Establishment of arbitrary Power itself. The Laws that own the Punishment of the Person of a Sovereign, in a free Country, establish that a wicked M—r; but if a Minister may have many selfish Views, and can have a second Concern in the Affairs of Government, is at Liberty to act without account, it would be much wiser in the Prince to join in a formal Surrender of their Liberties into the Hands of their Prince, whose Greatness being built upon the Welfare of his People, must be presum'd to consult the Interests; because in doing that he consults his own, which is not the Case of a Minister.

Universal Spectator, April 16. N^o 73.

C The following Letter from a Gentleman to two only Daughters, contains an excellent Lesson for Parents. It was wrote in Answer to one from them, wherein they lament the Necessity of his Absence for two Months, and press their Sense of his affable and affectionate Behaviour towards them, and acquaint them with an unhappy Difference between a bearing Gentleman and his only Son.

D My dear Children,

AS it may be your Inclination to lament the Absence of so firm a Friend, let me assure you, that it is your Duty, as well as Interest, to grieve at the Loss of his love and affectionate Parent; tho' I cannot but declaring, that I impute your Conduct much to my Behaviour, as your Disposition for tho' the Ties of Parentage and Education are naturally of the strongest Influence, the Protection afforded by the one, demands the most grateful Acknowledgment and Veneration from the other; yet, let me tell you, that there is no Circumstance in Life more precarious, no Character more fundamentally subverted than that mutual Benevolence and familiar Intercourse which always to subsist between so heavenly as Alliance. That Feuds daily happen in Families, your own Observations (without our happy Neighbour's Example) will sufficiently testify; what dreadful Consequences they have been productive of, has been too sensibly experienced; what perpetual Dislike and Malice they have unharbour'd, History both sacred and profane, too evidently demonstrate. But from whence these Differences most frequently arise, all conjectures most differ, few ascertain. But as I fear to affect the Merit of our Unanimity, perhaps

may expect that I declare my Opinion to be an unwelcome Topick. To be plain to you then, I do conceive the Parent is never faulty, who from over much Zeal opens the awful Portal of Authority, and the more alluring Avenue of Familiarity, by which alone Love, Respect and Veneration can possibly be preserv'd, supported and embellish'd; and without which, Instruction, and moral Obligations dispell'd like Chaff; for tho' too much Indulgence may sometimes beget Insolence, too much Reserve will never fail to create Fear Dislike, Dislike Carelesse, Selfish Contempt, Contempt Discord, and Hatred; for Hatred will always attend Fear, both of a Prince and Parent: So Mediocrity alone must tune these living Instruments of our Love, which ought to be the Harmony of Heaven.

What I have already mention'd is too frequent among Parents of a middle Age; but more advanced Stage, is most Times attended with an Itch for more, with an unreasoning Spirit of peevish Contradiction, and the Authority of Years, without the Merit of Observation or Knowledge. To these, Spleen, with Obstinacy, Fretfulness, jealousy, &c. These! these! my Children, are the Failing of human Nature. —The Poet describes such an old Man

old man's character is bit with ease,
he is pettish, and all one disease;
covetous, and still he gripes for more,
yet he fears to use his present store;
long in hope, still eager to live on,
fond of no man's humour—but his own.

Horace.

Let us, however, continue to live and converse with the same Freedom and Chearfulness we have hitherto observ'd; and then shall die lov'd by God, lamented by our families, and esteem'd by all Men.

I am, &c.

Old England, April 16. N^o 11.

As mention'd by the Pamphlet, intitled, *An Account of the Expedition to Caribagena, &c.* (See our Extracts from it, p. 187—191.)

SIR,

Know no better Sign of a Government being uncorrupted than by its encouraging Spirit of Inquiry into the Causes of any great and signal Misfortune that has happened to the People. This prevail'd, perhaps, to too rigorous Degree in ancient Greece and Rome, and even in this Country, not many years ago, it produc'd many wholesome Examples of publick Justice; which seem now to be forgot, in Proportion as the Spirit of Inquiry seems to be decaying.

I am far from insinuating by this, that a Government is to make its Officers accountable for those Events that have happened thro' unavoidable, natural, and unforeseen Accidents; but as the People can only judge by Appearances, I think it's every Government's Duty to set them right, whether those Appearances are true or false: If true, that Justice may take Place; and if false, that the Innocent, when suspected, may be clear'd from the Stain of popular Odium. We see, in many historical Instances, that Ministers and Generals, when under the Misfortune of publick Suspicion, have press'd for an Inquiry into their Conduct; their Impatience, under the Imputation of Guilt, was generally look'd upon as a favourable Omen of their Innocence, and in the Event it turn'd out to their Honour. I shall not attempt to give any Instances of that Kind since they would be endless, but will proceed to the Occasion of these Reflections, which proceeded from a Pamphlet I perus'd some Days ago, intitled, *An Account of the Expedition to Carthagina, &c.*

Tho' the Author of this Performance has not thought fit to put his Name to it, yet the Facts contain'd in it are so new, so roundly, and so perspicuously stated, and so much in the Manner of a Person who understands perfectly well what he is writing, that it well deserves the publick Attention.

The late War with Spain (I call it so, because most People seem to think it is now over) was the War of the People, and certainly push'd forward by those who are now thought to be pushing forward another War, as much against the Inclinations of the People as the War with Spain was with them. The favourite Expedition against the Enemy in their American Territories, upon the Event of which all our future Success was thought to depend, ended fatally both as to the Honour of the Nation and the Ruin of many thousands of her bravest Subjects. All this the People are sensible of by repeated melancholy Experience; and it is natural to inquire into the Reasons. The Pamphlet I have mentioned pretends to assign the Reasons, which, according to it, was the gross Incapacity and Negligence of those who conducted the Land Operations, with the corrupted Partiality of such as had the Direction of Affairs at home. This last will, in general, be best understood from the Author's own Words, when he gives an Account of the State of our Army before Caribagena. (See this Account, p. 191.)

This is so round a Charge, that no Subject was ever more worthy of a publick Inquiry; which would either vindicate the Honour of the Nation, and those who had the Direction of that Expedition, or fix the Odium of its Miscarriage where it ought to fall. This

is the more necessary, as every body knows what Industry and Pains are taken, by a Set of People, to make the Blame of the Miscarriage fall upon that brave Admiral, who, while he acted by himself, did his Country as much Honour as others did her Dishonour; and whose Conduct has been such as to leave nothing doubtful, as to his Character, but whether it is most excellent as an Admiral or a Patriot.

By the same Pamphlet we see what was but hinted at in our *Gazettes*, that the Admiral not only did all that a brave experienced Officer, who had nothing but the Honour of his Country at Heart, could do, but that he was successful in every Thing he undertook, and that every Circumstance of Success which attended that unfortunate Expedition was owing to his Prudence and Courage; so that one is tempted to wonder how some People could contrive to be beat, and to sacrifice Men in the Manner they did. I shall now beg leave to observe, that there is nothing more commonly heard nor more industriously propagated in all Companies, than a Report that the brave Admiral was appriz'd of the Attack upon Fort St. Lazare; and that he refused to assist the Land Forces in their Attack, and that this Refusal was the Reason why Things ended so fatally as they did. This seems to be the great Battery rais'd against Admiral V——'s Reputation; and I shall, to answer it, insert another Quotation from the same Pamphlet, which, if not refuted by some very authentick Evidence, will leave the Publick in no manner of Doubt, as to the Persons of those who were the Authors of all that Scene of Calamity, which attended this unfortunate Expedition. (*This Passage is concerning the Attack upon Fort St. Lazare; which see, p. 189.*)

These Facts are so glaring, that I believe Mr. Broadbottom will agree with me, in saying, that if they are true, the Infamy of screening them is equal to that of committing them.

ANGLO-AMERICANUS.

Craftsman, April 16. N° 877.

On a Clause in the Act of Settlement.

MAGNA Charta is irrepalable; and how it came about that the Act of Succession was not annex'd to it, surpasses my Comprehension. But that it ought to have been annex'd to it, I think, not one of my Readers will make the least Doubt, after they have read the fourth Condition of that Act, which is as follows.

That from and after the Time that the farther Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all Matters and Things relating to the well go-

vernment of this Kingdom, which are cognizable in the Privy Council, by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon, shall be sign'd by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and consent to the same.

This is a Law that had been long wanted, and, perhaps, that Want has been the greatest Defect in our Constitution, and the Cause of almost all the publick Disorders in this last hundred Years. Our Laws have, indeed, always made the Ministers accountable for the Advice they gave, and punish'd if it were evil. But the Difficulty has been, when evil Counsel has been given, to find the Giver. There has been Abundance of ill Advice given, even of late, but there are no Advisers to be found. When the Cause is condemn'd, every Counsellor disclaims; when 'tis applauded, all confidently lay themselves upon it, as their own. When any of them are pursued, they take Cover under the Throne; and the Reverence they pay to that, usually avoids the Justice due to them. Thus all Miscarriages become the King's, and all Services the Ministers'; and, by an odd Sort of Partition Trade, the Loss and Odium are to be the Share of the Crown, and the Profit and Thanks to be the Ministers'. This is, indeed, a new Trick; it has been the Play for several Reigns, and has cost one King his Head, another his Crown, and brought the Nation itself to the very Brink of Ruin, which God's Providence, with the Expence of many Millions to us, have prevented our falling into. And yet the Game was not play'd over; they that had not, perhaps, Cause to invent it, had, however, either the Skill or Opportunity to play it to more Advantage to themselves, than they that did. A Game Nation was a Booty rich enough to tempt the fairest Gamblers to turn Sharpen; and accordingly, the Game has been cheated by her more Friends, that used to rail so severely at the foul Play of others; they are come to play Booty themselves, and to throw the Blame on him that only held the Cards, who had no other Fault than too great a Confidence in their Integrity, and too high an Opinion of their Skill.

This Game has been so long, and so generally play'd, that the Forbearance of the Nation has been interpreted Stupidity, not Penance; and the Gamesters have seen us labour on so long and so tamely, that they and their under Rooks begin to bully us, and insolently tell us, *We have no Right to interfere with their Play.* They are mistaken, however; the Concern is national, and there is no Spectator so unconcern'd, as not to have a Share in the Stake, and consequently a Right to examine the Dice, and overlook the Play; nor have we yet so little Sense as not to know

to little Courage as not to assert it, have lost so much by Shuffling and Packing that 'tis high Time not only to call the Papers to Account, but to take effectual Measures that every one shall deal above board for the future.

Old England, April 23. N^o. 12.

the Liberty of the Press. (See p. 180.)

WE have a very merry Story in a very grave Book, entitled, *Historical Collections, or, an exact Account of the Proceedings in the last four Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth, faithfully and laboriously collected by Henry Townsend, a Member of those Parliaments; the like never extant before: Printed, London, 1686.* This faithful and laborious Author informs us. That one Mr. Henry of Lincoln's-Inn made a Motion, (on the 15, in the 43d of Eliz.) which he introduced with the following notable Speech.

Mr. Speaker, I think myself bound in Conscience to certify to you of an infamous Libel that printed and spread abroad since the Beginning of this Parliament; saying your Predecessor, Mr. Speaker, is called *The Assin of Fools*: I desire the Printer that printed it may be sent for; he dwells right over-against Guild-Hall Gate.

The House, says my Author, wonder'd much at this Motion, and great murmuring there.

In short, Mr. Doyly, like Scud in the *Tempest*, thought that if two People were laugh'd at, it must be at him, and imagin'd that the *Assin of Fools* could mean nothing but himself. However, Mr. Doyly's Zeal prevailed, and the Person whom he saw reading the Book being sent for; after being examined it appeared that the Book was a very pleasant Piece of Fun, for which, continues my Author, Mr. Doyly was well laugh'd at, his Credit much impair'd in the Opinion of the House. Tho' I am very sensible of the earnestness with which the Members of that House treat one another, yet, I believe it will have gone very hard with Mr. Doyly, if any Member had been so ill natured as to have ask'd why he imagin'd that Book a Libel upon the House of Commons. A true and natural Reason to be sure because the Word *Fools* was in the Title.

From this Instance it appears, how very easily People ought to be in their Construction of Words, and how apt to be the Libellers of themselves while they are animadverting upon others. In the mean time I am so far from recommending the Practice of Libelling, that I cannot be too severely punish'd; but it is very possible that I may differ very much with some Gentlemen with regard to the essential Properties that constitute

a Libel, and the Manner in which it ought to be punish'd.

Libelling, in England, is understood to be the Publication of a Writing that hurts the Characters or Interests of some particular Person or Persons. This is the true Definition of a Libel; and the real Difference betwixt the Liberty of Writing in this Country and any other, is, that here nothing is punishable by Law, but what is maliciously intended to injure particular Persons; and elsewhere any Writer may be punish'd for writing against Corruption in Office or Wickedness in Ministers, even in the most general Terms. It is true, that while the Star-Chamber subsisted, every Thing was punish'd which that Court

of Inquisition was pleas'd to call a Libel, and were our Courts of Law now to follow the Precedents of those Times, no Man is safe to write so much as a Letter to his Friend upon any indifferent Subject. But even in that Age of Whipping, Pillorying, Imprisonments, &c. we find very few, if any, Instances of Severities inflicted upon the Authors of Writings that charg'd the Administration in general with being a bad one. Nay, I will venture to say, that I could now produce Writings which pass uncensur'd by the Government under Q. Elizabeth, tho' conceiv'd in much more bitter Terms than any Writings that appear now-a-days. Under K. James the First, political Writing was much encouraged, and even Licentiousness so little

punish'd, that the Papers of those Times were as so many Prognosticks of the Fall of his Favourites. There were indeed a great many harsh Things done in that Reign against the Press, but I can defy any Inquisitor of Power to produce an Instance of any body suffering merely for abusing the Ministry and the Government in general. Under K. Charles the First, Attempts of that Kind were indeed made, and very severe Punishments inflicted, particularly in the Case of Burton, Prynne, and Bastwick.

But what was the Consequence? Why, that Proceeding sunk so deep in the Minds of the People, that it absolutely alienated their Affections, not only from the Ministry but from the King, till their Discontent ended in the Ruin of both, and of the Constitution itself. Whoever looks into the History of those Times will find, that, whatever Pretences the Parliament invented for carrying Things to those unjustifiable Extremities, which they afterwards did, the original, true, and real Cause which rankled in their Minds, was the Suppression of the Liberty of the Press, in the Punishment of those three Persons; and we may with great Truth affirm, that had not Prynne lost his Ears, K. Charles would have never lost his Head.

The Remainder in our next, when we shall also give the State of the National Debt.

A MIDNIGHT THOUGHT.

God Incomprehensible.

HALF way up heav'n the night had
whirl'd her ear,
And urg'd her gloomy courfers, till arriv'd
Now at high noon; her sable mantle spread
Thick darkness o'er the globe, and not a star
Gleam'd on the solemn scene; nature lay hush'd
In universal silence: *sleep* had shed
His drowsy poppies o'er earth, air and sea:
No breath of winds was heard; *ocean* was still;
The rivers cease to flow; the forests nod;
The cattle slumber on a thousand hills;
Slept man and beast, the busy city slept.
When on my bed I lay, musing, and pleas'd
With silence and with darkness as of death,
Inspiring awful raptures to the mind,
Lifting the soul above the vaulted sky;
While to the throne, where God th' Almigh-

ty sits,
Array'd in majesty beyond compare,
My contemplations eagle-wing'd arise;
In wonder lost, I worship and adore.
How bright Jehovah's beaming glories shine!
What crossing rays from various sources spring,
And mingle blaze with blaze! Speak, angels!

Speak!
Spirits who in his presence stand and view
The eternal face to face; speak! if you can
Unfold the wonders of the God you serve!
Tell me what 'tis that fills my glowing soul
With unaccustom'd ardour, raps me above
The poles of heaven, and draws forth all my
pow'rs?

Say what is God, my dear yet dread delight?
Vain thought! infinity disdains the grasp
Of finite minds; seraphs who nearest stand
Encircling round the throne, and tune their
lyres

To rapt'rous strains of loud harmonious praise,
Yet but in part his boundless glories know.
And ah, how small a part! new scenes of bliss,
New beauties rise each moment to their view,
And joys succeeding joys; but still behind
An ocean vast, unfathomable, immense
Of unknown glories rolls its distant waves:
Light streaming upon light pours all around
Splendors full-beaming in an awful blaze,
Dazzles the swimming sight, its keenest edge
Grows languid, dull, lost in the vast abyss.
Urid, who boasts the strongest visual orbs
Of spirits that dwell in heav'n, yet o'er his face
Mantles his wings, thick shade! fearful to
meet,

Tho' thro' enfolding clouds, the living flames
Of eyes that flash unsufferable day.

He veils his face, owns and adores Jehovah,
Th' incomprehensible and infinite unknown;
While all th' angelick host cast down their
crowns,

And fall with low prostrations at his feet.

Strait from ten thousand thousand silver
Sweet symphony resounds. I hear, I hear
The flowing notes, they charm my
soul;

Oh how I long, I burn to join the choir!
Blest be the stroke which bursts these
chains,

That hold th' immortal spirit clogg'd and bound
Gro'ling in dust and center'd to the earth.
Then shall this better part, this heav'n-
soul

Spring from its prison and quit the quagmire
Launch on free wing exulting up the air,
And in a moment reach the throne of God.
Then shall I know, and love and serve him
more.

STRAT

To a young Gentleman, on his receiving a
letter from a very agreeable young Lady, they
had single.

THRICE happy swain! what blessings
canst boast!

Who never yet by fortune hast been end;
Whom *Sylvia*, (fairest of her sex) approv'd
And whom, alas! I fear, too well, she loves
Your influence, o'er her plainly does appear
She grants at length, what first she would not
hear;

What she at first so positive deny'd.
(How weak is resolution; when once try'd
But prithee, *Strephon*, do for once decide
Is it now grown a custom for the fair,
To visit thus the youth they seem to scorn
And, as it were, describe, in character, the
love?

Is it from this rivals must know their
Conclude whom *Sylvia* loves, and whom
hates.

If so, my friend, to you I yield the way
Nor boast one favour in the wist way.
But, *Strephon*, still rest readily assur'd,
Whatever pains, by me, may be entur'd,
My friendship still shall always on you
I'll ne'er repine at you, but at my fate.
And may you never know what 'tis to love
With honest love, without some small return
But may your days with happiness be crown'd
And be no period to your blessings found

An Apology to a young Lady at Greenwich
for refusing her, when she desired, a
set of Verses, containing an Account of some
extraordinary Rarities presented to Sir R.

IT seem'd ill-natur'd, I'll allow.
Not to grant favours ask'd by you;
But pray, miss *F—y*, take me right,
And hear my reasons, why last night
I durst refuse this rare show,
And you'll excuse me when you know
First, it was wrote in *parson's* hand,
Bedawb'd with blots and rough with fault

sermons written in a trice
 oft some new prevailing vice;
 therefore you it cou'd not please,
 read and talk with so much ease.
 'Tis not good to read by candle,
 serve me for another handle.
 If you chance to pore too nigh,
 I dim the brightest diamond eye,
 ever glanc'd a killing dart,
 lightning, to a lover's heart:
 assembly too was in your head,
 it was time to go to bed,
 was enough to break your rest,
 recollecting who look'd best;
 talk'd most gay and debonaire,
 danc'd with sprightliest mien and air;
 seem'd delighted to be seen,
 when neglected, full of spleen,
 the sad old maid dejected sat;
 the empty beau said this or that,
 says or tells, or drest or lace,
 which he thought the prettiest face.
 what can he of beauty know?
 he'er fir'd a trifling blow!
 no warm emotion feels,
 emotions all are in his heels.
 each indeed, nay, faster by Jove
 he is plagu'd sick of love!
 this is all a sham pretence;
 love hurts none but men of sense.
 now I hope your head's compos'd
 and the poem here inclin'd.
 added here and there some strains,
 one that cost me any pains,
 well or ill the rest they suit,
 I not say; you'll find it out.
 perhaps three notes from P—y's tongue,
 truly, so divinely sung,
 list'ning angels must rejoice
 at that charming angel-voice,
 led by a skillful hand,
 still our wonder more command!
 think too, that if I should
 one bright ruby from her fate,
 order'd by the fumes of wine,
 precious stones in Indian mine,
 you wou'd shine in great perfection,
 such adorn the whole collection.
 take your paper, pen, and ink,
 tell me freely what you think.
 these rare things when you've admir'd,
 laugh'd and wonder'd till you're tir'd;
 take your glass, and there you'll see
 self—the greatest rarity.
 use me, miss, this tedious speech,
 I add, I'm yours, still as you please, T. H.

PITAPH on a POET.
 RE his grave—where's the great sur-
 prize!
 all men know—a poet deals in lies.
 true know—they don't deserve his
 praise:
 —he never meant it in his lays;
 —where he promises, he never pays.

Verse stands for sack—his knowledge—for the
 score; [fore:
 Both out—he's gone—where poets went be-
 And at departing—let the waiters know
 He'd pay his reck'ning—in the realms—below.
 Z. Z.

To MYRA with a Pair of Bracelets.

THRICE envy'd, all-victorious charms!
 That such superior pow'r imparts;
 Thus to confine the fair one's arm,
 Whose look alone can fether hearts,
 Since, trisler! thou hast so much sway,
 Why shou'd a swain his wishes linger?
 O! give Alexis leave to pray.
 He only sues to bind the finger,
 Z. Z.

To the MAYOR, by a young Oxonian.

SIR,
 A Word in your ear—these unmerciful
 times [rhymes,
 Have oblig'd me, God help me, to dabble in
 If you'll take but my word, or accept of my
 note, [coat,
 You shall find me, depend on't, a chap for a
 Moreover some breeches, to keep off the
 weather.
 With buttons of brass, and lining of leather,
 And lastly, to close the poetical packet
 If you trust for a coat, you may e'en trust
 for a jacket [my pray'r
 This is all my request—if you grant not
 The devil take rhyming—but God bless the
 may'r

The ANSWER.

SIR,
 IF poetical rhyming wou'd pass as bank-
 notes [or coats,
 You should never want breeches, or jackets,
 But the times are so hard, and the clothiers
 HOAG to pressing [your dressing.
 That I can't without money, afford you
 Shou'd I grant your request, and give ear
 to your pray'r, [take the may'r.
 'T wou'd be God bless the rhyming—he de'cl

SOLUTION of the ENIGMA in our
 last, p. 148.

WITHOUT invoking great Apollo's aid,
 T'unfold this grand Enigma, you
 have made,
 Or farther preface, which would but discover,
 I let my muse at work, to oblige a lover;
 In short, the bump, and horns, now plainly
 show it,
 Our SADDLES make the riddle: and the poet.
 CORDELIA.
 D d 2
 N. B. The Mayor is a Mercer.

We have receiv'd several Imitations of the Latin Verses in our last, for which we are much oblig'd to our Correspondents. We like most of them very well, and shall insert three or four for this Month.

THE MISERIES of a STAGE-COACH.

HAVING nothing to do, and the term at an end,
I took place in a stage, to go see an old friend;
'Twas a plaguy long way—and a tough piece of work—
I believe, 'twas as far as from London to York.
But, be that as it will, I was drumm'd up at three,
(Tho' as sleepy as any poor devil could be,)
And dreading the journey, with twinklers half shut,
Alas! with the rest into stage coaches was
For the houses were to—and the coachman stood swearing. [saw in—
Like a Jew, or a Turk, till he'd got every
Well in I was stuff'd; now, mark what ensu'd,
'Twixt two fat old grannies piglarlick was
flow'd;

Just opposite look'd mine boy at the Sun,
His belly, I'm sure, was not less than a tun:
On one side, a footy nos'd boy and his mother,
While a half-pay lieutenant sat blust'ring on t'other:

The roads (curse the turnpikes!) so rocky
and rough, [ing enough;
That, before break of day, we had pound-
While one of the beldames did nothing but
cough;

The other, with quail-pipe so loud and so shrill,
Soon gave us of scolding much more than our fill:
Jacky spurr'd all the way, and the officer swore,
While my landlord broke wind sixty times
in an hour.

If, of stages the boasted convenience he such—
May I travel a foot, tho' it be on a crutch.

THE COMFORTS of a STAGE-COACH.

AS I have an old friend, whose face 'tis
an age [stage;
Since I saw, the last week I took place in the
So great was my friendship, it carry'd me
down, [from town.

Tho' he lives near an hundred miles distant
The coachman in haste to be getting away,
(For these dogs pass their time, not a mo-
ment will stay.)

Order'd us to be call'd, as the horses and he
Were fit to start off, just as Paul's clock
struck three.

In the midst of my dream I awoke, and
I groumbled— [jumbled;

At the thoughts such a way to be damnably
In the coach I was near being squeeze'd to a
jelly, [belly.

'Twixt one and another old woman's fat

On the opposite side sat a mother and child,
And a soldier, as fierce, as the younger was
mild.

Between them a jolly fat host was cram'd
Whose belly resembled the Heidelberg town.

Before day appear'd, as the roads were
rough,

(God knows) we had all of us jolting enough
But the worst is behind—for to add to my
curse,

One old woman cough'd like a broke wheel
The other did scold like a Billing-gate whore
Redcoat like a lord, or a young bully, from
The beast of an host from his stomach
broke'd,

With the poisonous french we were fit to
The boy, with the jolting grown fat, to
conclude,

In the midst of the passengers decently
If this be the case of your coach and
wheels,

Be the journey yet farther, I'll trust as
PATRIOT

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PATRIOT

* A Word us'd in Norfolk, and I believe in other Counties, for belch'd

took place in the stage: But the next day,
I with'd that my bargain was undone;
At three o'clock struck, comes the porter, a
dog!

'Sir, the horses are just putting to.'
The coachman, impatient, stands scratching
his head;

'Make haste, my good masters; pray do.'
Half a sleep I get up, rub my eyes, and look
round;

Then slip on my cloaths (Lord knows how)
March down to the coach; and at last, in I get:
But, most terribly crowded, I vow.

Between two old women I'm closely wedg'd in
A por o' their fat sides, for me: [child,
Here, sit a fond mother; with her hopeful
(A six-years-old brat) on her knee.

Next her, sit a swaggering captain; and next,
A jolly, fat-paunch'd, red-fac'd cook:
We move: The coach jumbles; and o'er
the stones rumbles:

Lord help us! how sadly we're shook.
To the road when we come, tho' jolts are
less frequent;

Enough in all conscience remain:
To and fro the coach rocks, swinging this
way and that

Be the way either rugged or plain. [play'd;
Mean while, the old women are both well em-
One coughs, while the other is fretting:

The captain he swears, the cook belches, boy
spears;

And I all the while too am sweating.
Sweet company this! if these be the fruits
Of coaching a journey, I own [horse,

That, unless I could use my own legs, or a
I always would tarry in town.

Magd. Coll. Oxon.
April 11, 1743.

Quadrigit malle vivitur.
For Dings is a STAGE-COACH. Imitated
in a Song.

To the Tune of the Hogan of Houghton.
In the stage-coach I hir'd a place to go down
To my friend, who lives ninety miles
distant from town;

The coachman, too part to brook any delay,
Puts to before three, us to hurry away.

Half awake, in the midst of my dreams I arise,
To be jolted, tho' I could scarce open my eyes.

I enter, sit down, but can scarce fetch my
breath,

For 'twixt two fat old women I'm just squeez'd
I enter, sit down, &c.

A surfeit with a child right against me
is plac'd,

Whom on one side a ballying officer grac'd,
On t'other a tap-dropping vict'lar is put [gut.

With an ill-looking phiz, and a great gundy
Long before it is light, while we're rumbled,
and rumbled, [jumbled,
From one side to t'other gainst each other

One old-woman coughs, t'other scolds and
contends— [guy sharp ends."

"Good fir I spare your elbows, they've pla-
An old woman, &c.

The captain enrag'd swears the coachman
is mad, [and bad;

D—ns him, and his horses, roads rugged
While the fat-gutt'd tapster both belches and
f—ts [all our hearts,

And the little boy spears 'nough to turn
Sweet company this! but I'll come there no
more, [four;

If there's no more pleasure in coaches and
If this is to ride, I swear under the rose,
I had far rather trip it away on ten toots.

If this is to ride, &c.
N. B. In the said Latin Poem, the last Line
but two, for Miles, erectat, read Miles, et
erectat, for the sake of the Quantity.

SPRING.

MARCH goes before, to smooth her way,
Contract the night and lengthen day.

The bloomy April next appears;
His head a wreath of blossoms wears;

And nosegays in his hands he bears
Of primroses, and v'lets blue,
And hyacinths of purple hue.

Lo, now the Spring herself is seen;
She comes! the lovely graceful queen;

Wrap'd in a robe of brightest green.
Pensive, the gallant golden leads
O'er the smooth lawns and yellow meads.

See, see, the god her eyes adore;
For Daphn's now he sighs no more.

To her he tunes his golden strings;
To his he plays, to her he sings.

On her right-hand the beauteous May,
With look serenely mild and gay,
And dress'd in all his rosy pride,

Well-pleas'd, walks smiling by her side.
A thousand flocking loves resort
To wait on her from Venus' court;

While some her stately train support;
Some drive the breeze, with gilded wings,
To play among the flowing tings,

In which her wavy tresses break
A-down her polish'd iv'ry neck.

How nature in her best attire,
Does the fair queen's approach admire!

Where e'er she treads, the flow'rs arise;
And beams so bright break from her eyes,
That were her other Phœbus gone,

She might create the day alone.
Pleasure and health her presence yields,
And scatters thro' the laughing fields.

Tby sight, O nymph! my soul inspires
With love, and joy, and soft desires.

Thou mak'st my blood fresh vigour gain,
And dance thro' ev'ry beating vein.
Hail goddess! queen of Seasons, hail!

Thou, ev'ry mountain, ev'ry vale,
Shall echoing praise, whilst thus I sing,
Hail queen of Seasons! lovely Spring.

THE
First, in our last, p. 149. In the Verses on Lord Cobham's Busts, l. 11. for there r. here.

TA H E Monthly Chronologer.

From the London Gazette.
An Account of Commodore Anson's Progress in the South Seas, after his Departure from the Island of St. Catherine, on the Coast of Brazil, till his Arrival at Capoteleo on the Coast of Mexico, by Lewis Lidger, who was Mr. Anson's Cook, now arriv'd in England from Lisbon in his Majesty's Ship the Plymouth.



N. Feb. 20, 1741 the Squadron sail'd from the Island of St. Catherine on the Coast of Brazil, but by excessive hard Gale of Wind, parted Company going round Cape Horn. The Centurion arriv'd at the Island of Juan Fernandez the 8th of June, in a most miserable Condition, having six Men in one Watch, and seven in the other. Upon their Arrival the Commodore put all his sick Men on Shore, who recover'd very fast by eating the wild Turnips they found there. The Fryal Sloop join'd him eight Days after his Arrival; the Gloucester a Month after her; and a Merchant Storeship about seven Weeks after the Gloucester, all in a very bad Condition. On Sept. 12. they sail'd in the Offing, upon which the Centurion slip'd, and stood out after her, and the same Day took her; she proved to be a Ship of 400 Tons, from Callao to St. Jago, with a great Quantity of Money, and several Passengers of Consequence on board. The Commodore brought her in, and the same Day sent the Tryal to cruise on the Coast of Chili. On Sept. 20. he likewise sail'd, having taken out all the Provisions from the Merchant Storeship, and sunk her. The Gloucester, not being ready, was order'd to cruise on the Coast of Peru, as soon as her Men were in better Health. About six Days after, they join'd the Tryal on the Coast of Chili, who had taken a very rich Prize, but lost her own Mast; upon which the Commodore gave Orders to sink her, and took her Crew on board his own Ship. They cruised some Time on the Coast, and took two other very rich Prizes; and about the latter End of November sail'd for the Coast of Peru. In their Passage they took two other Prizes, one with Iron and Money, the other with Timber, which was a very good Prize, in repaying the Ships upper Works, which were in a bad Condition. On Dec. 12. being about nine Leagues from the Land, the Commodore sent Mr. Brett, his second Lieutenant, with 50 Men, in order to attack Rayta

in the Night; which he accordingly executed with great Success, and got Possession of the Fort with very little Opposition. In the Morning the Centurion anchor'd in the Cove, and took four Ships that lay there; the found great Quantities of Money, the Spaniards not having removed it; they remain'd here three Days, and then burnt the Fort and Town. The Day after they join'd the Gloucester, who had likewise taken a very rich Prize; they both made the best of their Way for the Island of Quibo to water, where they accomplish'd in three Days; from thence they sail'd in order to cruise off Aqueduct, but upon their Arrival on the Coast, being by a Fishing-Boat they took, that the Milla Ship was arriv'd three Days before they continued cruising on this Coast till the Beginning of April 1742, but without Success; their Water growing short, were obliged to bear up for Capoteleo, where they arriv'd in a few Days. Here the Departure with two others, being straggling in the Woods, was surpris'd and taken by a Party of Indians, who carry'd him to Apurim, where he was detain'd three Days; from thence he was sent to Mexico, where he remain'd ten Weeks; and from thence he was sent to La Vera Cruz, and continued there two Months; afterwards was ship'd on board a Galleon for Havana, and from thence to Lagos in the Princessa Galleon, where he made his Escape and came to Lisbon, having been Prisoner about ten Months in a few Days.

MONDAY, April 4.
A dreadful Fire broke out in the Town of Shipwasse, in Devonshire, by which Accident the whole Town (excepting a few Houses at the lower End) was consum'd to Ashes. Amidst this dreadful Calamity, two Persons who were soon to be married, striving to put their Goods they had bought upon House-keeping, were burnt to Death.

TUESDAY, 5.
The following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the East India Company in the Year ensuing, viz. William Baker, Esq. Ald. * Doding Braddish, Esq. Capt. Peter Battle, Richard Bland, Christopher Burre, Richard Burton, Richard Cluamy, * John Drake, John Emmerfon, * Samuel Fox, William Giffelin, Harry Gough, * Augustus Hume, * Michael Impey, Henry Lascelles, Esq. Capt. William Maddox, * Nat. Newton, Jun. John Royle, Thomas Phipps, * William Pomeroy, * William Rider, William S...

Robert Turner, Esq; Capt. James Winter.
N. B. Those mark'd * are new ones.

FRIDAY, 8.

This Day, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Corpse of her Grace the Dutchess of Buckingham was carried from her House in St. James's Park, to be interred near Remains of the Duke her Husband's Son, in King Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The Procession was very grand, and magnificent. (See p. 153.)

SATURDAY, 9.

About Eight o'Clock in the Morning, a fire happened at a Joyner's in Duke Street, near St. James's Square, which in a short Time entirely burnt the House down it began in, and spread to some others contiguous. A poor Lad about two Months old was burnt in the Cradle.

MONDAY, 11.

Three Waggons loaded with 73 Chests of Tea, brought from on board the *Squirrel* by Capt. Geary, at Long-Road, were, with a strong Guard of Sailors, conducted thence through the City, with Music playing and Colours display'd, and the Silver laid in the Bank. There was afterwards laid in the Ballast upwards of 15,000*l.* in Tea. (See p. 151.)

TUESDAY, 12.

Of the 13 Malefactors ordered for Execution were afterwards reprieved for Transportation; viz. David Todd, Jacob Cordosa, and Maria Taylor. And the other ten were this Day executed at Tyburn. Stephen Wright, his wife John Brown, (one of the ten that were reprieved,) for robbing Mr. Belchier, the Son of an eminent Tradesman in the City of Dublin, and serv'd his Apprenticeship to one of the most noted Surgeons in that City; but having 18*ol.* he came to London about nine Months since, with an intention to go to Paris, but unhappily frequenting Gaming Tables, and losing all his Money, attempted to commit the Fact for which he was executed. (See p. 151, 152.)

At the Quarter-Sessions at Hicks's-Hall try'd an Appeal on an Information exhibited by Mr. William Smith, a Pilot, Appellant, against Cornelius Barnes, a Master of a Ship, Respondent, for the said Barnes taking upon himself the Charge of his own Ship, as Captain, out of the River Thames, the said Ship not being either a Coaster or a Collier, and he the said Barnes not being duly licensed as a Pilot, as is requir'd by an Act of Parliament made in the fifth Year of the present Majesty's Reign; when, after Hearing, the Respondent was convicted of the Fact, and thereby incurs the Penalty of 20*l.*

The same Day came on the Election of a Mayor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the Year ensuing, when William

Faulkener, Esq; was chosen Governor, and Charles Savage, Esq; Deputy Governor.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank for the Year ensuing, viz. Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt. and Ald. Bryan Benson, John Bance, Merrik Barrell, Thomas Cooke, Delillers Carbomel, Esq; Mr. Richard Chiswell, junr. Mr. John Eaton Didsworth, James Gaultier, Henry Herring, James Leaver, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Letbitchier, Mr. Benjamin Mee, Matthew Roper, Theophilus Salway, John South, Stamp Brodbank, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Languet, Mr. Robert Marsb, Charles Palmer, James Spilman, Esq; Sir John Thompson, Kt. and Ald. James Threlkeld, Robert Thornton, Esq;

The Collection for the Sons of the Clergy was as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
At the Rehearsal	334	19	7
At the Church, the Feast Day	74	17	6
At Merchant Taylors Hall	399	13	9

Total 809 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

FRIDAY, 15.

The Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was celebrated, when his Royal Highness enter'd into the 33*rd* Year of his Age.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 6 following receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. James Cropp and John Eyras for the Highway, George Wason for House-breaking, Sarah Williamarsh for the Murder of her Female Infant, and Elizabeth Cannon and Ann Elliotts for robbing a Gentlewoman of 16*l.* and upwards.

MONDAY, 18.

Came on to be try'd before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Lee, at Guild-Hall, a Cause in relation to the Toll of London-Bridge, in which Anthony Wright was Plaintiff, and William Ayers, the Lessee of the Toll from the City of London, Defendant; who by his Plea insisted on a prescriptive Right to receive Two Pence for the Passage of each Cart laden with Goods and Merchandize, amounting to the Weight of one Ton or upwards, passing over the Bridge; but after the learned Arguments of Counsel on both Sides in respect to Matters of Law, it appearing by the Evidence that the Usage had been to take a Penny only for a Cart with two Horses, altho' laden with a Ton or upwards, a Verdict was given in favour of the Plaintiff against the Lessee.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

This Morning about 3 o'Clock a Fire broke out at the House of one Mr. Pullen, a Baker in Tetten-street, which began in the Cellar, and got to such a Head before the Family were alarm'd, that four Persons out of six (the Number then in the House) lost their Lives, viz. the two Daughters of Mr. Pullen,

an, one aged 16, the other 19; and an old Gentlewoman, and her Son; the latter on the Alarm came to the Window in his Shirt, and went back to his Room to fetch his Cloaths, but in his returning from thence, was so miserably burnt, that tho' he got from the Window into the Street, he died in an Hour after.

THURSDAY, 21.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session by the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal, Prudence, and Dispatch, with which you have carried on the Publick Business, during the Course of this Session, give me the greatest Satisfaction.

That this Nation, and the Common Cause, may reap the most beneficial Fruits of your vigorous Resolutions, I have, at the Requisition of the Queen of Hungary, ordered my Army, in Conjunction with the Austrian Troops, to pass the *Rhine*, as Auxiliaries to her Hungarian Majesty, and for her Support and Assistance; and to oppose any dangerous Measures, that might affect the Balance and Liberties of Europe, or hinder the Re-establishment of the Publick Tranquillity, upon just and solid Foundations. I have composed a strong Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and another in the *West-Indies*, in order to carry on the great Work of distressing our Enemies, the *Spaniards*, and reducing them to safe and honourable Terms of Peace; as well as of maintaining the Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to my Subjects: And from the former of these Squadrons, my Allies in *Italy* have found, and still continue to receive, a most useful and advantageous Support.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the ample Supplies, which you have granted for the Service of the current Year, and which, you may be assured, shall be applied to those great Ends, for which they were given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have a firm Confidence in your good Affections; and it is the fix'd Purpose of my Heart, to promote the true Interest and Happiness of my Kingdoms. In Return for this, I expect, on your Part, that you will exert your best Endeavours in your respective Stations, to render my Government easy, and to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Nation.

And thus the Parliament was prorog'd to Tuesday the 7th Day of June next.

At the same Time his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. the Sinking Fund Bill; the Expiring Law Bill; the Prisoners Escape Bill; the Bill for Enrolment of Deeds and Wills made by Papists; the Bill to prevent Frauds committed by Bankrupts; the Bill for rectifying Mistakes in the Land-Tax; the Bill for allowing Carts

to be drawn with four Horses; the Bill for making *Babing-Green* a separate Parish from *Stepney*; and three Private Bills.

MONDAY, 25.

His Majesty in Council declar'd his Intention of going out of the Kingdom for a short Time, and nominated the following Peers to be Lords Justices during his Absence, viz. Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Earl of Harrington L. P. Lord Gower L. P. Dukes of Dorset, Grafton, Richmond, Devonshire, Montague, and Newcastle, Marquess of Tweeddale, Earls of Pembroke, Salisbury, Illy, Wilmington, and Bath, Lord Carteret, and Henry Pelham, Esq;

WEDNESDAY, 27.

His Majesty with his Royal Highness the Duke set out for Flanders.

For the greatest Part of this Month we had colder Weather than is usual at this Time of the Year, and a Disorder began with a Cold became epidemical, so that few Persons escap'd it. The Bills of Mortality rose very high, the Number in the last Week being 1013, in the second 1444, the third, when they began to decrease, the Decrease continu'd in the last Week when the Number was 629, and by the favourable Alteration of the Weather the Bill was restored. (See the Abstract of the Weekly Bill, p. 206.) We may observe, that the highest Week did not reach the Number in Jan. 1733, when there died in one Week 1528. (See the *London Magazine* for the Year, p. 39, 48.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THOMAS Crowley Boney, of *Gloucestershire*, Esq; to Miss *Lyle*.

Rev. Dr. Holmes, Dean of Exeter, President of St. John's College, Oxford, to Mrs. England, a Fortune of 18,000l.

Mr. Fetherston, Wine-Merchant, in *London*, to Miss Wells, Daughter of Mr. Wells, an eminent Ship-Builder at *Deptford*.

Mr. Cotton Phillips, a Gentleman of great Estate in *Essex*, to Miss Ann Singleton.

Cary Hamilton, Esq; in *Ireland*, to Betty Gore, Sister to Sir St. George Gore, Lord Belfield, to Miss Ramsey.

Mr. Snow, jun. an eminent Banker out Temple Bar, to Miss Paul, Daughter of Dr. Paul, his Majesty's Judge Advocate.

Rev. Dr. Simpson, of St. George's in *East*, to Mrs. Moncaster of *Tottenham*.

Edward Bigland of *Peterborough*, Esq; to Mrs. Kennet, Widow of the Rev. Mr. Kennet, Son of the late Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.

James Weston, Esq; a Gentleman of large Estate in *Hampshire*, to Miss Fells.

John Andrews, Esq; lately arriv'd from *West-Indies*, to Miss Saunders of *Copple*.

20,000 Fortune.

Thomas Green, of *Ba'govan*, Esq; to

Christian Hope, Daughter to the late of *Hopton*.

Jacob Foster, Esq; to *Miss Charlotta Davis*.

Jernigan, of *Golden-Square*, to *Miss*

Miss.

Barnaby Backwell, Nephew and Part-

to *Samuel Child*, Esq; an eminent Banker

Temple-Bar, to *Miss Peggy Clarke*.

Miss Eyre, Esq; of the *Temple*, to *Miss*

the Lady of the Lord *Noel Somerset*, Bro-

to the Duke of *Beaufort*, delivered of a

daughter.

Viscountess Fauconberg, of a Son.

the Lady of *William Perrin*, Esq; of a

daughter.

DEATHS.

THOMAS Waterhouse, Esq; Comman-

der of the *Princess Louisa*, who was

taking of *Porto Bello*.—*John Oliphant*,

Capt. of his Majesty's Ship the *Falk-*

Mrs. Rebecca Henly, Relict of Sir *Ro-*

Henly, and Sister to Brigadier General

Rev. Mr. Berdmore, Prebendary of

in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.

John Rivers, Bart. of an antient Fa-

in *Kent*: The Title descends to his Bro-

now Sir *Peter Rivers*, Bart. of *Magda-*

College, Oxford.—Sir *John Wittewronge*,

in the *Fleet-Prison*, defended of an an-

Family in *Buckinghamshire*.—The Lady

, Relict of Sir *James Nevil*, Bart. aged

100.—Hon. Lady *Penelope Levison Gower*

thier to the Right Hon. Lord *Gower*.

Mr. Richard Newsham, of *Cloth Fair*,

known to the Publick by his incom-

Engine for extinguishing Fires.—

Mr. Forcay, Esq; Barrister at Law, and

of *Sadler's Wells* near *Islington*.—

George Fettiplace, Bart. in *Red-Lion-*

Clerkenwell, one of the Governors of

the *Hospital*, possess'd of an Estate of

per Annum, and 100,000*l.* in Money.

ed a Bachelor, and the Title is extinct.

Family is of a very long standing in

shire. The first of them came over

William the Conqueror, to whom he was

eman *Uther*.—*Miss Meadows*, Daughter

Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal; the

one of the Maids of Honour to the late

—*Augustine Clay*, Esq; possess'd of a con-

table Estate in *Berkshire*.—Sir *Mich. New-*

ton, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and Mem-

ber of Parliament for *Grantham*.—*Tho. Pierce*,

late Member of Parliament for *Melcomb-*

and one of the Commissioners of the Na-

Rev. Mr. Neal, an eminent Dissenting

ter of the Congregation in *Jewin-street*

Tho. Salway, belonging to the Thea-

trical in *Covent-Garden*.—*Francis Sorrel*,

one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace

at *Westminster*, and Secretary to the Hon. the

Commissioners of the Land-Tax.—*George Le-*

of *Exeter*, in *Surrey*, Esq;—*Mr. Deputy*

Mr. Oylet, an eminent Woollen-Draper.—

Rev. and learned Mr. John Frenche, Rector

of *St. Helen's* in *Ipswich*.—General *Douglas*,

aged about 80.—Hon. Mr. *Asburnham*,

Uncle to the present Earl of *Asburnham*.

—Mr. *Bosquet*, formerly an eminent *West-*

India Merchant.—Lieutenant *Alexander Gor-*

don, of *Cornwallis's* Regiment of Marines.—

Thomas Kerridge, Esq; possess'd of an Estate

of 2000*l.* a Year in *Suffolk*.—*Dr. Samuda*, an

eminent Jew Physician.—*Rev. Mr. Benjamin*

Wood, at *Bromley* near *Bow*, who had been

30 Years Minister of that Parish.—*Rev. Dr.*

Crow, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, and

Rector of *St. Botolph without Bishopsgate*.—

Rev. Mr. Say, Minister of a Dissenting Con-

gregation at *Westminster*.—*John Leigh*, Esq;

senior Justice of the Peace for *Hampshire*, and

Capt. of *Yarmouth Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.

—*Francis Asby*, Esq; aged near 90, whose

Family have been seated at *Breakpear* in *Mid-*

sex above 200 Years.—Sir *John Aubrey*,

of *Llantrithed* in *Glamorganshire*, Bart.—*Dr.*

George Cbeyne, at *Bath*, aged 72, a Person of

great Learning and Abilities, an eminent Phy-

sician, and famous for his several Writings.—

Rev. Mr. John Fisher, Vicar of *Bringingbury* in

Leicestershire.—Sir *John Bland*, of *Kippax Park*

in *Yorkshire*, Bart.—*Ambrose Page*, of *Enfield*, Esq;

formerly an eminent Brewer at *Bow*, and in

1720 one of the Directors of the *South-*

Sea Company.—*Thomas Ince*, Esq; Member

of Parliament for the Brough of *Southwark*.

—*William Kellock*, of *Sanguar* in *Scotland*,

aged 111, who served the said Town as

a common Officer 96 Years.—*Rev. Mr.*

John Fretwen, Rector of *Geshing* and Vicar of

Fairlight in *Sussex*.—*Rev. Dr. Joseph Clarke*,

of *Cumbermeare* in *Cheshire*.—*Philip Eaton*,

Esq; possess'd of a large Estate in *Staffordshire*.

—*Mr. Watts*, the famous Operator for the

Teeth in *Fleetstreet*.—*Mr. Webb*, of *Coleman-*

street, aged 100.—*Mr. Horn*, aged 102, for-

merly an eminent Grocer in *Southwark*.—

The Lady *Jones*, Relict of Sir *Arthur Jones*,

of *Abermarley* in *Carnarvonshire*, Bart.—Lord

Widdrington at *Bath*.—*Dr. Thomas Rundle*,

Lord Bishop of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

SAMUEL Grove, L.L.B. presented to the

Rectory of *East Barnet* in *Hertfordshire*.

—*Harvey Aspin*, L.L.B. to the Rectory of

Hartess and *Boxted* in *Sussex*.—*William Jesse*,

M. A. to the Vicarage of *Wellington* in *Somer-*

setshire.—*Mr. Fauncey* appointed by the Bi-

shop of *London* to be his Secretary, a Place of

200*l.* per Annum.—*Mr. Pearson* appointed by

the Bishop of *Norwich* to be Register to the

Commissary of *Norwich*, a Place of 100*l.*

per Annum.—*Dr. Thomas Herring*, Lord Bi-

shop of *Bangor*, promoted to the Archbishop-

rick of *York*, in the Room of *Dr. Blackburn*,

deceas'd.—*Dr. Thomas Sherlock*, Lord Bishop

of *Salisbury*, made High Almoner to his Maje-

sty, in the Room of the late Archbishop

of York: And his Lordship appointed Dr. *Wilson*, Son to the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, to be Sub-Almoner.—Mr. *Murray*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Stair*, made Chaplain General to the Army.—*Matthew Bradford*, L. L. B. made Canon and Prebendary of *Normanton* in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.—*William Bredmora*, M. A. made Canon and Prebendary of *Bugborough* in the Cathedral Church of *York*.—Mr. *Richard Jones*, to the Rectory of *Churston* in *Devonshire*.—Mr. *Cowperbwaite*, A. B. to the Rectory of *St. Helen* in *Ipswich*.—Mr. *John Andrews*, to the Rectory of *Prendergast* in *Pembrokeshire*.—Mr. *John Pole*, to the Rectory of *Foccomb cum Tangle* in *Hampshire*, worth upwards of 400*l.* per Ann.—Mr. *Gibson*, Son to the Lord Bishop of *London*, presented by his Lordship to the Rectory of *St. Botolph Bishopsgate*, worth 400*l.* per Ann.—*Benjamin Frost*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Topcroft* in *Norfolk*.—Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, made Bishop of *Bangor*.—Dr. *William Barnard*, Dean of *Rockchester*.—*Robert Hay Drummond*, M. A. a Prebendary of *Westminster*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

EARL of *Dysart* made a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the *Thistle*.—*Salomon Darrell*, Esq; made Gentleman of the Horse to the Princess of *Wales*, and Equerry.—*Thomas Smith*, Esq; made Governor of *Newfoundland*.—*Peregrine Fyfe*, Esq; made Secretary to *Chelsea Hospital*.—*Peter Campbell*, *John Jones*, *Richard Phillips*, *Roger Handasyd*, *Henry Hawley*, Esqrs. and *James Lord Tyrwhitt*, made Lieutenants General in the Army.—*Everard Buckworth*, Esq; made Gentleman Usher to his Majesty.—Capt. *Belkinds*, made Major of the Earl of *Roberts's* Reg. of Foot.—Lord Viscount *Peterborough*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Harrington*, made Col. of a Company in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.—*James Scott*, Esq; made a Lieutenant General in the Army.—Capt. *Upton* made Capt. of the *Loce*, and Capt. *Sturton* of the *Coppers* on the *New York Station*, in the Room of Capt. *Ellis* remov'd.—Lord Viscount *Lynnington* made an Earl by the Title of Earl of *Portsmouth*.—*William Maule*, Esq; made Baron and Viscount *Maule* of *Whitechurch*, and Earl *Panmure* of *Forth* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.—*David Worlesley*, Esq; made Governor of *Yarmouth Castle* in the Isle of *Wight*.—*John Cleveland*, Esq; made Clerk of the Acts of his Majesty's Navy.—Earl of *Effingham*, appointed by the Duke of *Norfolk*, Deputy Earl Marshal of *England*, in the Room of the late Earl his Father, and approved by his Majesty.—*Alexander Geddes*, and *James Compton* Esqrs. made Commissioners of the Navy.—The Earl of *Pembroke* having resign'd his Reg. of Horse, was succeed'd by General *Honywood*.—Col. *William Elliot*, Member for *Cahoe* in *Wiltshire*, made an Equerry to his Majesty.—Capt. *Byng*, appointed to command the Captain

a 70 Gun Ship.—Lord *George Bentinck*, of *Effingham* and Capt. *Rambouillet* made Colonels in the First Reg. of Foot Guards.—*Thomas Jones*, Esq; made *Custos Rotulorum* the County of *Cardigan*.—*George Dutton*, Esq; Member for *Linlithgow*, made Clerk of his Majesty's Works in *Scotland*.—*Thomas Browne*, Esq; made *Lancaster Herald at Arms*.—*Westlow Huise*, Esq; made a sign in the second Troop of Horse Guards.—Sir *John Cust*, Bart. chosen Member of *Parl.* for *Grantham*, in the Room of *Samuel Newton*, deceas'd.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Harvey, late of *Falmouth* Merchant.—*William Winkler*, of *Haymarket*, *Locksmith* and *Ironmonger*.—*Simon Onley*, of *Tower-street*, Merchant.—*Anthony Milward*, of *Tewkesbury*, Cloth Chandler.—*Charles Abbot*, of *Mile-end*, Factor.—*Thomas Turner*, late of *Batley*, *Yorkshire*, Butcher.—*John Clemson*, late of *Woodwardhampton*, Chapman and *Woolsmith*.—*Robert Baldwyn*, late of *London*, *Ironholder* and *Vintner*.—*George Payne*, *Danbury* in *Essex*, Shopkeeper.—*Samuel Pax*, of *London*, Merchant.—*John Hogg*, of *Hogg lane*, Brewer.—*Nicholas Wilson*, *Kirby* in *Kendall*, in *Westmorland*, Innkeeper.—*William Howksworth*, late of *Newmouth*, Glazier and Innholder.—*Wm. Smith*, of *Rumford*, Dealer in Wines and Beers.—*George Maddison*, of *Kington upon Hull*, Merchant.—*Richard Haylings*, of *Bromyard* in *Shropshire*, Tanner.—*Wm. Caw*, of *Capetown Buildings*, *London Wall*, Broker.—*Gabriel* of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Victualler.

Abstract of the London Weekly BILL, from March 22. to April 1.

Christned	Males	834
	Females	771
Buried	Males	2091
	Females	2604
Died under 2 Years old		
Between	2 and 5	
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
90 and upwards		

Hay 55 to 60*l.* a Load

§ The Electoral Dignity of *Mentz* is of great Consequence in the Empire, no than five Candidates appeared, *viz.* The *son d'Est*, Nephew of the late Elector; *Theodore of Bavaria*, Bishop of *Ratisbonne*; *Count Ingelheim*; *Count Ostein*, and *Baron Kesselstadt*: The Election came on the 6th Instant, N. S. when *Count Ostein* was unanimously chosen by the Chapter, who upon this Occasion shewed, they were not to be governed by any foreign Interest whatever. The Election of a Successor to the Crown of *Sweden* very much ingrosses the Attention of the Publick at present. The principal dispute seems to lie between the *Prince Royal of Denmark* and the *Duke of Holstein Eutin*, and the House of Peasants actually declared for the former, but the House of Nobles differed, and at last it was resolved to consider it a Sort of previous Question, *viz.* Whether they should proceed to an immediate Election, or defer it for some longer Time? Upon the 18th inst, this Question was taken into Consideration, and after long Debates was at last carried for deferring the Election by 342 to 276, which seems to be favourable for the latter Candidate, who is supported by the powerful Interest of *Russia*, and by whose Election the *Swedes* may obtain better Terms of Peace from the *Muscovites* than they can otherwise well expect. This Delay is taken so ill by the Peasants, that they declared soon after to the House of Nobles, That if they delayed any longer to terminate the Affair of the Succession, they would return home and abandon the Diet.' To which they were answered, 'That it did not belong to them to give Laws to the other Orders of the Kingdom; and that if they were resolved to depart, they might depend upon it, that before they got home, the Provinces which had deputed them should be exactly informed of their Conduct in the Diet.' Which resolute Answer prevented the Secession. From this Answer we may see that in *Sweden* the Representatives are supposed to be accountable to their Constituents for their Conduct in the Diet.

Last Harvest in *Norway* having been destroyed by the Winter's surprizing them more early than usual, and while their Corn was upon the Ground, it occasion'd a great Scarcity in that Kingdom, whereupon his *Danish Majesty* immediately ordered them a Supply of Provisions, before their Seas were shut by the Ice; and as soon as the Seas came to be open in the Spring, he ordered a new Supply of 50 or 60,000 Quarters of Rye, to be distributed gratis among the Poor. His Majesty in his Letter to his Treasury upon this Occasion says thus: 'I am informed, that all Embarkations at this Time of the Year are attended with an extraordinary Expence; but upon this Occasion, I would have you reflect rather on the Misery of those who are to be relieved, than on

the Means of saving Money in relieving them.' This shews, that even absolute Monarchs think themselves obliged to take some Care of the Poor even in their remotest Dominions.

The *Austrian*, *British*, and *Hanoverian* Troops have almost all pass'd the *Rhine*; but what they are to do cannot as yet be conjectured; for the Earl of *Stair* we are told has, by an Officer sent on Purpose to *Frankfort*, declared to the Emperor, 'That nothing more was intended by the March of the *British* Troops into the Empire, than to contribute towards re-establishing the Peace thereof. That his *Britannick Majesty*, upon his appointing him to command them, had expressly charged him to avoid every Thing that might in the least injure the Dignity of the Head of the Empire. That therefore his Imperial Majesty might assure himself, that the March of these Troops would be directed in such a Manner as not to disturb the Residence of his Imperial Majesty at *Frankfort*.'

Whether the Emperor did not think fit to trust to these Assurances, or for what other Cause we know not, but his Imperial Majesty, with the Prince Royal his Son, set out from *Frankfort* the 6th Instant for his hereditary Dominions; and by a circular Letter he sent to the States of the Empire, dated the 6th of last Month, he seems resolved, that the peace of the Empire shall not be re-established by these Troops. The Letter says: 'That he has neglected nothing to establish Peace in the Empire; that the Court of *Vienna*, far from attending to such salutary Dispositions, has rejected all Proposals of Accommodation in a Manner which makes it doubted whether it will even accept of the Mediation of the Empire, at the same time this Court is attempting to increase the Flame of the War in *Germany*, by the auxiliary Troops it has caus'd to enter there, against the Tenor of the Constitutions of the Empire, and to the Prejudice of several Territories, as particularly those of the Electors of *Cologne* and *Palatine*, and the Imperial Town of *Aix la Chapelle*, &c. That he could not find out a more proper Expedient against such an Enterprize, than to desire the Assistance of a powerful Army from the Crown of *France*, whilst the Troops of his Imperial Majesty are all employ'd in the Defence of his own hereditary Dominions, and while the Empire is determining what is necessary to be done for its own Repose and Safety; that this Army will be no Charge to any Body, and will pay ready Money for every Thing it has Occasion for; that therefore his Imperial Majesty prays the States of the Empire to grant it a Passage thro' their Territories, and to supply it with every Thing necessary, in Compliance where-with, he assures them, that it shall return home as soon as the auxiliary Troops quit the Dominions of the Empire, &c.'

EX-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **L AODAMIA** to *Protefilaus*. Translated from *Ovid*. Printed for *H. Kent*, price 6d.

2. A Voyage to *Ipswich*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

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ation to the End of the World, by the Rectification of the Golden Number. 2. An easy and certain Method for finding the eclipses both of the Sun and Moon for any Time past or to come, from the Creation to the End of the World, by a Number of Years called, the Ecliptick Number. 3. The Fractions of the Square and Cube Root. To which is added, Examples for the Probation of the Golden and Ecliptick Numbers, to thereby find the Change or Age of the Moon taken out of *The Scripture Chronology* demonstrated by *Astronomical Observations*. By *J. Bedford*, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. Printed for *J. Clarke* in *Duck-Lane*, price 1s. 6d.

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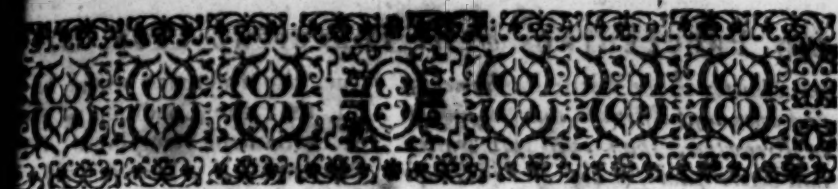
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 175.

we had last Winter two long De-
bates in our Club upon a very in-
teresting Subject, I can no longer de-
ny sending you some Account of them.
These Debates were occasioned thus:
His Majesty having in his Speech at
the Opening of the last Session in-
formed us as follows, viz.



THE Augmentation
of our Strength in
the Low Countries
became a neces-
sary Step; for
which Purpose I
sent, in Concert

with my Allies, 16,000 of my E-
lectoral Troops thither, with the
Expence in the British Pay, in or-
der to form such a Force in Con-
junction with the Austrian Troops,
might be of Service to the
common Cause in all Events; and
I doubt not but I shall have your
Assistance in the Support of these
necessary Measures. His Majesty
made every generous and loyal
Subject glow with a new Zeal for the
support of our present happy Establish-

ment; and its Friends triumphed in the
Use that Hanover might be of to this
Kingdom; because we might always
depend upon an unpurchased Assistance
of 16 or 20,000 Men, for aiding us
in our generous and glorious Endea-
vours for supporting and defending the
Liberties of Europe; for none of us at
first imagined, that we were to pay for
these Hanover Troops. Considering the
present Connexion between this King-
dom and the Electorate of Hanover;
Considering what an Expence this Na-
tion had before been put to on Account
of that Electorate, no Man could ima-
gine any such Thing. Every Friend to
the Protestant Succession began to ima-
gine, that we were now to reap some
Advantage from our former Expence,
and every one of us began to make use
of this as an Argument for dashing out
of Countenance its declared Enemies.
But how greatly were we surprised,
how greatly disappointed, and in our
Turn abashed, when among the Es-
timates presented to the House of Com-
mons, we found an Estimate of the
Expence of these 16,000 Hanover
Troops, as an Expence that was to be
provided

provided for by the British Parliament; and even that Estimate charged higher in Proportion, than ever this Nation had before paid for any foreign Troops taken into its Service. Whether this Demand ought to be complied with, could not fail occasioning great Disputes, and therefore we resolved to have the Question debated in our Club; for which Purpose, we, upon the 10th of December, assumed to ourselves, as usual, the Character of the lower House of Parliament in their Committee of Supply, and the Debate was opened by L. Valerius Flaccus, in a Speech to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Knowledge which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to communicate to us in his Speech from the Throne, and the apparent Danger to which the Liberties of Europe are now exposed, would render it very unnecessary for me to say any Thing in favour of the Motion I am to make, if great Pains had not lately been taken, to represent the most wise and necessary Measure that was ever thought on, as a chimerical Project, concerted for no other End but that of enriching the Electorate of *Hanover* at the Expence and Hazard of this Kingdom. Upon this Occasion, Things have been said, nay Things have been printed and published, which, in my Opinion, ought to be deemed High Treason by every Man who has a Regard for the Protestant Succession; for they have first represented it as a Condition in the Act of Settlement, that we should never be put to any Expence, or brought into any Danger, on account of the Electorate of *Hanover*; and then they have endeavoured to shew, that all our foreign Measures ever since the Accession of the present Royal Family, have been calculated for the Interest or Aggrandisement of that Electorate. If this were

true, the Inference would be natural, that the Condition of the Act of Settlement being broke, the Settlement itself is become void. This, Sir, is an Argument, that, if there were any Truth in it, I should be able to mention; but every one knows that there is no such Condition in the Act of Settlement, nor has the Nation ever been put to any Expence or brought into any Danger, on account of that Electorate.

From what has lately happened, Sir: From the Method of arguing now made use of by some Persons, which is so very different from what they formerly made use of, it is very plain, that unless they are themselves employed, and employed in such Stations as they may be pleased to prescribe to his Majesty, they will never approve, they will always oppose and find fault with the Measures pursued by the Administration. As long as our Ministers wisely endeavoured to prevent a War by taking every peaceable Measure for obtaining Satisfaction for themselves, and Security for our Allies, those Gentlemen exclaimed against our pusillanimous Measures, and endeavoured to ridicule our Negotiations: War and Bloodshed was their favourite Cry, and nothing would satisfy them but an immediate Declaration of War, let the Consequence be what it would. Our Negotiations at last proved ineffectual. Our Ministers were forced into War, and one of our principal Allies has been attacked, and is in great Danger of being swallowed up. The most effectual Measures have been concerted by our Administration, and are now pursuing in the most vigorous Manner, both for distressing our Enemies and supporting our Allies. Upon this, those Gentlemen have quite altered their Tone: The distressed Condition of our Country is set in its strongest Light, the Situation of our Ally is said to be

...e, and the Power of our Enemies, irresistible; from whence they conclude, that our present Measures are romantick and chimerical. Thus our Ministers endeavour to avoid War by Negotiation, which every Administration will, they are to be *Poltrons*; and if they promote it with Vigour and Resolution, when they are forced into it, which they must and ought, they are to be *Don Quixots*.

These, Sir, are the different Methods of arguing made use of by those who happen not to have at present any Share in our Administration, and from this Difference they only, in my Opinion, give Room to suppose, that their Opposition proceeds not from any Conviction of the Badness of our Measures, but from their having no Share in advising or carrying them on. But to come to the Point in Question, and to examine whether or no it will be right to take the *Hanover* Troops in our Pay, and to keep them in till the Affairs of *Germany* are settled, and the Balance of Power preserved, let us consider the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and the Consequences that may ensue from our taking no Share in the War now carrying on against the King of *Hungary*. If we do not assist her, if we do not resolve to assist her *totis viribus*, it is evident, that the other Powers of *Europe* will not; and if she receives no Assistance, it is as evident, that she must submit to such Terms of Peace as *France* shall please to prescribe; it is impossible for her, by her own Force alone, to withstand the united Force of *France*, *Spain*, and the present Emperor of *Germany*, the Emperor of whom would probably, in a Case, be supported by the great Power of the Empire; for if the Princes and States of the Empire should see her forsaken by all her Allies, a Majority of them would in

all probability be induced to put her to the Ban of the Empire, for defending her own Dominions against a Prince whom they have chosen for their Head.

Suppose then the present Emperor established in his Imperial Dignity, and in the Possession of a great Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, by the Favour and Power of *France*: Suppose the *Spaniards*, or *Don Philip* of *Spain*, by the same Means, established in the Possession of all or most of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, what fatal Consequences might not this Nation expect, even as to our own particular Concerns? We know the Circumstances we are now in with regard to *Spain*: We know how much it is the Interest of *France* to destroy our Trade, and to divest us of our valuable Possessions in the *Mediterranean*, as well as of many of our Plantations in *America*: We know how ready *France* was, but very lately, to join with *Spain* against us. What could we expect, if the Emperor of *Germany*, and all the Princes and States of *Italy*, were thus brought under a Sort of Dependence upon *France*? Could we expect any Assistance from the *Dutch*? They would not dare to send a single Ship to help us. Could we expect any Assistance from the *Portuguese*, or from any of the States in *Italy*? They would not dare to assist us: They would probably be induced, or compelled, even to forbid us their Ports. These were the fatal Consequences we had great Reason to apprehend at the Beginning of last Summer; and were we to do nothing, to attempt nothing, for preventing them? By the wise and vigorous Measures we have since taken, we have brought off the King of *Prussia* from his Alliance with *France*: We have prevailed on the King of *Sardinia* to declare openly in our favour; and if we continue the same Measures, we may probably soon prevail

with some other Powers to take the same Course.

It is not yet, Sir, a Twelvemonth since it was the Opinion of some Gentlemen, that the unfortunate State of Affairs abroad, and the Inactivity of the *Dutch*, as well as of several Princes of the Empire, were entirely owing to the pusillanimous Measures we had pursued, and to a Supposition, that we would no way concern ourselves with any of the Affairs upon the Continent. This, it was said, had rendered it impossible for the other Powers of *Europe* to form any Confederacy against the ambitious Schemes of *France*, and had even made some of them join with *France*, who would otherwise have been ready to have joined with us against her. If there was any Truth in this Argument, surely it was necessary for us to give, as soon as possible, a convincing Proof that we had not deserted the Cause of *Europe*, but on the contrary were as ready as ever to spend our Blood and our Treasure in Defence of the Liberties thereof. This we did by sending a powerful Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, for the Support of the King of *Sardinia*, and by sending an Army of our own Troops into *Flanders*; but neither of these Measures will signify any Thing, unless we proceed further; and for this Reason, it became absolutely necessary for us to take a large Body of foreign Troops into our Pay, in order to form such an Army as might give effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, in case *France* should persist in the Prosecution of her ambitious Views.

For this Reason, the *Hessian* Troops were ordered to march to *Flanders*, and his Majesty most graciously agreed to lend us a large Body of his own Troops, which were likewise ordered to march to *Flanders* in order to join our Troops there; and these Troops, together with the *Austrian* Troops now in *Flanders*, will

form such an Army as will, I have no doubt, encourage some other Powers to declare openly in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. It has already had a good Effect, that both the Emperor and *France* have begun to consider their Views, and have very much lessened their Demands; for they have already offered Terms, which they would have disdained to give us so, at the Beginning of last Campaign. So far therefore ought we to be from appearing in the least unwilling to take this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay, that, I think, we ought to thank his Majesty for being so ready to assist us with a Body of Electoral Troops, at a Time, perhaps, when it would not have been easy for us to have got any other Troops to hire.

To every one therefore who considers the fatal Consequences which must ensue to this Nation in particular, from *France's* bringing almost all the Powers of *Europe* under a Sort of Dependence upon her, the taking of this Body of *Hanoverian* Forces into our Pay, and their March to join our Army in *Flanders*, must appear to be a Step absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Great Britain, and consequently not in the least owing to a Design of enriching the Electorate of *Hanover* at the Expence of *Great Britain*.

I shall, indeed, grant, that the Support of these Troops, whilst they are in our Pay, will be a very great Expence to this Nation; but the March into *Flanders* is a manifest Proof, that this Measure was not calculated for the enriching of *Hanover*, because the Money we pay them will not be spent in *Hanover*, but in *Flanders*, or some other Part of *Europe*, where they shall happen to be employed, which can never be supposed to be in *Hanover*. On the contrary, as many of the Officers are Gentlemen of Fortune, they will and always do spend more than their

and consequently their living *Flanders*, or in some foreign Country, will draw Money out of the *Electorate of Hanover*, as well as out of the *Island of Great Britain*. In short, to suppose, that the sending 16,000 Men out of a Country, done with a Design to enrich that Country, is, in my Opinion, one of the most extraordinary Notions that could ever enter into any Man's head, and must vanish as soon as we begin to think seriously and fully upon the Subject.

The sending of those Men into *Flanders* can be of no manner of Service to the *Electorate of Hanover*, any further than as it may contribute to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; and to say, that we ought not to pay those Troops, because they will contribute towards the Advantage of *Hanover* as well

of this Kingdom, is an Argument that will hold equally good against taking any other foreign Troops upon our Pay. As the Loss of our Liberties must necessarily follow the Loss of the Liberties of *Europe*, we ought not to consider, what other Measures may do, or what Advantage we may reap by our doing; but when the Liberties of *Europe* come in Danger, we ought to do all we can for extricating them out of Danger; for if other Nations would seem willing to submit to the same, it is no Reason for our doing the same; and therefore, I shall never think it romantick in us, to endeavour to prevent our being led into Captivity, were the odds against us much greater than they are. For Success has often arisen from Despair, and Nations have been saved after having lost all Hopes of Liberty. It is not Loss of Hopes, Sir, but Loss of Courage that enslaves a Nation; for a brave People will struggle to the last Man, and he will keep the Sword in Hand, rather than submit himself up to Slavery.

But why, Sir, should we talk of Despair, or of losing all Hopes of Success in any Design for setting Bounds to the ambitious Projects of *France*? The late and present Condition of the *Queen of Hungary* is a strong Argument against it. About a Year ago, who would have said, that she could now have been at *Vienna*, or in Possession of any Part of her Dominions, except such as she might have obtained from the Courtesy of *France*? yet, by the Courage of her own Troops, and a little Assistance from us, we now find her not only resisting but triumphing in *Germany*, and in Possession of all her Dominions except such as she has yielded to *Prussia*, and two single Towns in *Bohemia*, both of which are block'd up by her Troops, and the Garisons of both in the utmost Distress. How then can we think it to be either romantick or chimerical in us, to propose giving her such Assistance as may compel her Enemies to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and such as may restore the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and establish it upon a solid and lasting Foundation.

This, Sir, we may do: We have now, I think, a very great Probability of being able to do it; but we never could, nor can we now propose being able to do it, without taking foreign Troops into our Pay; and as a small Assistance now will be much more effectual than a much greater would be, after our Ally the *Queen of Hungary* is reduced to the last Extremity, therefore, I must think it was right in us, to take the first Troops we could get, which happened to be those of the *Electorate of Hanover*. At our Request they have already marched and joined our Troops in *Flanders*. His Majesty, as *Electeur of Hanover*, has already, upon our Account, put himself to a very great Charge. He put such a Confidence in the Parliament of

of *Great Britain*, and in the Zeal we have hitherto shewn for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, that without any express Parliamentary Engagement, he ordered his Troops to march; and therefore, I think, we are in Honour obliged to make good the Expence he has been at. Nay, I think, we are under a Sort of legal Obligation to make good this Expence; for by our Address of the 23d of *March* last, we expressly promised to support his Majesty in all such Measures as should be necessary for restoring the Balance of Power and re-establishing the Tranquillity of *Europe*; so that we are not only in Honour, but by our own express Promise obliged to make good the Expence his Majesty has put himself to, or may be at, by the March of his Troops into *Flanders*.

For this Reason, Sir, I cannot suppose, that I shall meet with any Opposition as to the first Motion I am to make, which is, to resolve, 'That the Sum of 265,191*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Farthing, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 5513 Horse, and 10,755 Foot, of the Troops of *Hanover*, (together with the general Officers and the Train of Artillery) in the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 31st Day of *August*, to the 25th Day of *December* 1742, both inclusive.'

This Resolution, I say, Sir, cannot well be opposed, because we are both in Honour, and by a Sort of Parliamentary Promise engaged to comply with it; and after this Resolution is agreed to, I shall then take the Liberty to move for such a Sum as, by the Estimate before you, appears to be necessary for keeping those Troops in our Pay during the ensuing Year, which, I hope, will be as readily complied with; for tho' the Army we have now formed in *Flanders*, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops there, may have a very good Effect

towards procuring good Terms of Peace, yet as that Effect cannot be immediately expected, every Gentleman must see, that it would be absolutely disappointed, and all the Expence we have already put ourselves to rendered vain and useless, if *France* and the *Emperor* should see, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* refused to keep those foreign Troops in its Pay for one Year longer. Whatever may be said, whatever may be printed and published, by our short-sighted or disaffected Politicians without Doors, I cannot think the Parliament will shew itself so unwise, or so unsteady in its Measures.

We have already, Sir, shewn a laudable Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*: We have already put ourselves to a considerable Expence; and no longer ago than in *March* last, we gave it as our Opinion, in our Address to his Majesty, which I have already mentioned, that we thought we had reasonable Grounds to hope, that the Balance of Power might be again restored, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* re-established. I am sure, nothing has happened since that Time, which can afford us the least Shadow of Reason for altering our Opinion; so that if we now begin, thro' Despair, or any other Motive, to draw back, and to refuse putting ourselves to the Expence necessary for obtaining that which we then thought we had a good Reason to hope for, it can proceed from nothing but an Unsteadiness of Temper, which we are, I fear, but too justly accused of by Foreigners, and therefore we ought upon this Occasion, to be the more cautious of doing any Thing that may confirm them in such an Opinion.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by
Volumnia

Volumnius, which was in Substance thus :

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHATEVER Opinion we may have of what has been printed and published upon the Subject now under our Consideration, we must allow, that it has been of some service to us, if it were nothing else but that of having given Occasion to the Hon. Gentleman, who made the Motion, to display his Eloquence ; for otherwise, it seems, he was not to have indulged us any such Pleasure. We should have heard nothing from him, but two bare Motions for granting his Majesty near 700,000*l.* in order to enable him to maintain, with the more ease, his *Hanoverian* Troops. But tho' I was pleased with the Hon. Gentleman's Eloquence, I must confess, his Argument gave me some pain. He seems to think, that our Constitution was quite altered by the Revolution, and the Act of Settlement which was the Consequence of it, and that we had thereby departed from our antient Maxim, *That the King can do no Wrong*. Whereas according to my Notion of both, our Constitution was not altered but restored ; and consequently this fundamental Maxim of our Government must remain as firm and as inviolable, as ever it was under any former Race of *British* Kings. If it be so, and that it is, no Man who has a Regard for our present Royal Family will deny, then no breach of Condition or Limitation can impeach the King's Title, but may be a good Reason for impeaching and punishing his Ministers and advisers, as well as every one who acts by their Orders against the Laws of their Country. Upon this Maxim the Freedom and Stability of our Government depends : Upon this alone, not only the Freedom of the

Press, but the Freedom of Speech in Parliament, can be founded ; for if the Person or Title of the King were to be any Way affected by the wrong Measures advised or pursued by his Ministers, no Man could find Fault with their Measures, without being guilty of a Breach of his Allegiance to his Sovereign. But the Constitution of our Government is known to be otherwise ; and therefore none of the Limitations which are supposed by the Common Law, or expressed in any of our Statutes, particularly *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement, are to be look'd on as Conditions upon which the King holds his Crown, but as Directions to the Ministers and others employed by him in the executive Part of our Government, which they are not to transgress, even tho' they should have his express Order for so doing.

In this Light, Sir, every Man may find Fault with the Measures pursued by an Administration, without inroaching in the least upon that Allegiance which is due to his Sovereign : Nay, if he thinks the Measures wicked or wrong, he is in Duty to his Sovereign, as well as his Country, obliged to find Fault with them, and to expose the Motives upon which they were founded, or the evil Consequences with which they may be attended. It is by this our Constitution is secured, and the People guarded against being imposed on by the false Glosses usually put by Ministers upon the Measures they have resolved to pursue ; and it is by this our Kings are secured against the fatal Effects of a general Discontent, by which absolute Monarchs are often tumbled headlong from their Throne, before they can be sensible of the evil Tendency of the Measures they have been advised to pursue. Therefore, if it has been of late insinuated, or if it should now be insisted on, that the

the Interest of *Great Britain* has been, or is now to be sacrificed to the Interest of *Hanover*, the Hon. Gentleman is not to impose Silence upon those that say so, by telling them they are guilty of High Treason, but by setting the Argument in such a Light as will admit of no Reply, which he, with all his Eloquence, will, I fear, find to be a Task not easily accomplished. Nay, I believe, he will not attempt it; because in so doing he would find himself obliged to argue against those who for some Years have been his principal Friends; and who formerly suffered for not joining so cordially in the Measures against *Sweden*, as was expected by the Court.

Will any Man now say, Sir, will this Gentleman in particular say, that the Interest of *Hanover* had no Share in the Measures we took, and the War we at last declared against *Sweden*, soon after the Accession of his late Majesty to our Throne? Every impartial Man who knows any Thing of the History of those Times must grant, that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* was the true Cause of the Rupture between *Sweden* and us; and the securing of that Purchase was afterwards the Cause of the Rupture between us and the *Czar*. The same Cause likewise gave Rise to the defensive Alliance between the *Emperor* and us in the Year 1716, and was originally the Cause of those Disputes between *Spain* and us, which have now produced two Wars and a Half (if I may so express myself) between the two Kingdoms; for that in the Year 1727, I can call but Half a War, because it was carried on upon one Side only. Whilst the Imperial Court but seemed to favour the Pretensions of *Hanover* in *Germany*, we did every Thing that Court could desire; but when we found that Court a little remiss with regard to those Pretensions, we, all

of a sudden, in the Year 1740, altered our Conduct, concluded a separate Peace with *Spain* upon Terms not very honourable, and from being a generous became a jealous Friend of the *Emperor's*, which put us in a close Correspondence with the Court of *France*, and last produced the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Consequences whereof have been fatal to *Europe* as well as the Nation.

These Facts could, I believe, be sufficiently proved, were we Masters of all the secret Negotiations that have been carried on for these Years past; and if they are true, surely it is not Treason to say so. But suppose them all to be true and clearly demonstrated, no Man that understands our Constitution will think they could any Way operate against his Majesty, or against our present happy Establishment. Such a Peace would indeed fall heavy upon the Ministers that advised or pursued such Measures, and the very Solution ought to be a prevailing Argument for our establishing such Regulations, as may prevent the prosecution of such Measures in any future Time.

As to the Measure which is the Subject of our present Debate, I was vastly surprised to hear any Gentleman pretend, that it will be no Advantage to the Electorate of *Hanover*. Is not the sending of 700,000*l.* *English* Money to that Electorate an Advantage to it? Is not the maintaining of 16,000 Men, which must otherwise have been maintained or paid by that Electorate, be an Advantage to it? As the Hon. Gentleman says, the paying of those Troops can carry the Riches into the Electorate of *Hanover*, because the Troops are maintained out of it, and their whole Pay is spent in a foreign Country. If he goes farther and says, that taking those Troops into our

Obliging them to live in foreign
 ts, will be a Loss to the Electo-
 e, because many of the Officers
 re Fortunes of their own, and
 ll spend more than the Pay re-
 ved from us, which Supra ex-
 ce must be drawn from, and A
 frequently will be a Loss to that
 Electorate. Sir, if there are any
 icers among the *Hanover* Troops
 o spend more than their Pay,
 re are some who will not spend
 much, and as those Savings must
 ain in, or be laid out in the E-
 torate, it is highly probable that
 at it gets by the latter will more
 n atone for what it loses by the
 mer. But suppose it were other-
 e, will not the Cloathing, Levy-
 and Recruiting these Troops at
 Expence, be an Advantage to
 t Electorate? For the whole Mo-
 upon every one of these Arti-
 will be laid out or laid up in
 over; and the Advantage it must
 p this Way will, I am sure, do
 great deal more than compensate
 Loss it may sustain by the Ex-
 pence of some of its Officers.
 We must therefore suppose, that
 this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops
 to serve in a foreign Country,
 a great Part of what we pay for
 m, or to them, will be laid out
Hanover, and consequently that
 Measure will tend to the En-
 ing of that Electorate. But now
 pose, that not one Shilling of this
 ey were to remain in, or ever
 return to *Hanover*, would it not
 an Advantage to have 16,000
 ts Troops maintained at our
 rge? For no Augmentation has
 made upon this Account to
 Army in *Hanover*. The Hon.
 leman seems to lay it down as
 axim, that it can never be an
 vantage to any Nation, to send
 oo of its Subjects out of the
 ntry: If he had added the
 d, *idle*, his Maxim would then
 stand in its proper Light; and,

I believe, no Man will say, that it
 would not be an Advantage to a
 Nation to have 16,000 of its *idle*
 Subjects maintained, either at home
 or abroad, at the Expence of some
 neighbouring Nation. I should have
 been very far from finding fault
 with our sending 16,000 of our Sol-
 diers to *Flanders*, if they had been
 to be maintained by the Queen of
Hungary, the *Dutch*, or any other
 neighbouring Nation, that would not
 afterwards have made use of them
 B against ourselves. Nay, in that Case,
 if we had sent all the Soldiers we
 have, together with our Excisemen,
 Custom-house Officers, and other
 Placemen of all Degrees and De-
 nominations, to *Flanders*, I should
 have approved of it; but as long as
 C they are to be maintained by our-
 selves, I had rather they spent our
 Money at home than in any foreign
 Country. Therefore, the sending
 of our Troops to *Flanders*, as it is
 at our own Expence, must be a
 Loss to us, but *Hanover's* sending
 D 16,000 of its Troops to *Flanders*
 must be an Advantage to it, be-
 cause they are to be maintained
 there at our Expence.

I shall grant, indeed, Sir, that if
 the *Hanover* Troops were to have
 been kept in *Hanover*, and there
 maintain'd at our Expence, it would
 E have been a greater Advantage
 to that Electorate; and therefore
 our keeping and always maintaining
 such a Body of Troops in the Elec-
 torate of *Hanover* may perhaps be
 design'd to be introduced by this
 F Precedent. Our Parliaments may not
 be as yet well enough disciplined
 for approving of such a Measure; but
 we do not know what may be brought
 about by Time and bad Precedents.
 We lately maintained, for several
 Years 12000 *Hussians* for the De-
 fence of *Hanover*; and now we have
 got into the Method of taking *Hana-*
 verians into our Pay, I can see no
 Reason why we should not always

be, from the same Motives, induced to keep a Body of Troops in that Electorate for the same Purpose. To a Parliament willing to be convinced, I could suggest a great many plausible Reasons for our agreeing to such a Measure; and such Reasons as, I am sure, would in all future Reigns make me a Favourite at Court; for I never yet read of a Prince that was willing to give up the smallest Territory that belonged to him. I could shew, and I think, with some Reason too, that as the Elector of *Hanover* is King of *Great Britain*, it would be inconsistent with our Honour to allow it to be taken from him: That it is almost surrounded with Princes who keep great Armies on foot: That without keeping always a very numerous standing Army in that Electorate, it is liable to be suddenly invaded and swallowed up by some of its neighbouring Princes: That the Electorate is not of itself able to keep such an Army on foot as may be necessary for guarding against this Danger; and that therefore we, for the Preservation of our own Honour, ought always to maintain a great Army in that Electorate. I could farther urge, that this Army would give great Weight to our Negotiations at all the Courts upon the Continent: That it would tend to encourage our Friends and terrify our Enemies, fully as much as an Army sent to, or kept in *Flanders*; and that it would be always ready, and more at our Command than the Troops of any Ally, in order to be brought over, to prevent or repel any Invasion or Insurrection, especially as our King has now the Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden*, which shews the Consequence that Purchase may be of to the Quiet of *Great Britain*, and the Security of the Protestant Succession.

These and a great many other such Arguments I could make use of, for our maintaining a great Body

of Troops in *Hanover*: I am sure, from saying they would appear conclusive to any Man of an honest Heart and a clear Understanding; but, I am sure, they would be as conclusive as those Arguments which were made use of for our taking or keeping the *Hessian* Troops in Pay, in consequence of the Treaty of *Hanover*; therefore it may be supposed, that some future Parliament may agree to such a Measure. What we are now about will be a Precedent for it; and if ever we have such a Parliament, I am convinced, our Ministers, who generally think of nothing so much as acquiring an Interest in the Crown, will not be backward in proposing it. Nay, I do not know but that in the very next Session we may hear some such Proposition made. Before our next Meeting I may prophesy, that a Suspension of Arms will be agreed on, and a Congress pointed: It will then be urged, that we ought not to disband any of our own Troops, or dismiss any of the foreign Troops we have in our Pay, till Peace be fully restored; and we do keep them in Pay, it will even with Reason I think, be said that *Hanover* is as proper a Place for keeping them in as any other Part of *Europe*.

Thus, I hope, Sir, I have shewn that the Measure now under our Consideration, must immediately contribute to the enriching of *Hanover*, the Expence of this Kingdom, and may probably, in its Consequence, contribute a great deal more. The next Thing I am to inquire is, how, or what way, or if at all, this Measure can be supposed to contribute to the Honour, Advantage, or Security of this Kingdom. As to Honour, I hope, we are not brought to such *Don Quixots* as to expose ourselves to an infinite Expence and infinite Danger merely for assisting a fine Lady in Distress. Such a

might be great and heroic in a private Man, but can be neither in a Minister, because he neither exposes his Person nor his Estate in Adventure. As to Advantage, I cannot say what the Electorate of *Hanover* may have in its View, and above the Advantages I have already explain'd, but I am sure this Kingdom cannot so much improve at any Advantage by assisting the Queen of *Hungary*. Our future Security must therefore be the only thing we can have in View, and if some Measure should appear to have a tendency towards making our future Security more precarious, surely it is mad in us to put ourselves to such Expence.

In making this appear, Sir, I shall examine what is meant by the Balance of Power, how it stood in the former Systems of Affairs in Europe, and how it must stand, if it is to stand at all, by any future System. In the Accession of *Charles* the Sixth, to the *Spanish* and *Imperial* Crowns, the Balance of Power leaned towards the House of *Austria*, and before it was the Business of this Nation to side now and then with France, in order to pull down the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*, or at least to prevent its growing to any greater Height. In *Henry* Eighth's Reign, and his two Successors, our true Interest was neglected and sometimes sacrificed; *Queen Elizabeth* wisely and steadily pursued it, and thereby established the Balance of Power; and it is most surprising, without putting the Nation to any great Expence, or involving it in any Debt, that the Emperor's being often involved in Wars either with the *Turks* or the Princes of *Germany*, and by the Fidelity of the *Spanish* Court, the late King, in our *Charles* the First's Days, and during the Usurpation of *James*, began to get the Ascendency, and from that Time so increased its Power, that before the Revolution

it was become formidable to Europe, and therefore it was our Business to join with the House of *Austria* in pulling down the Power of *France*, or in raising the Power of that House, so as to make it near an equal Match for *France*. This we did, and did it effectually, though I must say at a monstrous Expence, from the Revolution till the Year 1721, when the Balance was so equal, that but a small Assistance from the maritime Powers might have turned it to which Side they pleased.

But how, Sir, was this Equality established? Wherein did it consist? Not singly in the Dominions possessed by the House of *Austria*, but jointly in that House's being possessed of those Dominions, and at the same Time in Possession of the Imperial Throne, with a prevailing Influence upon the Diet of the Empire, by which she was almost sure of engaging the Empire in her Quarrel. This, Sir, was the System upon which the Balance of Power stood in the Year 1721; and if we had not then begun to shake it as well as desert it, it might have stood firm upon this Basis to this very Day. The Electoral Princes of *Germany* were, 'tis true, jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*; but if we had stood firm, no one or more of them would have ventured to have joined with *France* against that House; because as long as she made no open Attack upon the Liberties of the Empire, nor upon the Properties of any of the Princes thereof, she would always have had a Majority of the Diet in her Favour. But our Coolness towards that House, and our deserting her in the Year 1733, gave the first Blow to her Power, and has now at last overturn'd that System, upon which the Balance of Europe was established, at the Expence of Hundreds of Millions, and many Thousand Lives, to this unfortunate and infatuated Nation.

Is it now, Sir, in our Power to restore the same System? Is it in our Power to restore the House of *Austria* to her lost Dominions? Is it in our Power to restore her to the Imperial Throne, or to that Influence she formerly had upon the Diet of the Empire? Sir, if it were in our Power, I do not believe it is in the Will of our Ministers to do so. To humour an insatuated and ill-judging People, and to accomplish some of their own private Ends, they may pretend to assist the Queen of *Hungary*; but if they could, I do not believe they would restore the Power of that House, so as to make it near equal to what it was, or in any Degree a Match for the Kingdom of *France*. If they had any such View, I am sure it would be chimerical, because none will assist us, most of the Princes of *Germany* would unite against us; nay, I do not know, if the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, or the *Hanoverians* we are to take into our Pay, would assist in carrying on any such Scheme; for surely those Troops would not assist in dethroning an Emperor chosen and acknowledged by their Master.

From what I have said, I think, Sir, it is evident, that the Balance of Power cannot be established upon its antient Basis; and therefore the Preserving or Diminishing the Power of the House of *Austria* can be of no great Concern to this Nation, nor could be of any, ever since the Duke of *Bavaria's* being chosen Emperor. I will not affirm it to be a very solid or secure Basis, but I will say, that the only Basis upon which the Balance of Power can now be established, is to restore a firm Union and good Correspondence among the several Princes of *Germany*, and to detach every one of them, as much as possible, from any slavish Dependence upon *France*. If this had been our Scheme, and it is the

only wise Scheme we could propose after the Emperor was chosen, instead of sending Troops, we ought to have sent Ministers (not such as we have of late Years sent abroad into *Germany*; in order to have an End put as speedily as possible to the War in that Country. In this Scheme, I believe, both the Duke of *Prussia*, and the several Circles of the Empire, would have joined with us more heartily than they will do in any other, because

it is their, as well as our Interest, to have an End put to that War, whereas it is the Interest of *France* to have the War continued as long as possible; because the longer it is continued, the more the Princes engaged will weaken one another, the more difficult it will be to restore a good Harmony between them, consequently the more difficult will be to restore Activity on Foot to the *Germanick* Body. That this the Politick of *France* we may see by her whole Conduct in the present War, by her sending first no very great Force to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, by her leaving the King of *Prussia* to fight his own Battles, and by her now having in *Bavaria* such an Army as may enable the Emperor to continue the War.

If Peace had been restored to *Germany* soon after the Emperor was chosen, he would never have been under any slavish Dependence upon *France*, much less would he have contributed to any Increase of Power in such a dangerous manner. He soon became sensible of this, and made a Tool by *France*, for diminishing and weakening the *Germanick* Body: If he had been established on his Throne by our Mediation, he might probably, in a short Time, have become as great an Enemy to *France* as ever the House of *Austria* was; and if we had applied our whole Strength to a vigorous

execution of the War with Spain, towards defeating her Schemes. If, we might by this Time forced her to submit to reasonable Terms. But suppose we had supposed the War had continued between Spain and us, and that we had joined with Spain against both together could not fit out a Force equal to ours, so that might have carried on the War to Success against both, and to utter Destruction both of the Trade and Plantations of France; without a superior Fleet she could be defended neither. If the Peace of Germany had been restored, and the Emperor established upon the Imperial Throne by our Mediation, he would have had no great Influence upon him, and much less on the Germanick Body; and consequently neither could nor durst he pretended to give Laws to the rest of Europe; because it would probably have drawn that great Body unanimously into a Confederacy against her; but if that Body should be ruined by a tedious and consuming War, supported at the sole Charge of this Nation, we shall not be able to exhaust ourselves, so as not to be able to maintain our Naval Force, weaken the Germanick Body, attach the Emperor more strongly to France; and if the Queen of Hungary should at last be obliged to submit, thus exhausted and distressed, she shall be left exposed to the Vengeance of France and Spain, supported by an enraged and dependent Emperor of Germany. In this Case, it would be in the Power of France to give Laws to the rest of Europe, and perhaps to oblige all the Powers thereof to interdict us their assistance, if not join with her and fight against us. From all which I must conclude, that if our Ministers mean any thing by sending our Troops to Flanders, and taking such a nume-

rous Body of Hanoverians into our Pay: I say, if they mean any Thing, besides that of imposing upon the Nation, and making a Present to his Majesty of 6 or 700,000*l.* their Measures will render our future Security more precarious than it would, or could have been, had they put the Nation to no such Expence, nor engaged it in any such romantick Measures; because, as I have said, it is impossible to resettle the Balance of Power upon its former Basis, and by continuing the War we weaken, perhaps may destroy that Basis upon which alone the Balance can now be established, and which can no Way suffer by taking from one and giving to another of the German Princes, as long as France gets no Part of the Spoil, nor Spain any Success without first coming to an Accommodation with this Nation; for as to any Accession of Power to Spain, or the Princes of Spain, may acquire in Italy, it signifies nothing to the general Balance, because the Connection now subsisting between France and Spain can last no longer than the present King of Spain's Life, which cannot be of any long Duration; and upon his Death the antient Jealousy, between those two Kingdoms, will very probably revive, which would of course throw the Power and Influence of Spain into the Balance against the overgrown Power of France, and would be a new and a very great additional Security for preserving the Liberties of Europe.

I know, Sir, I am arguing against the general Cry of the ignorant and unthinking Part of this Nation; but, I hope, our Ministers are not to be reckoned amongst that Set of Men. I shall grant that the Basis upon which the Balance of Power stood established in the Year 1721, was more firm and certain than that I am now recommending. Whilst

it remained fixt upon that Basis, we could with more Certainty depend upon the *Germanick* Body's acting with Vigour and Unanimity against *France*, than we can do, when the Power of the House of *Austria* is divided, and the Head of the Empire without any great Influence upon the Body; and therefore we have the more Reason to resent the fatal Change that has been brought about, chiefly by the weak or wicked Measures of our Ministers here at home. To preserve or increase the Power of the House of *Austria* has been the Cry our People have been used to for threescore Years past: Whilst that Power could be set up as a Match for the Power of *France*, it was a right Maxim: If it were now possible to do so, it would still be a right Maxim; and therefore I am not at all surpris'd, that this should still continue to be the Cry amongst those who do not consider or perceive the Impossibility of the Thing: But every Man who considers the present State of *Europe*, must be sensible of its being now impossible to restore the Power and Influence of the House of *Austria*, so as to set it up as a Match for the Power of *France*; because all the Princes of *Germany* would declare openly against it: Even the Elector of *Hanover* might, perhaps, as Elector, declare openly against it; and if he should declare against it, I believe, the Ministers of the King of *Great Britain* neither would nor could act vigorously in the Prosecution of such a Scheme.

I must therefore necessarily conclude, that this cannot be the Scheme upon which our Troops were sent abroad, or the *Hanoverians* taken into our Pay; and as I can think of none other, I must suppose, that our Troops were sent abroad, in order to amuse the Queen of *Hungary*, and persuade her to reject the Propositions of Peace made to her

last Summer, which were as I believe, as any we can procure her, in order that our Ministry might, from the Continuance of War in *Germany*, have a Pretence or some Shadow of an Argument for persuading this Nation to take 16,000 *Hanoverians* into its Pay. The Hon. Gentleman says, we are obliged to send our Troops abroad in order to convince our Allies of our being resolved to act with Vigour, and to remove that Opinion which our former Conduct had instilled into them. Sir, if our Ministers had sincerely and heartily join'd in punishing those who brought such a Reproach upon the Country, and in getting such Laws passed as the People think necessary for securing their Liberties at home, it would have been a much more effectual, and a much cheaper Method of removing that Opinion which our late Conduct has instilled into the Minds of foreign Countries for they all know, from Experience, that this Nation both will and can act with Vigour, when it happens to be under a popular Administration; but that our Government is of such a Nature, that it never can nor ever can act with Vigour, when it is administered by Men who have rendered themselves hated or despised by the People. This we may be convinced of by the vigorous Resolution taken by the *Dutch* as soon as they heard of a Change in our Administration; and the Success that ensued in their Country as soon as they found that the Change was not like to be agreeable to the People.

It is this, Sir, that has confounded the Counsels of all those who ought to be our Allies. It is the Unpopularity of our Government and the Discontents still reigning among the People of this Nation that has convinced all the Courts of *Europe*, that there is no Dependence

we had upon, nor much to be comprehended from any Thing we do; and this, perhaps, has decided the best Scheme I ever heard of for restoring the Balance of Power, and settling it upon the solid and lasting Foundation. I mean that of drawing off the Emperor, as well as the King of Prussia from their Alliance with France, getting the whole Germanick Empire to unite with the Dutch and in a Confederacy for aggrandizing the House of Bavaria at the Expence of France. If this could have been done, it would have been pulling down the Power of France, which is what we ought principally to aim at, and adding to the Power of the Germanick Body, so that both ways it would have operated for securing the Liberties of Europe; for this Purpose all the Parties concerned must have acted with the most Vigour, which was not to be expected from this Nation, whilst the Discontents of the People are not only general, but too ready, I am afraid, to break out into a Revolution. From hence, I am convinced that our Ministers had not the true View of procuring such a Conjunction, when our Troops were sent into Flanders, and much less can they have any such View at present. Nay, I believe, they have expressly declared against attacking France, and what may be pretended, however the Pretence may be pushed, I am sure, none of our Troops, at least none of our Auxiliaries, will ever attack the Emperor; therefore I must suppose, and next Summer may probably justify my Supposition, that after having made a Peace, and stript this poor Nation of four or five Millions, we shall end where we ought to have begun, in negotiating a Peace between the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary, and a Peace too, as was offered to

her last Summer, and would probably have been accepted by her, if we had no way interposed.

For this Reason, Sir, I hope, it will not be said, I am opposing the Measures of our Ministers, when I declare against our entering into the War in Germany upon the present Footing. Tho' I argue against their pretended, I am convinced, I do not argue against their real Sentiments. Whatever Opinion I may have of their Integrity, I have a better Opinion of their Understanding than to suppose, that they would undertake such a romantick Scheme, as that of restoring the House of Austria to its former Power and Influence; and therefore, I hope the Hon. Gentleman will not say, that I alter my Sentiments merely because our Ministers have altered their Measures. I never was for War or Peace merely because I saw the Ministers resolved to pursue the contrary Measure, nor is this, I hope, ever a Motive with any Gentleman of this House; but I pardon the Hon. Gentleman for supposing that it is, because it is very natural for Gentlemen who have laid it down as a Maxim, to be for every Measure they find the Ministers resolved to pursue, merely because they find them so resolved; I say, it is very natural for such Gentlemen to suppose, that others oppose the Ministers Measures merely for the Sake of Opposition. Has any Gentleman, who declared for a War with Spain, as yet altered his Sentiments? Are not we still for a vigorous Prosecution of that War? But this too may, perhaps, be said to proceed from a Spirit of Opposition; for it cannot be said, that our Ministers have ever yet prosecuted that War with Vigour, and of late they really seem to have forgot it.

Has any Gentleman ever said, that we were by ourselves alone to undertake the Cause of the Queen of Spain?

of *Hungary*; and that without the Assistance of the *Dutch*, or even of the Elector of *Hanover*, we are to restore her to the Possession of all her former Dominions, to dethrone the *Emperor*, and to place the Duke of *Lorain* in his stead, not only in spite of *France* and *Spain*, but in spite of the Empire itself? This, Sir, is the Fallacy of the Hon. Gentleman's Argument, when he tells us, we shall be guilty of Unsteadiness in our Opinions and Behaviour, if we do not come into such a romantick Scheme. All that has been said, in Parliament, all the Declarations or Addresses of Parliament, for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, have been upon this Condition, that the other Powers, who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her, should join with us in assisting her. This Condition the Hon. Gentleman has, it seems, forgot, I shall not say wilfully, and now he charges us with having been formerly of Opinion, that without her being assisted by any, but ourselves, there were reasonable Grounds to hope, that the Balance of Power might be again restored, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* re-established. Is not this, Sir, a downright Misrepresentation of the Fact? And since we now find, that none of the Powers of *Europe* will join with us in assisting her, that even the Electorate of *Hanover* will not send her the 4000 Men stipulated by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, is it not a good Reason for our refusing to concur in a Scheme, which it is impossible to execute, and which, by our joining in it, may render the *Emperor* more dependent upon *France* than he otherwise would be, and consequently destroy, or very much weaken that Basis, upon which alone the Balance of Power can now be established?

The very Reason given by the

Hon. Gentleman for our taking *Hanover* Troops into our Pay, is the Proof of its being ridiculous in us to think of re-establishing the Balance of Power upon its former Foundation, and was certainly the strongest Argument that could be urged against our taking them into our Pay. The Hon. Gentleman was so free to tell us, that we took the *Hanoverians* into our Pay, because we could not get any other. If this be true, I am sure, we ought not to have taken them, because it was from them apparent, we could make no use of them; and if we could at that Time have got any other, we ought to have taken any rather than those of *Hanover*; because by that means we might have engaged the *Prussians*, whose Troops we hired, to join with us in espousing the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary*; and we might certainly have got the Troops of any other Potentate in *Europe*, at a cheaper Rate than we are now to pay for those of *Hanover*; for I could shew, that we never paid so dear for any Troops taken into our Service, as we are to pay for these *Hanoverians*. But as I think, and I hope have demonstrated, that we ought not to take those Troops into our Pay at any Rate, I have therefore no Occasion to point out the several extraordinary Articles that are in the Estimates now lying upon our Table. And as to our being already marched into *Flamand*, I do not think, we can be supposed to be thereby laid under any Obligation, either to make good the Charge of marching them thither, or to pay for marching them back; because it is evident, from our Address of the Session, that we neither desired nor designed that his Majesty should engage the Nation to any Charge in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, unless he was to be joined by the other Powers equally concerned with us, in some practicable Scheme for restoring

giving her such a Support as might restore the Balance of Power and establish it upon a solid Foundation. Therefore, as it is not so much as pretended, that we ever had, or have now the least Hopes of such a conjunction, if we do not comply with this Demand, his Majesty cannot blame his Parliament: He can blame only those Ministers that were rash as to advise the marching of those Troops; and, I am sure, our constituents would have great Reason to blame us, if we should lavish away their Money, for no other reason but to prevent his Majesty's having Cause to blame his Ministers.

The next Speech I shall give was that made by Pomponius Atticus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I confess, Sir, I should have been no way surpris'd, had the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion, saved himself the Trouble of explaining his Reasons for making it, or for our agreeing to it; for they are so clearly deducible from facts so publicly known, that when I first heard of the March of the French Troops, and of their being taken into the Pay of Great Britain, I was so far from thinking the Measure would be oppos'd, that I imagin'd it would be highly applauded and readily provided for. I even began to think, that after we had agreed to the proper Resolutions granting the Supplies necessary for the Subsistence of those Troops, I should have the Pleasure to see this House unanimously resolving upon an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for shewing such a Mark of his Affection for these Kingdoms, to lend us a large Body of his Troops, when he thereby expos'd

his own native Dominions to the Danger of being involved in the War, and to the highest Resentment not only of France, but of the Prince then chosen Emperor of Germany, and Head of the Empire.

A Sir, If we but consider the Turn which the Affairs of Europe took upon the Death of the late Emperor, there can be no Occasion for Eloquence, in order to persuade us to agree to this Motion; and the least Reflection must convince us, that that Turn was not owing to any Misconduct in our Ministers, but merely to the unforeseen Accident of the late Emperor's dying, before any proper Measures had been taken for giving him a Successor in the Imperial Throne: I say unforeseen Accident; because tho' the late Emperor's Death was an Event which every one knew must necessarily happen some Time or other, yet as he was of a healthful robust Body, and not very far advanced in Years, no one could foresee, no one could reasonably suppose, that his Death was so near approaching. By this Event's happening at such an unreasonable Time for the rest of Europe, the French were encouraged to form a Scheme, not only for giving an Emperor to Germany, but for reducing still further the Power of the House of Austria, their ancient Rival, by parcelling out a great Part of her Dominions, amongst those Princes of Europe who should appear most attached to the Interest of France; and in both Parts of this Scheme she found but too certain Hopes of Success, from the ill-tim'd Ambition of some of the Potentates of Europe, and a Sort of panick Fear in most of the rest.

In these Circumstances, Sir, what was his Majesty to do? What was this Nation to do? If his Majesty had been guided by his Ambition, and as others were, had shewn no Regard to any Thing but the Extension

sion of his *German* Dominions, he might certainly have purchased some Addition, by joining in with the Measures of *France*, and the other ambitious Princes of the Empire; for as he was King of *Great Britain*, as well as Elector of *Hanover*, they would certainly have thought it well worth their while, to have purchased his Friendship and hearty Concurrence almost at any Rate. On the other Hand, if he had allowed himself to be seized with any panick Fear, as some others seem to have been, he would have resolved to have remained quite inactive, without putting himself or this Nation to any Expence, which would have deprived some Gentlemen, both within Doors and without, of the Pleasure they seem to take in opposing what is now under our Consideration. But his Majesty was too wise to be guided by either of these Motives: He resolved to oppose the Measures of *France* as much and as soon as it was in his Power; for which purpose he immediately ordered an Augmentation of his Armies in *Hanover* as well as in *Great Britain*, in order to be ready to act as soon as a fit Opportunity should offer; but as *France* had been enabled, by the Ambition of some of the Potentates of *Europe*, to form a most powerful Alliance, as the Panick of others made it at first impossible for his Majesty to form a sufficient counter Alliance, and as his own Dominions were in Danger of being immediately attack'd, he was obliged to conclude a Treaty of Neutrality, which Neutrality, however, he wisely confined to his *German* Dominions, and to the Space of one Twelvemonth from the Date.

By this Means, Sir, his Majesty got Time to take proper Measures for defeating the *French*, at least in some Part of their Scheme: As to that Part of their Scheme relating

to the Election of an Emperor, his Majesty found it impossible to oppose it, because a great Majority of the Electors had positively resolved to concur in the Election of the Duke of *Bavaria*, which Resolution they had taken, not out of Love to the *French*, or from any Fear of their Arms, but for two other Reasons that were both very prevalent. First, to preserve their Right of Election, and prevent the House of *Austria's* acquiring any Pretence from Prescription to say, that the Imperial Diadem ought always to be continued in that House; and secondly, because there was no Male Representative of the House of *Austria*, and it was not proper to chuse the Duke of *Lorain*, left by the Queen of *Hungary's* dying without Children, the Empire should come to have a Head who had not Dominions sufficient for supporting the Lobs and Dignity of the Imperial Diadem. These Reasons prevailed with a great Majority of the Electors to fix upon the Duke of *Bavaria*, and his Majesty finding it needless to oppose, concurred in the Election.

To these Reasons I may add, Sir, that most of the Princes of the Empire had found the Inconvenience of continuing the Imperial Dignity so long in the House of *Austria*, and had by Turns felt the Weight of the Power that House had thereby acquired, which was certainly grown so great as to be a little inconsistent with the Liberties of *Germany*, however much it might tend to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*. This was a third Reason for uniting the Electors in the Interest of the House of *Bavaria*, with regard to the Election; and was, perhaps, a Reason that prevailed with many of them to fall in with the Views of *France*, even with regard to the lessening the Power of that House; especially as *France* has all along taken care to persuade the World

that she has no Design to add any thing to her own Power or Dominions.

If his Majesty had shewn a Regard only to the Interest of his German Dominions: If he had been governed by the Maxim that has long prevailed in Germany, of pulling down the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*; he would certainly have joined in the Scheme for dividing the Dominions of that House, and might, perhaps, have come in for a Share, or, at least, some Equivalent; but his Majesty, in this, as well as all his former Measures, has been intirely governed by the sole Interest of *England*. He considered that, as the House of *Austria* is the present and rightful Possessor of those Territories which are now called the *Austrian Netherlands*, we might always depend upon that House as our faithful Ally, for that Reason, which chiefly prevails among Princes, because it is her Interest to be so. If ever *France* attempts to extend her Dominions, that Attempt will certainly fall first upon the *Austrian Netherlands*; but she cannot propose to succeed in any such Attempt, till she has first brought this Nation so low as not to be able to prevent it, or establish a Government here that will not endeavour to prevent it, therefore her first Attempt will undoubtedly be against us, or, at least, against our present happy Establishment; but as the Conquest of the *Austrian Netherlands* will be the certain and immediate Consequence of *France's* succeeding in any such Attempt against us, therefore we may depend upon the Assistance of the House of *Austria*, if ever *France* should make any Attempt against us.

For this Reason, Sir, even supposing that the Balance of Power must now depend upon the Harmony and unanimity of the Germanick Body, which, in my Opinion, it always

did in Time past, as well as it must do in Time to come, yet it is the Interest of this Nation to preserve the Dominions and Power of the House of *Austria* as entire as possible. This made his Majesty resolve to defeat the second Part of the *French* Scheme; but as this was not to be done without drawing off some of those Princes that were at first engaged in the *French* Alliance, and as he found it impossible to do this without giving up some Part of the *Austrian* Dominions, therefore his first Attempt was, to prevail upon the Court of *Vienna* to give Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia*, and upon that Prince to accept of what the Court of *Vienna* was willing to give. In this his Majesty has succeeded better, or at least sooner, than could be expected; and the Consequence of this has been, a Reconciliation between the Courts of *Saxony* and *Vienna*, with little or no Loss to the latter.

His Majesty's next Care was, to provide for the Safety of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, and to defeat the Designs of our declared Enemies the *Spaniards*. For this Purpose it was necessary to prevail with the Court of *Vienna* to make some Cession to the King of *Sardinia*, who may be said to keep the Keys of *Italy*, and to prevail with that Prince to declare openly against the *Spaniards*. In this too his Majesty has succeeded beyond any Hopes which the most sanguine could entertain a Twelvemonth ago; and in order to weaken and distress the *Spaniards* still more in *Italy*, he has, by his superior Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, not only lock'd up their Fleets in Port, but compelled the King of the two *Sicilies*, to withdraw his Troops and declare for a Neutrality.

These Things were all done, Sir, or resolved on, before our Troops were sent to *Flanders*, or the auxiliary

Troops; either of *Hanover* or *Hesse Cassel*, were ordered to march; but two Things still remained to be done, and that was, to secure the King of *Sardinia* from being attacked by the *French*, in Conjunction with the *Spaniards*, and to draw the *Dutch* out of that Inactivity, which their Panick, or rather their Despair of being able to oppose the Views of *France*, had frightened them into. For both these Purposes it became necessary to form a numerous Army in *Flanders*, and therefore his Majesty, early last Summer, ordered a large Body of his *British* Troops to be transported to that Country; but as it was not possible for us to spare such a Body of our own Troops, as was necessary to form such an Army as might give Apprehensions to the *French*, or Courage to the *Dutch*, his Majesty was obliged, not only to order the *Hessians* in our Pay to march, but to take another large Body of foreign Troops into our Pay, and as his own *Hanoverian* Troops were not only the readiest at Command, but the nearest to the Place of Rendezvous, 16,000 of them were accordingly ordered to march to join our Army in *Flanders*.

This, Sir, has already had a very great and good Effect. The *French* not knowing what we might undertake, and being jealous of the *Dutch*, were obliged to march such a Body of their Troops towards *Flanders*, that they could spare not so much as a Regiment to join with the *Spaniards* in oppressing the King of *Sardinia*, and compelling him to desert the Engagements he had entered into with his Majesty and the Queen of *Hungary*; and the *Dutch* being by this Army secured against any sudden Attack from the *French*, have begun to entertain Thoughts of joining with us in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, which, I am persuaded, they will resolve on as soon as the Forms of their Govern-

ment will permit: because, when they judge impartially, and without being influenced by any Apprehensions of being immediately swallowed up by *France*, they must conclude, that it is their Interest as well as ours, and upon the same Account too, to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*.

Thus, Sir, in one Twelvemonth's Time, the Queen of *Hungary*, by the Assistance we have given her in Money, by our Mediation with the Courts of *Berlin*, *Dresden*, and *Vien*, by the Influence of our Army in *Flanders*, and Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and by the Fidelity and Bravery of her own Subjects, has been raised from the most desperate Condition that ever any Princess, not absolutely conquered, was in, to a State of triumphing over her present and most inveterate Enemies in every Part of *Germany*, and of rejecting with Scorn, those Terms of Peace, which her Enemies would, with Derision, have heard proposed by her but a Twelvemonth ago.

From this Change in the Face of Affairs, Sir, we have good Reason to hope, not only that the Tranquillity of *Europe* may be speedily restored, and the Balance of Power re-established, but also that we may be able, very soon, to force Spain to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace with this Nation. Whereas, if we had sate still, and allowed *France* to parcel out the *Austrian* Dominions as she pleased, what fatal Consequences might we not have expected? As *France* would then have had no Occasion for keeping up a very great Land Army, she would have disbanded a great Part of it, and applied all that Saving towards repairing and augmenting her Naval Force. A great Number of Ships might have been built in a Year or two, and her Land Sol-

liers, as fast as disbanded, would have been converted into Marines, and sent on board her Ships, with a few Seamen in each, to instruct them in their Trade. By this Means she might soon have provided herself with a most formidable Navy, and in the mean Time she would have encouraged *Spain* to continue the War against us.

I have, Sir, as good, and, perhaps, as just an Opinion of our Naval Force, and of the Bravery of our Seamen, as any Gentleman whatever; but let us recollect, what a Figure *France* made at Sea towards the End of the last Century, and even in the last War in Queen *Anne's* Time. If we had then had no Assistance from the *Dutch*, we should not, perhaps, have found ourselves such an Overmatch for the *French* at Sea, as some People imagine we now are; and yet, during all that Time, she kept up most numerous Armies at Land. What then have we to expect, should the whole Treasure and Strength of *France*, or the greatest Part of both, be turned towards gaining a Superiority, or, at least, an Equality at Sea? In the last two Wars, we gained, 'tis true, by the Help of the *Dutch*, several great Naval Victories, over the *French*, but it was not altogether by those Victories we beat them out of that Element. If I may be allowed the Expression, by Land we beat them out of the Sea. We obtained so great and so many Victories at Land, that they were forced to neglect their Sea Affairs, in order to supply their whole Strength, both in Money and Men, to defend their Country, I may say, their Capital, at Land. Therefore, if both *France* and *Spain* should join in a War against us, and we should have no one to assist us, nor they any Enemy to fear at Land, I would not have Gentlemen vainly imagine, that we should be in no Danger of losing

our Superiority even upon our own Element; and if we did, what dreadful Consequences should we not have to apprehend?

Thank God! Sir, by the wise Measures his Majesty has taken, and is now about, we seem at present to be out of this Danger; and in all those Measures, I hope, I have made it evident, that his Majesty has solely pursued the Interest of *Great Britain*, even at the Risk of his *German* Dominions. I am therefore surprised, how any one can suppose, that the Interest of *Great Britain* has, in any of our late Measures, been sacrificed to the Interest of *Hanover*; but as this scandalous Reflection (I beg Pardon for the Expression, my Concern for our present happy Establishment forces it from me) has been carried much farther back than any of our late Measures, I must beg a little more of your Indulgence, for removing that Asperision.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and JOURNAL continued in our next.]

The chief Part of the Essay on the Liberty of the Press we gave in our last, p. 197, and shall only add the following Passages.

UNDER Queen *Anne* all Persons had Recourse to the Press for deciding their Differences; the Charges which were brought against Ministers and the Government were fairly answered by the same Channel thro' which they were convey'd, and not by the A—y G—I. There are indeed some Instances of Severity towards the latter End of that Reign against Authors. The Bishop of *St. Asaph's* Preface was burnt, and Sir *Richard Steel* was expell'd the House of Commons, for a general Charge against the Administration; but the Laws of the Land were

were not prostituted to convict them, nor were themselves punished in their own Persons by *Imprisonments* or *Prosecutions*.

But the noblest Stand made for the Liberty of the Press was by the Gentlemen in the late Opposition, and it is owing to that, that we have now the Pleasure to see many of them in the Government. In the Writings which they either compos'd or patroniz'd they treated the Persons of Ministers, and their Conduct, with a Freedom surpassing any Liberties of that Kind that had been made use of by former *Oppositions*. To them we are indebted, if this Freedom still subsists; and it is owing to the Impunity their Writings met with, if in any late Instance it has been abused. I must however do that Justice to the late Ministry, as to make an Acknowledgment, which will be the less suspected as it drops from a Pen often drawn to oppose, but never to defend or excuse them, that they never did punish any Writings merely because they abused themselves. In those Instances of Severity against the Press, which we meet with during their Administration, the Passages censur'd were either such as turn'd upon a Point of Fact, which had no Relation at all to publick, or personal Characters, or they were such as were levell'd against a Person and a Family, which no Writer ought to attack or reflect upon.

Old England, April 30. N^o 13.

MR. SCRUB to MR. BROADBOTTOM.

S I R,

OF all the Difficulties to which a Periodical Writer for the Publick is liable, that of finding proper Subjects for the Season is none of the smallest. The Circumstances of Conjunctions, the Con-

duct of Parties, the Run of Opinions, the Events of Counsels, and even the Nature of the Weather, have all such an Influence upon the Minds of the People, that unless a political Writer suits himself to the Humour of the *Week*, or perhaps the *Day*, he may write as well as ever *Bacon* did, and yet be disregarded; and if it happens to him *that*, let him be as dull as any *M——I Hack*, he will be read.

The present Season I take to be exceedingly critical for the Choice of a proper Subject. The Expedition to *Carthage* has been so fully expos'd, without the Possibility of a Reply, that all Dispute upon that Head is silent. The Affair of the remitting Money abroad is discuss'd

in another Performance which seems to admit of no Reply. *Germany*, *Newmarket*, *Bath*, and *Tyburn*, have taken away so many of our pretty Gentlemen, that one has but a very small Chance of succeeding in Writing upon any Branch of Literature

or Gallantry. Our Affairs abroad are so unintelligible, or in so melancholy a Situation, that it would look either like Temerity or Insolence to touch upon them; and the Omnipotence of a *S——y of S——s* Warrant, which like *Han-*

lequin's Wand, can lay open *Trunks*, *Presses*, *Beauroes*, and *Cabinets*, and convey a poor Author into *Durance* *quile*, deters us from meddling with any Characters at home. It is under these unfortunate Circumstances that I, *Tim. Scrub*, Esq; sit down to

write on this present 25th of April, bewailing my own hard Lot, as an Author, in being depriv'd of that Birth-right transmitted from Age to Age to so many of my Predecessors, by which some of them have been known to rise from *Porter* to *Peer*, and from riding *behind* a Coach, to riding *in* one; I mean *making free with M——rs*.

During the Time of the late Administration

Administration I could have ventur'd to have told almost the whole Business of a Session, without any other Information than the Looks and Appearance of my Brother Authors. The Hints which the Debate upon the Speech the first Day of the Session afforded, were sufficient to equip one of them with a decent Stock of Linen, so as that he might not be oblig'd to wear a Shirt above ten Days. The next Debate, which was generally upon the Army, seldom fail'd to enable him to relieve his last new Suit out of the Pawn-brokers. I have known many an ingenious Gentleman dine for three Months upon the Expectation of a Vote of Credit, and have heard of a Bookseller who ventured to send his Author three half Crowns upon the Success of a Place-Bill. The late Convention, I remember, help'd me to discharge an Ale-house Score of three Years standing, and the Change of the M—ry got me Credit for three Months with my Landlady. But alas! Mr. Broadbottom, 'tis all over with us now; and, as I am told, we have you to thank for it. Ah! Mr. Broadbottom, consider what Ruin you have brought upon yourself and the whole Fraternity.—Therefore, Sir, every Man shift for himself, say I; and the D—l take the hindmost.

And now that I may remove all Suspicion of my being any way disaffected, or even so much as dissatisfied with our present most upright M—ry, I here publicly declare my Abhorrence and Aversion to that Thing which is commonly call'd the *Liberty of the Press*; and am ready to give any publick Mark of my disapproving the Conduct of all those *Whigs* and others, who have been so insatuated as to maintain it to be the Privilege of the Subjects of Great Britain. I am likewise ready to produce authentick Certificates of my implicit Faith

in the Infallibility of all M—ry, especially our present ones; and to defend their Measures to the utmost of my Abilities, and to the last Drop of my Ink. But then that very Affection and Duty which leads me to believe in them, to worship and to honour them, prompts me at the same Time, to lay before them, thro' the Channel of your Paper, (which I believe you are sensible, by pretty convincing Proofs, * that they read,) a few Thoughts upon the Inexpediency of totally suppressing the *Liberty of the Press* at this Juncture.

I know I shall be here tax'd with a little Impropriety of Conduct. In the first Place it may be said, if the M—ry are infallible, and if you are quite satisfy'd with them, what Occasion is there for your informing them better? To this I answer, that I have learn'd a Maxim on a late Occasion, that *Quod fieri non debet, factum valet*. Tho' I acknowledge the M—ry to be infallible, yet I don't look upon them as omniscient. It may be possible for me to suggest somewhat that they don't know; and tho' I am ready to defend their Measures after they are taken, yet I should be very willing that they would consider very maturely before they take them.

The next Inconsistency I may be charg'd with is my writing for a Thing, which I have acknowledged to be little less than treasonable. My Reply to this is, That there are many Things inconvenient, and even hurtful in themselves, and yet are conniv'd at, nay, authoriz'd for the Sake of Conveniency, and for Reasons of State: To prove this I need only to instance the Practice of pressing Men into the Sea Service, and the late Act in favour of *Gin*. I never heard of any Body's defending the Practice of pressing, or pretending that it was not against Law; yet it is very wisely authoriz'd.

Nor

* The Printer of it was lately taken up.

Nor do I hear that any of the Advocates for repealing the Gin Act, ever spoke for the Lawfulness of People's poisoning themselves, tho' it was found extremely convenient they should. I cou'd bring a Cloud of other Instances to defend the Consistency of my Conduct in this respect, but I hope what I have said will clear my Way, and entitle me to a candid Hearing from my Superiors.

In the first Place, I think the Abolition of the Liberty of the Press *now* would be attended with very dangerous Consequences to the Safety of the Government, and of the Protestant Religion. For, by a moderate Computation, the Number of Political Authors, within the Bills of Mortality, cannot amount to fewer than 150. Now as these Gentlemen never would have undertaken that Trade if they had been qualified for any other, I am afraid that should they be depriv'd of their Way of living, they will be oblig'd to turn Soldiers. This, considering that many of them can both read and write, may be of infinite Prejudice, not only to our M——ry but to her *Hungarian Majesty*; for who can tell, when such a Number of Malecontents, (and some of them *Jacobites* too, I fear,) are dispers'd in the Army, that they won't infect it with their Disaffection, and so all the Hopes of restoring the House of *Austria*, with the Balance of *Europe*, and humbling *France*, may fly into the Air, and scarcely so much of the whole Process left, as a little in the Bottom of the Pot to cure the *Itch*.

The next Argument I have to offer is, the Inconveniency our M——rs will be at, the next Debate upon the A——y, when they shall be depriv'd of that excellent, everlasting, and everlasting Reason for continuing a large Body of Forces on foot, *viz.* The many dan-

gerous and seditious Libels that are daily publish'd against the Government. And indeed, Sir, I am very much of Opinion, that it was worth the late M——r's while to wink at all the Abuse and Dirt that was thrown out against him, on purpose that he might have recourse to this Argument; and you know where a certain Friend of yours and mine, who is now a great Man, was brought out of a Spunging-House for abusing the M——r, in a Pamphlet which nobody ever read, after a grosser Manner than either Sense or Decency could admit of. —But mum for that. — All I shall say is, that I wish some Folks were as wise as others.

Another Reason I have to urge against a total Suppression of the Liberty of the Press is, the very great Prejudice it will be of to the Revenue. You know, Mr. *Broadbottom*, we never can affix the Queen of *Hungary* nor demolish the *French* without Money: Now I will undertake to prove that 150 Authors in a Year bring into the Government by Stamps, Advertisements, Paper, Duty, &c. upwards of 60,000*l.* a Year, in the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*. As this is an *Argumentum ad hominem*, I hope it will have its due Force.

The last Argument I shall produce in this Place is, indeed, not so strong as any of the others, because it is drawn from a Motive of Charity; but as it may have its Weight in Time, I shall set it down too. I have estimated the Number of Authors at 150; now supposing them to be marry'd and have Children, I will put them at three Persons in a Family, which, as we don't suppose that they can afford to keep a Servant, is, perhaps, too few, and then they amount to 450 Men, Women and Children. Again, I will undertake to demonstrate that every Author, from the
Time

Time that the Paper is pick'd up in Rags upon the Street, to the Time it makes its Appearance in a Journal, Pamphlet, Book, or any other Form you please, and is sold to the last Purchaser, gives Bread to upwards of a Score of Men. A Now, Sir, all those People together, with the Families of the poor Authors themselves, amounting in the whole to 3300 Souls, must be absolutely turn'd upon their Parishes, which, within the Bills of Mortality, are already so much overloaded with Poor, that the House-keepers and Landlords can scarcely find Money to pay the Government their Taxes; and, I say it again, Mr. Broadbottom, if we don't find the Government in Money, how shall we ever be able to assist the Queen of Hungary?

Thus I have given you my poor Thoughts as to this important Matter, and hope that they will tend to the Glory of his Majesty's Arms at home and abroad. But I hope I shall not be mistaken by the Publick, in imagining that I am against a wholesome Restraint upon the Press; no, all I have done is to lay a few Considerations before them, whether it may not be attended with very great Inconveniencies, should the Liberty of Writing be totally suppressed, or, which is the same Thing, should an Author be punish'd for reflecting upon the A——n. I hope I have hereby got the better of the Difficulty I mentioned at my Out-setting, of chusing a proper Subject, because I don't know if I can ever venture to write again upon the same Subject, so I thought it was best to lay hold of it while I could: But don't think that I shall ever be of your Way of thinking, for Government must be supported and defended, as it shall ever be, by me, G while I can wield a Pen, and while my Name is

TIM. SCRUB.

1743

Craftsman, April 30. N^o 879.

EXTRACT from a Pamphlet concerning the extraordinary Bargain for remitting Money for the Forces abroad.

DURING the last War it must be allow'd, that the current Coin of the Kingdom went abroad; and that it still does the same, is visible by the great Plenty of Guineas to be met with in *Holland* and elsewhere. But that those who remitted the publick Money formerly, or those who do, or would do the same now, are the Exporters, is far from being true.

On the contrary, it is well known that this kind of Traffick, or rather Smuggling, is, for the general, carry'd on by Persons of such low Credit, that the Merchant who purchases their Bills upon *Amsterdam*, where they lodge the Money they run, doth not pay for them, till he hath had Advice from thence, that they are accepted. And the Motive to these Adventurers for carrying on the said Traffick, or Smuggling, is a small Profit, which, admitting of a Repetition almost every Fortnight, turns at the Year's End to a very considerable Account.

Whoever, therefore, hath the Advantage of remitting the publick Money, our current Coin will continue to be exported. And in Proportion as Gold rises in its Value, or the Demands on account of the present War increase, the Quantity shipp'd off will be greater than ever.

The Coinage-Price at the Mint, for Example, in Time of Peace, is three Pound seventeen Shillings and Ten-pence Halfpenny per Ounce, which is too high. But the Price of Gold is at present advanced to three Pound nineteen Shillings and Four-pence, and, consequently, the Profit upon Exportation will not fail to induce

induce Individuals to improve their own private Stock, as in other Instances, at the Expence of the Commonwealth. All Laws against the Exportation of Coin are ridiculous, because ineffectual; as we are inform'd by daily Experience, not only in our own Case, but in those of *Spain* and *Portugal*/likewise. From the Moment the Profit will answer, or is computed to answer the Hazard, the first fair Wind carries it away.

Besides, if we are to spend 1,850,000*l.* a Year, as we are to do this, in hunting a War on the Continent, when our Trade will no longer answer the extravagant Expences of our Luxury, how can the Account be balanced, except by mortgaging our Estates to Foreigners, or by sending out our Gold and Silver, or both? The latter must supply what is wanting from the former. More or less, the Bullion must go; and whether it is exported under the specious Head of foreign Coin, or our own, either in Specie, or by the safer Expedient of throwing it first into the Melting-Pot, the Conclusion is the same; for the Demand and Profit make it all equal; it being inconceivable, that we should pay away 1,850,000*l.* in foreign Money, without first paying for it with our own; the Standard of which Money, in both Places, is Weight for Weight, Fineness for Fineness, of the same Quantity of Gold or Silver. Whatever Part of this is not supply'd by those who have Money abroad which they want to have here, must be supply'd by Bullion or Specie. And though the Industry and Address of the Merchant will draw the several Sums in Request, to the Place where the Money is wanted, by Bills of Exchange, this is but an Art or Expedient to transfer Gold or Silver from Country to Country, without the Charge or Hazard of transfer-

ing the Metal itself. But though this Art of theirs will serve to answer the reciprocal Demands of different Places upon each other, it cannot be made use of to pay any Exceedings or Overplus, which may be due upon the Whole; and such Exceedings must ever be made good by Gold or Silver.

Yet farther: It is impossible that our own Gold Coin, considering its Value in respect to Silver Coin, should ever be transported in any considerable Quantities, or allow any considerable Profit, but when we want to pay more Money abroad, than we have Bills to answer; and when such a Demand makes the Exportation of our Coin necessary, the greater the Profit is upon such an Exportation, the more certainly and infallibly it will take Place.

Let me add, that it is immaterial to this Nation, whether Guineas, or the *Portugal* Coin yet current amongst us, goes off first; for though the last, as foreign, may be legally exported, Custom hath naturalized it; and the Want of the vast Sum, at present circulating, would be instantly and heavily felt. And both going out at the same Door, as if Things continue in their present Situation, they unavoidably must. Necessity will put an End to Prodigality, and we shall soon find ourselves unable to lavish any more such immense Sums for no national End or Purpose. Instances of the Want of Money, and the growing Poverty of the Country we daily hear of; the Profusion of a twenty Year's extravagant Administration, and the Load of an enormous, undiminished Debt, are already severely felt and bitterly complain'd of. Whence it is obvious that our wild and romantic Schemes abroad, if we have any Scheme at all, besides that of exporting our Money, are in their last Stage, and will speedily be at their Journey's End.

Universal Spectator, May 7. N^o 761.

In Praise of GAIETY.

Mr. Spectator,

I have said above, that the Country is already impoverish'd, as every Air and Market in *England* bears Witness; I might have said the same of our Cities too, and even of our Capital; which begins to be sensible, that the great Exportation of our Coin and Bullion for these two last Years, as well as the Cause for which that Exportation hath taken Place, is productive of Calamities, that no foreign Pretence can recompence or excuse. According to the Opinion of some, who either are, or would be in Power, we may still lay on Taxes, and find Funds for running in Debt, in Support of the unnatural Politicks we have been induced to adopt, for some Years yet to come. But the Difficulty of finding Money to answer those Taxes, seems to have never once enter'd into their Consideration, though they found our Circumstances bad, and have render'd them so much worse.

But whatever the Dreams of these Persons may be, these are my waking Thoughts; That if the Nation could all bear, in its present encumber'd Circumstances, the sending so much Money abroad during the two last Years; the growing Scarcity, which must arise from our being obliged to part with as much in this Year, as in both those, must in a Manner redouble all the Distresses we complain'd so loudly of before; the Price of Gold being already so greatly risen, that there is much Reason to fear, that Specie may soon be wanted to circulate our vast Paper-Credit.

In vain it is to think this Nation can or will much longer countenance this ruinous Scheme, which seems calculated only for the obtaining of private Favour for one Man in the Closet, from Views the most unnatural and unpopular that ever were attempted to be imposed upon it.

I Will venture to affirm, that wherever you meet with Wit, you'll find a Mind turn'd for Gaiety. I don't say that all those who, thro' a mistaken Notion of Gaiety, are accounted sprightly about the Town, have Wit. For it is not Wit that attends upon Gaiety, but Gaiety upon Wit; and (tho' it may seem an odd Assertion) it is no more in every one's Power to be gay, than it is to be witty. A Man must be born with a natural Talent to one, as well as the other. You may find a Fellow that can tag two or three Couplets of Rhimes together, and has got a few Common-Place Compliments, and lively Repartees, set up for a Wit; so you will see one that has a smart Cock with his Hat, a lac'd Coat, and can shew a Receipt for his third Cure, set up for Gaiety. But as I am sure you would not allow the first to be a true Wit, so neither can I grant the second to have a right Notion of Gaiety. Gaiety, properly so call'd, is the *sine qua non* of a fine Gentleman; and, indeed, comprehends in itself a great many excellent Qualifications: A quick Apprehension, a charming Expression, a graceful Turn both of Body and Mind, a Knowledge of most polite Authors, a good-natur'd, generous, courageous Mind. In short, Gaiety is the Soul of an Hero. It is this that makes a Man remarkably agreeable in Company; and it is this (which I own, Mr. *Spectator*, is of the greatest Weight with me) that wins the Esteem of the Fair Sex. It was a Saying of one of the Antients, that a fine Person is a tacit Recommendation. This we find always holds good, but never so remarkable as

when we have any Intercourse with the Fair Sex. *They who* (as Mr. Dryden says) *love themselves in Man, can hardly resist a graceful Person*; how then must they be captivated when in that Case is inclos'd a Soul form'd for Gaiety? 'Tis this that reflects new Grace on his every Motion, Look, Word and Action. Sure of being agreeable in whatever Company he mixes, the Men esteem him, and the Women at least approve of him: But let a graver, solemn Fellow, who has lost his Life among dull Pedants at College, go into any Company, either of his own, or of the Fair Sex; his Look and Manner prejudices them against him. Those Creatures don't live: They move indeed, and eat and drink, but they have no Notion of Life emphatically so call'd. Your mere Country Squires are a different Species from these; but I will never allow a Man that spends his whole Time amongst his Dogs, or in his Woods, to have any Idea of Life. Nor can I be more candid to either that Set of People that are for ever plodding in Business, tho' these are more rational Animals than the others, or to those who have never any Thing to do; who, in *Prior's Words, Live a Kind of*—*as it were.* None of these, I say, live. *They only live, who Life enjoy.* They who are neither overloaded with Business, nor are entirely void of it; who, tho' they may take Pleasure in the Country, can at the same Time converse with a Friend or a Lady, and prefer them to the Company of a Dog or a Horse; who, tho' they are not without Learning, yet are not Bookworms; and who, happy in themselves, make others so too: These are the Gay, the Sprightly, and the Polish'd. For in what does the Pedant differ from any of the dead Authors he reads? In what does the mere Squire excel his Hounds? What Odds is there between the

Man of Business and his Shop, his Warehouse, or his Papers? His Study is only the Shop to his Soul: there it lies a heavy, dull, inactive Load: They, therefore, who would taste the Sweets of Life, must have Recourse to Sprightliness and Gaiety: they are the Fountains of Pleasure. — Give me this turn of Mind, and give me Time to enjoy the Company of my *Salustius*, and dear *Clarinda*, and I'll look down with Pity on all the World besides.

I expect you, Mr. Spectator, to be very severe on what I have said, but hope you will pardon the light Manner in which I have wrote to you. For if *Longinus* deservedly meets the greatest Praise for having wrote his Treatise on the Sublime in a noble, lofty Style, I hope I won't be accounted a Fault in me, if, in this short Essay in Praise of Gaiety, I appear to have us'd a lighter Way of Writing than ought otherwise to have been made use of towards a Person of your Gravity.

Your most humble Servant,
PHILEAS
Old England, May 7. N^o 14.

The APOSTATE PATRIOT condemn'd

Mr. Broadbottom,

THAT Men should be so situated by their Prejudices and Passions, as to turn a deaf Ear to the best Advice their Friends can offer, is, perhaps, scarce a Wonder, because it happens so frequently: But that they should fly in the Face of their own Reason, act in Opposition to their own Principles, and wilfully forego the Benefit of their own Experience, can scarce be wonder'd at enough, since such a Transgression from Right to Wrong must argue a Departure from common Sense, or common Honesty; and Knave or Fool

ol are Characters that no Weight
Wealth, or Embroidery of Titles
in reconcile to the good Opinion
the World.

I am led into this Reflection, Sir,
the following remarkable Passage
the *Craftsman* of May 16, 1730.

"It has been a common Practice
Ministers, who have found them-
selves going down, to endeavour to
secure themselves by widening their
bottom, and taking some leading Men
of the opposite Party into Employ-
ment; but this hath seldom had
any other Effect than the Ruin of
their Auxiliaries; for when a Mini-
ster is sinking under the Weight
of bad Measures, it is not in the
Power of one or two Men, who have
gain'd Reputation by opposing those
Measures, to stem the Torrent of
Discontent. They may have the
Honour of sinking with the great
Man, if they please; but they can-
not support him. What makes the
People, in such a Case, desire a
Change of Ministers, is the Hope
of seeing an Alteration of Measures;
and they will rather be provok'd than
pacify'd, when they find the same
Measures carry'd on by Men, who
have been bought off from their In-
terest for that Purpose."

Undispos'd as I am to Panegy-
rick, I cannot transcribe a Passage
in which so excellent a Use is made
of pass'd Transactions, and so clear
an Insight appears into the future,
without expressing my high Opinion
of both.

It is a proverbial Expression, that
what hath been may be; but one
would think the noble Author before
us, had some secret Intimation from
his Genius, that what had been
would be; that this Ministerial Prac-
tice of widening their Bottoms would
come again into Play; that one or
two, who had gain'd a Reputation
by opposing bad Measures, would
be hired to support worse, and that
the People would be more provok'd

than pacify'd with a nominal Change.
We have already seen with Amaze-
ment every one of these Particulars
fulfill'd, and from thence are led
to depend on the Accomplishment
of the rest. The Pleasure of seeing
the *Auxiliary* ruin'd with the Mini-
ster is yet to come; but, as both
have equally incurred the Indignati-
on of the Publick, we have Reason
to believe that, in due Time, the
Buttress will sink under the crazy
Building it was rais'd to support.

But we are not to carry our Com-
plaisance too far; and I cannot help
admiring, that he who was able to
foresee so much, should not likewise
foresee a little more: For Example,
that he himself should be made the
Tool to lay this false Foundation,
should be bought off from his Oppo-
sition, should become as odious as e-
ver he had been dear to the People,
and should run no small Risque of
sinking with the Men, he had, alike
vainly, endeavour'd both to ruin
and preserve.

Such, however, is the Matter of
Fact; and he that could see so clear-
ly into the Conduct of other People,
was totally in the Dark with Re-
spect to his own. Insomuch that his
Doctrines bear Witness against his
Practice, and as loudly and justly
condemn the Patriot-Author, as the
Minister against whom they were
once level'd.

A double Face, a double Tongue,
and a double Heart, are equally ab-
horrent to the very Nature of Patri-
otism; nor will the World allow a-
ny Man whatever to except himself
from the Force of his own Argu-
ments. What is above advanc'd of
one or two Men, is equally true of
all Men; and even he, that was
once a Patriot, found his whole Im-
portance depended upon his Integri-
ty, and saw them both fall together.
And with Respect to the actual Al-
teration of Measures, it hath been
such as could serve only to make an
Interest

Interest with those *above* at the Expence of those *below*: Such as demonstrated that the Breath of Popularity was invited only to waft them into the Port of Favour: Such as help'd to countenance the worst of those Measures they had before thwarted within Doors, and expos'd without: Such: instead of redressing Grievances, inflamed them: Such as made the People blush that they had ever been directed by such Leaders; and such as, instead of bringing one War to a speedy Issue, in which the Interest and Honour of *Great Britain* were deeply concern'd, bid fair to provoke another, in which neither the one nor the other had any Concern at all.

In whatever Light, therefore, we consider this distinguish'd Passage, it cannot reflect more Honour on him who could write so well, than Dishonour on him who could act so ill; and tho' we revere the Prophet, we are authoriz'd out of his own Mouth to condemn the Politician.

Indeed, were my Advice of any Consequence, this very Passage should be engrav'd on Copper, according to Act of Parliament, together with proper Emblems and Devices, and distributed thro' every Village in the Kingdom, that every Freeholder, nay every Inhabitant without Exception, might make use of it as a Licence to utter those Discontents freely, which, instead of being removed, have received such cruel Aggravations.

At least, Mr. *Broadbottom*, it would not be amiss for you to make it a standing Paragraph in your Paper, as Mr. *D'Anvers* once did the Affair of the *Bank-Contract*, till there is Reason to believe, that your Readers have got it by Heart; since it is the most effectual Justification that need be made of your laudable Endeavours to revive the Hopes of an almost desponding Nation, alike

injur'd by the Malice of known Enemies and the Perfidy of false Friends.

GIDEON.

Common Sense, May. 14. N^o 326.

A LUXURY throughout the whole Year.

THE Town is now very thin, and a melancholy, what they call a dead Vacation, is like to continue for seven Months longer at least, especially at the Court End of the Town. Indeed the Absence of the Court and the Army have made some Parts of *Westminster* look desolate, wild, and as if it were wholly depopulated; that Part of this City particularly, in which, within a few Years, so many superb Edifices have risen, that seem to vie with the Palaces of Princes, and where, within three Months past we saw so many splendid Machines rattling over the Pavements at Midnight, glittering in Gold and Crystal; when the grand Business of the Night was done, when *Ridotto*, Ball and Assemblies were over, and the *Quadrille* Parties were broke up, then I say, we saw every Street and Square shining with the Blaze of Flambeaux, and Chariots dragging their fatigued Masters and Ladies to their respective Morning Slumbers; then every Body appear'd as busy at Two in the Morning, as the *Exchange* at Two in the Afternoon: We may now behold this uncommercial pleasurable Place quite deserted, not a Chariot, hardly a Chair to be seen, Bills upon many Doors for letting the whole House or Part, and the Doors and Windows of the rest quite shut up, except perhaps here and there an antiquated *Abigail*, peeping thro' a half closed Sash, who looks like the *Urganda* of some enchanted Castle, and is left in Town the Supercargo of the Goods in the Mansion.

One would think now, that, with these

These fine Folks we have been speaking of, all Luxury was banished the Town at once, or retired to rusticate at least for a while, till the Winter Season of immoderate Gallantry and Joy should return: But the Case is quite otherwise, for now new Scenes of Joy are drawn at once, and as the Spring and a little warm Weather advance, around all this wide and extended Capital, Houses of unusual Elegance and Pleasure are open'd every where; here you are invited by a Silver Ticket, which will introduce you the whole Season to a Midnight Banquet of Musick and Singing, and indulge your Palate with the most costly Wines and delicious Viands; another Bill informs you where you may appear in what Shape you please, make silly Love in a Mask, and be impertinent and idle the whole Night; a third gives Notice you may be treated with Fireworks, besides several others, *de Genere hoc*, too many to particularize; however all of them, notwithstanding the Thinness of the Town, draw in many young People, whose Occupations and Employments detain them here, who, whether they are able or no, will not deny themselves, at any Hazard or Expence, these luxurious Indulgences. This is just our modern Summer Luxury, and grown upon us in a few Years to a surprising Degree. If one of our frugal Forefathers could arise from the Grave, and should behold these Gardens lighted up at Midnight with innumerable Lamps, and see a bright Assembly of beautiful Ladies and well dressed Gentlemen, lolling in gilded Alcoves, and dying away to soft Musick or the Voice of an Eunuch, lulling their Senses into an indolent Oblivion, enervating their Spirits, and killing Reflection and Time in this Manner, would he not conceive that this was the Island of Cyprus, and these were Votaries performing

nightly Sacrifices to *Bacchus* and *Venus*. Thus Luxury attends us thro' the whole Circle of the Year.

There was a Time, and that too within half a Century, when ev'n Members of Parliament were well content with their Families to take good warm Lodgings in a first and second Floor in the *Strand* or *Covent-Garden*; then the honest Country Gentleman was proud to serve his Borough, he trudged down to *Westminster* on Foot, and voted as his Conscience directed him *without Fee or Reward*; and when the Session closed, retired to his Country Seat, and his loving and beloved Neighbours and Tenants, who received one another with the utmost and most sincere Affection.

We may easily remember when a Gentleman possess'd of 1000*l.* a Year was esteem'd a Man of a large Estate, and he was so, as he was able at that Time to maintain his Character in every Appearance with Decency and Honour, to support his Family, pay his Debts, and serve his Country without the least View to his own private Advantage; but alas! since Luxury has so dreadfully increas'd upon us, or rather invaded us, a Gentleman of this Estate is not capable, if he is ambitious of making a fashionable Figure in this Town, to do it without a Place or a Pension.

Luxury is the Disease that this Nation is now labouring under, and is more to be fear'd than the most formidable Foe.—As *Lucan* says of *Rome*,

——— *Sævior armis*

Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.

Universal Spectator, May 14. N^o 762.

An instructing Adventure between a young Gentleman and a young Lady.

FRANK Townly was ever (till within these few Months) a very

very great Libertine; and being a Person of a gay Disposition, acquir'd, among his Acquaintance, the Name of a *careless, good humour'd young Fellow*, being the general Epithets the World bestows on that Part of our Sex who are endued with a tolerable Share of Sense and sprightly Conversation. But it was poor Frank's Misfortune (as indeed that of too many others) to have the Education and Appetites of a Gentleman, without the Estate: So that the many Actions of his Life, which would have appear'd *gentle* in a Person of Figure, by being *his*, entirely lost their Lustre.

He ever entertain'd a great Passion to be esteem'd an *Admirer* of the *Fair Sex*.—In which (tho', as before observ'd, a *Libertine*) he is so very romantick and unfashionable, that he does not in the least regard the Fortune of the Woman he admires; but her Virtue, good Sense, refin'd Behaviour, &c. are the Ornaments he expatiates on. In short, Frank can scarcely behave civil to a Beauty of 20,000*l.* Fortune, who has nought but *that* to recommend her; and thinks himself happy in the agreeable Conversation of a Woman of Sense, tho' but one Degree above a Chambermaid. Whether or not this Fate of his has ever been detrimental to his Interest, I will not pretend to say; or, indeed, if it has, in some minute Articles, I can hardly blame him, since in pursuing it he met with an unexpected Adventure, which has wholly alter'd his irregular Way of Life, and made him, from a profess'd Libertine, become absolutely the Reverse. I shall, without any further Preface, give a short Narrative of his Conversion, which, tho' it may to many appear hardly credible, yet I can ingenuously declare is Matter of Fact.

Some Time ago Frank paid a Visit to a Relation in the Country, in

whose House liv'd the amiable *Fidelia*, a young Lady of extraordinary Vivacity and engaging Behaviour. It happen'd one Evening while in this Place, the Conduct of young Persons of both Sexes was the Topick of their Conversation; *Fidelia* discours'd on that of the young Gentlemen, in a very entertaining and diverting Manner; and the Ladies were left to Frank, who treated them for the most Part with great Respect, bestowing no Satisfaction but on those who justly merited it. *Fidelia*, after this *tear* ended, in a jocosse and smiling Manner, spoke as follows: 'I fancy, Mr. Townly, we may carry this Subject on a little further to be serviceable to us both, by writing Instructions each for the other, for the future Government of our Lives.' Frank readily agreed to the Lady's Proposal, and (coming to Town the next Day) about a Week after receiv'd the following from *Fidelia*.

Before he open'd this Letter, he was not a little overjoy'd, thinking the Ice was thereby broke for a very gallant literary Correspondence. He never reflected, that the Want of a Fortune to support him, in the Way of Life he chose to live in, naturally made the Whole of his Actions obvious to the View of the World; nor even had a Thought, that *Fidelia's* Intimacy in his Family had caused her to be acquainted with his several Failings; but that she fully was, appeared to him at the Perusal of her Letter, which was as follows.

Instructions for Mr. FRANCIS TOWNLY.

1. STUDY your Faults and mend them; never think yourself too old to grow good.
2. Go to Church at least once a Week, and as much as possible practise what you hear.
3. Never

3. Never lie out of your own Lodgings, without Business oblige you.

4. Drink a chearful Glass with a Friend, but not to Excess; for that will lead you into many other Vices.

5. Be not over generous; but keep a Friend in your own Pocket, and you'll always find Friends elsewhere.

6. Frequent not the Company of Women of the Town; for (as Solomon in the 5th Chapter of Proverbs says) *The Lips of a strange Woman drop as a Honey-Comb, and her Mouth is smoother than Oil: But her End is bitter as Wormwood, sharp as a two-edged Sword; her Feet go down to Death, her Steps take hold on Hell. Remove thy Way far from her, and come not near the Door of her House; lest thou give thine Honour unto others, and thy Years unto the Cruel; and thou mourn at the last, when thy Flesh and thy Body are consum'd; and say, Why have I bated Instruction, and my Heart despised Reproof? Which that you may never have Occasion to*

Your Friend and Servant,

FIDELIA.

Tho' Frank was at first very much surpriz'd at the Stile of this Billet-doux; yet when he seriously recollected the several Actions of his Life, he resolv'd to govern his future Conduct, pursuant to the Rules laid down by his fair Monitor: And in Consequence of this Resolution he wrote the following Letter.

*To Miss ******

MADAM,

PERMIT me hereby to return you my unfeign'd Thanks for the great Favour you've conferr'd on me, by sending me the Instructions I Yesterday receiv'd; and give me Leave to assure you, tho' I have receiv'd much Advice from Friends,

and read much more in Authors, yet nothing e'er gave me half the serious Thoughts those few Lines from you have done. I cannot avoid, on this Occasion, giving you the Praise in particular, which Sir Harry Wildair does to Women of Virtue in general:

In vain are musty morals taught in schools,
By rigid teachers, and as rigid rules;
Where virtue with a frowning aspect stands,
And frights the pupil from its rough commands.

But woman,
Charming woman! can true converts make,
We love the precepts for the teacher's sake:
Virtue in them appears so bright, so gay,
We hear with transport, and with pride obey.
Farquhar's Constant Couple.

When I left ***** I promis'd to send you some Instructions in Return, which (as I well know you are an utter Enemy to Compliments) I shall, without further Ceremony, proceed to set down, according to my weak Capacity, as follows:

1. Let me advise you to bear with slight Affronts, in the most decent and genteel Manner, by not taking the least Notice of the Authors. Avoid Calumny, nay even Tea-Table Scandal, and never suffer Virtue, in the minutest Circumstance, to be traduced in your Company, without expressing your Resentment: So may you avoid many Impertinencies; for 'tis the distinguish'd Mark of a Coxcomb, to imagine a Woman, who'll patiently hear what is vicious, will, with small Persuasions, follow what is not virtuous.

2. Permit not the Address of any Man, till you are fully convinced his Intentions are honourable: I am sensible I need not advise you to shun his Company immediately after you discover they are not.—If he at first appears a just Lover, and after a dishonest one, so much the worse: Hold no Conversation with him, tho', when repul'd, he pretends he'll change his vicious Principles, and make a faithful Husband: For

K k

a Man, who ever thought it in his Power to make a Woman of Virtue swerve from her Rules, is incapable of making that identical Woman happy. At first, indeed, he may promise fair; but as Sensuality was the only Motive of his Love, that indulg'd, the tender Husband relapses into the former Brute.

3. Encourage not different Suitors; but if more than one offer, put on neither the Air of a Coquette or a Prude. If you find you cannot esteem them, flatter them not with vain Hopes. If you can, discharge all but the Man you propose to make happy; and then, tho' Chance may disappoint you, you'll be valued for your Sincerity.

4. Be sure not to wed below your Circumstances, nor to a Man of immense Wealth, who is covetous; rather than to either of these, to one of an Equality. The first, if he loves you well as Man can do, as there are so many Vicissitudes in human Affairs, may very probably be render'd incapable to maintain you: And then, Poverty is so known an Enemy to Love, that mutual Harmony is soon by that reduced to mutual Discord. And a miserable Wretch, who rolls in Wealth, frequently after Possession esteems his Consort as his Servant, divorces his Affections from her, and bestows them only on his Treasure.

5. If a Man of singular Virtue, blest with a cheerful and agreeable Temper (tho' his Person may not be altogether so amiable) of Fortune sufficient to despise the common Frowns of the World, should offer his Respect in a decent and becoming Manner, reject him not, but meet his disinterested Passion with a sincere and grateful Return, and render yourself happy in an Alliance with his Virtues.

Happy man! whoe'er he is,
Ordain'd by heav'n, to reap the bliss,
Which virtue, truth and solid sense,
(Best charms of woman!) can dispense;

When join'd with him, my ev'ry hour
Upon your days new pleasures shower;
Pleasures, whose effects may last,
When youth and age, and life are past.

Thus, Madam. at your Commands, you see I've performed my Promise, and desire you'd suffer me to subscribe myself

An Admirer of your Virtue,

And grateful

Humble Servant,

FRANCIS TOWNLY.

Craftsman, May 14. N° 331.

Two Instances of the Change in Men from their becoming the Favourite of Princes.

S I R,

I Believe there are no where more flagrant Instances of the fatal Effects attending the Misapplication of Favour by a Prince, and the Misuse of it by a Favourite, than those which may be found in our own History; tho' in the History, I believe I may say, of every Nation, we may observe a Sort of Fatality in the Delegation of Power; that it makes a thorough Change in the whole Man, as if it was impossible solely to enjoy the Favour of a Prince and retain our Virtue. Are then Favour and Virtue incompatible? Or is it, that the Rank and Power, to which a Favourite is raised, exposes to View Vices which were not distinguish'd in an humbler State? Whatever is the Reason for this Alteration, on becoming the sole Favourite of a Sovereign, the Change has been almost constant, and Men, who have given many signal Proofs of Virtue, before their Exaltation, have become the Reverse of their former selves, and seldom escaped being the Victims of publick Resentment; which is proved by many Instances from the Chronicles, both of our own and of other Nations.

We have two flagrant Examples

of this transmuting Power in the Rays of a Sovereign's Favour, in one and the same Reign, that of *Henry III.* who himself was sensible of the galling Effects of giving himself up to the Management of a Favourite, entrusting his Power in the Hands of a Minister, and submitting to become a Puppet King, who spoke but thro' his Lips, and acted but as he directed the Wires to give him Motion. But I shall omit the fatal Consequence of this Weakness in Sovereigns, and, by the two Examples I have mentioned, make good the Position I have laid down, that the almost constant Effect of royal Favour is a thorough Change of the Man, at least to outward Appearance, &c. for none but God can see the Heart, and as I have already hinted, Beams of Favour may only draw forth, and set to View these Vices which lay lurking there, and were only artfully conceal'd.

Every one knows, who is acquainted with the *English* History, in what a desolate State *K. John* left his Kingdom; divided in itself; a great Part of it brought under the Dominion of a foreign Prince, supported not only by a Number of the revolted Nobility, but by an Army of his own Nation, which threaten'd the Conquest of the Whole. The Wisdom, steady Loyalty and Bravery of the Earl of *Pembroke*, seconded by the Bishop of *Winchester* and *Hubert de Burgh*, turn'd the Scale, placed the Crown on the Head of the native and lawful Prince, united the *English*, recover'd the conquer'd Towns and Counties, and clear'd the Kingdom of foreign Enemies. *Hubert de Burgh* was a Soldier from his Infancy; of great Reputation for his Courage, Vigilance and Experience; nor was he less remarkable for his Loyalty. It was he, who first check'd the Course of the Invader's Arms, and

turn'd the Scale of Victory in Favour of his Prince and Country, whose Interests he would not desert, to save the Life of a Brother, whom he tenderly loved. This is a noble Example for Imitation: Those, who have not before read it, will be pleased; those, who have, cannot be displeased at my relating it, as it comes up to the Fortitude of a *Roman* Patriot.

Hubert was Governor of *Dover* Castle, which he held by the Commission, and defended for the Interest of his lawful Prince. This Castle, *Lewis*, Son of *Philip* King of *France*, call'd in by the Rebel Barons, besieged; but the brave Defence made by the Governor baffled all his Efforts, and made him despair of Success. The Prince had Prisoner in his Army *Thomas de Burgh*, Brother of *Hubert*, to whom he sent Word, that he would immediately strike off the Head of his Prisoner, if he did not surrender. The brave Governor return'd this memorable Answer: *I had rather be reproach'd with Want of natural Affection for a Brother, than of Loyalty to my Sovereign.* *Lewis* was too generous to put his Threats in Execution, and finding *Hubert* Proof against all Attempts, rais'd the Siege. *Hubert*, after this, destroy'd the *French* Fleet bringing Succours to their Countrymen, and punish'd, as it merited, the Treason of an *English* Traitor, who commanded it, and offer'd him very large Sums, but in vain, to redeem his Life. This Defeat entirely ruin'd the *French*, and fix'd *Henry* on his Throne. Who would suspect that this generous Man, this Man so zealous for his Country, would ever, by his Avarice, and by endeavouring to deprive her of her Immunities, change her Love and Esteem to Hate and Contempt? Yet such was the Effect of royal Favour.

After the Death of the Earl of
K k 2 *Pembroke*,

Pembroke, Regent, the Care of the King and Kingdom was entrusted to the Bishop of *Winchester* and *Hubert de Burgh*. To the former was committed the Education of his Majesty, and the latter was made Lord Chief Justice. They shew'd themselves equal to, and worthy of the Trust during the King's Minority, and while they were a Check to each other; but a Jealousy arising, by each endeavouring to engross the sole Favour of his Sovereign, come to Age of Maturity, *Hubert* took the readier Way to succeed, and get rid of his Rival, by flattering the Passions of his Prince; and that which was most predominant being the Love of Money, not to hoard, but to squander, he attack'd the Liberties of the People, to gratify this Weakness of his Prince, by making him revoke the *Charta Forestæ*, which he had confirm'd, and which the People purchased again with great Sums. This Step so ingratiated him with the King, that he found no Difficulty to remove the Bishop, who, like a prudent Man, gave up a Place he perceived no longer tenable. In the Absence of the Bishop, who left *England*, *de Burgh's* Power became unlimited, as indeed was the King's Favour, who made him Earl of *Kent*, shower'd Riches upon, and gave him such an Ascendant, that it was suspected to be the Effect of Magick; so great was this Ascendant over the King, and so intent was *de Burgh* on the building up his own Fortune, and the establishing his own Power, that he made his Master lose the Opportunity offered by a Minority in *France*, and a Division between the Regent and the Princes of the Blood combined against her, of recovering what had been ravish'd from the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *John*. Nay, when the *Norman* Nobility, of the most considerable Figure, invited *Henry* to take Possession of that his

ancient Patrimony, *de Burgh* opposed it; and when the King, on the pressing Instances of the Duke of *Britanny*, resolv'd upon the Expedition, had rais'd a formidable Army, with which he was ready to embark for *Normandy*, *de Burgh* ruin'd all his Measures, by preventing the necessary Ships being in Readiness. So far did the Regent's Gold prevail over his former publick Spirit and Loyalty, which neither Affection for a Brother threaten'd with immediate Death, nor the Offers of Gold and Honours (at least of Title and Rank) could stagger. In a Word, *de Burgh*, gain'd by the Regent's Bribes, baffled all Endeavours used to recover that Duchy, ready to receive him, even when the King had an Army on the Continent, and prevail'd on his Master to return, tho' with the Shipwreck of his Honour, after having drain'd his Coffers, and become contemptible in the Eyes of his Subjects, who openly censured his Conduct; the Consequence of which is foreign to my present Subject.

At length, *de Burgh*, who had been long the Object of publick Hatred, became the Victim of publick Resentment, and his Overthrow began by the very Man he had supplanted, to engross to himself the royal Favour. The Bishop of *Winchester*, return'd to *England*, was the first who attack'd him. He in his Turn, having removed *de Burgh*, became King *de Facto*, while *Henry* was no more than a nominal Sovereign under his Direction. His Exaltation was not more sudden than his Change of Temper, shewing even less Modesty, less Moderation in his Use, or rather Abuse of Power, than had *de Burgh*. Hardly were the Murmurs of the People appeas'd by the Disgrace of the last Favourite, but they were revived and grew louder by the Conduct of the new one; so far was he from being moved by the Example of *de Burgh's* Fall, that

by treating the *English* in a Manner insupportable to the Genius of the Nation, he hasten'd his own, which the King, by the Interposition of the royal Authority, vainly endeavouring to prevent, caused a Conspiracy against himself, in which his own Brother was the chief, tho' not the first. They began by an Address to the King, laying before him their Grievances; and had it not been for the Arrogance and Want of Policy in the Favourite, the Malecontents might have been pacify'd, instead of being driven to take Arms against their Sovereign; which could not be justify'd by any Misconduct of his, or by any Grievance of the Subject.

The Minister neglected nothing to support his Power, and provide for his own Security, whether by open Force or the basest Treachery; nay, by Surprise, he made the King an Accomplice in a foul Murder, that of the Earl Marshal; but all did not avail him, the Stream was too strong for him to stem; he was driven from the Court, after having embroil'd the Nation by lighting up a Civil War, and was confined to his See, where he finish'd his Days, without more intermeddling in publick Affairs.

This Prelate, before he became a Favourite, was the Object of the People's Veneration; and after that Period, became, by his Pride and self-Interest, that of their Hate. Before he was a Bishop, he had the Reputation of a good Soldier; and when he received the Mitre, he was a great an Example of Piety, as he had been of Intrepidity. While he had the joint Management of Affairs with *Hubert de Burgh*, he was applauded as an able and upright Minister; when he became sole Favourite, he was abhorr'd as a partial, a haughty, self-interested Spirit, who trampled under Foot the Laws, infringed the Liberties of the People, gave all Places of Trust and Profit to his own Creatures, and suffer'd no o-

thers to approach the Person of the King.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Find so excellent a Character of that *Worthy Prelate* lately deceas'd (Dr. *Hough*, Bishop of *Worcester*) in the *Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan*, that your inserting it, I believe, will be very acceptable to most of your Readers, and shew that something more is requisite to make a good Bishop than being the Tool of a Minister.

SELIM to MIRZA, at Ispahan.

From London.

I Went with my Country Friend, some Days ago, to make a Visit in a neighbouring Country, to the Prelate of that Diocese: His Character is so extraordinary, that not to give it to thee, would be departing from the Rule I have laid down, to let nothing that is singular escape my Notice. In the first Place, he resides constantly on his Diocese, and has done so for many Years: He asks nothing of the Court for himself or Family: He hoards up no Wealth for his Relations, but lays out the Revenues of his See in a decent Hospitality, and a Charity devoid of Ostentation. At his first Entrance into the World, he distinguish'd himself by a Zeal for the Liberty of his Country, and had a considerable Share in bringing on the Revolution that preserv'd it. His Principles never alter'd by his P.ferment: He never prostituted his Pen, nor debas'd his Character by Party Disputes or blind Compliance. As he is at too great a Distance from the Scene of Action, to judge himself of what is doing, he has not thought fit to put his Conscience in the keeping of another. Tho' he is serious in the Belief of his Religion, he is moderate to all who differ from him: He knows no Distinction of Party, but extends his good Offices alike to Whig and Tory; a Friend to Virtue under any Denomination; an Enemy to Vice under any Colours. His Health and old Age are the Effects of a temperate Life and a quiet Conscience: Tho' he has now some Years above Four-score, nobody ever thought he liv'd too long, unless it was out of an Impatience to succeed him.

This excellent Person entertain'd me with the greatest Humanity, and seem'd to take a particular Delight in being useful and instructive to a Stranger. To tell the Truth, *Mirza*, I was so affected with the Piety and Virtue of this Teacher; the Christian Religion appear'd to me so amiable in his Character and Manners, that if the Force of Education had not rooted *Mobometism* in my Heart, he would certainly have made a Convert of me.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1741; and Dec. 31, 1742.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1741.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1741 and Dec. 31, 1742.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1742.
A Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed, and subscribed to the S. S. Company	L. 1836275 17 10 3	L.	L. 1836275 17 10 3	
Annuities for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed	108100			108100
Ditto for 2 and 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths	108647 8 2 3		1200 161108 6 8	107447 8 1
Ditto at 9l. per C. for short Terms	161108 6 8		09290	
Ditto on Lottery 1710, for Ditto	109290			
Ditto on Plate-Act 6 Geo. 1. Regis	312000			312000
Ditto for Newis and St. Christopher's Debentures, at 3l. per Cent. per Annum.	37821 5 1 1			37821 5 1
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per Cent. 1731.	400000			400000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1736, charged on the Sinking Fund	600000			600000
Ditto 1738, charged on Ditto	300000			300000
Duties on Salt continued 1735	397500		169500	228000
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000			1200000
Exchequer Bills made out at Interest of old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200
Ditto on Victuallers Act 1726	481400			481400
Ditto charged on the Duties on Sweets 1737	499600			499600
The Land Taxes and the Duties on Malt being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 100,000l. charged upon the Deductions of 6d. per Pound on Pensions, &c.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two Acts of Parliament 9 Will. III. and two other Acts 6 and 9 Anne Regine	3200000			3200000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original Fund at 6 per Cent. until Aug. 1, 1743	1600000			1600000
On Ditto,—and with the foregoing Sum will bear an Interest at 3 per Cent. from Aug. 1743.		1600000		1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I. Regis.	500000			500000
Purchased of the S. S. Company	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 4l. per Cent. charged on the Duties on Coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. for Lottery 1731	800000			800000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1742 charged on the Sinking Fund		800000		800000
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their Capital Stock and Annuities 9 Geo. I. Regis	27302203 5 6 2			27302203 5 6 2
	46956146 3 5 1	2400000	441098 6 8	48915047 16 9 1

ACCOUNT of the SINKING FUND. 247

ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1742, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.	L. s. d. q.	Per Contra Cr.
By HE Exchequer to)		By Money issued between Dec. 31, 1741, and
Cash on the Sink-	160392 13 11 1	Dec. 31, 1742. L. s. d. q.
ing Fund on Dec. 31,		In part of 1000000 ^l . granted
1740		last Session of Parliament
to the Produce of the S.		for the Service of the Year
Fund between Dec. 31,		1742 } 939169 22 6 8
1741, and Dec. 31,		To pay the Annuities at 3 per
1742		Cent. on 600000 ^l . granted
		1736, for one Year due at
		Christmas 1742 } 18000
		To the Usher of the Receipt
		of the Exchequer, for Ne-
		cessaries delivered for the
		Service of the said Annuities
		To pay the Annuities at 3 per
		Cent. on 300000 ^l . granted
		1738, for one Year due at
		Michaelmas 1742 } 9000
		To the Bank of England, to
		make good the Premiums
		or Rewards, for Circula-
		ting Exchequer Bills charg-
		ed on the Duties on Vic-
		tuallens granted 1726, be-
		tween July 24, 1741, and
		Michaelmas 1742 } 4333 10 2
		To the said Bank of England,
		to make good the Premi-
		ums or Rewards, for Circ-
		ulating Exchequer Bills
		charged on the Duties on
		Sweets, granted 1737, be-
		tween July 24, 1741, and
		Michaelmas 1742 } 13736 10 11 8
		To make good the Deficiency
		of the Lottery Annuities
		1731, at Christmas 1741 } 3819 018 2 10
		To pay Interest on the Loans
		charged on the Duties on
		Salt continued 1741, for
		12 Months Interest due
		Nov. 5, 1742 } 42000
		To make good the Deficiency
		of Annuities on the Plate
		Act to Lady-day 1742 } 5435 11 7 4
		To pay Annuities at 3 per
		Cent. on 800000 ^l . granted
		1742, and Charges of Ma-
		agement for half a Year,
		due at Christmas 1742 } 22225 11 11 11
		Balance in Cash Dec. 31, 1741 } 1047817 11 4 8
		183946 13 1 1
		1231764 4 6 2

Common Sense, May 21. N^o 357.

In a Discourse on Eloquence this Writer has the following Passage.

THERE is a Sort of rough, manly Eloquence, which has a lively and natural Energy, and affects more than the most elaborate Periods that smell strong of the Lamp. Of this Kind particularly are the publick Speeches of K. Charles II. in the Beginning of his Reign, after his Restoration. This Prince is allow'd to have had as much good Sense, good Nature and Wit as any Person in his Dominions; we are delighted and surpris'd to see with what a frank, artless, and unreserv'd Air he addresses his first Parliament. After the Punishment of the Chiefs of the Regicides, it was highly necessary, in order to quiet the Minds of the People, that an Act of Oblivion and Indemnity should pass; he begins with this and presses it warmly, and then delivers himself in the following remarkable blunt Piece of Oratory.

"Never King valued himself more on the Affections of his People than I do, nor do I know a better Way to make myself sure of your Affections than by being just and kind to you all: And while I am so, I pray let the World see that I am possess'd of your Affections. For your *Poll-Bill* I thank you as much as if the Money were to come into my own Coffers; and wish with all my Heart it may amount to as much Money as you reckon upon. — I pray very earnestly, that as fast as Money comes in, you will discharge the great Burden of the Navy, and disband the Army as fast as you can, and till you can disband them, make Provision for their Supply. I conjure you, as you love me, let me no more hear the Noise of *Free Quarter*, which will be imputed to my Want of Care and Government, how innocent soever I am. I am so confident of your Affections, that I will not move you in any Thing that immediately relates to myself: And yet I must tell you, that I am not richer, that is, I have not so much Money in my Purse as when I came to you. The Truth is, I have lived principally ever since upon what I brought with me, which was indeed your Money; you sent it me, and I thank you for it. The weekly Expenses of the Navy eat up all you have given me by the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage: Nor have I been able to give my Brothers one Shilling since I came into England, nor keep any Table in my House but where I eat myself. And that which troubles me most, is, to see many of you come to me at *Whitehall*, and to think you must go somewhere else to seek a Dinner. I do not mention these Things as what very much troubles me: Do

but take Care of the Publick, and for what is necessary for the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and take your own Time for my own Particular, which I am sure you will provide for with as much Affection and Frankness as I can desire."

This plain, manly Address, wherein the Sentiments of his Heart are laid before his Parliament without any Reserve, differs very widely from the Art and Craft he was forced to make use of in the Middle and latter Part of his Reign.

Old England, May 21. N^o 16.

Considerations on the several Articles of NATIONAL EXPENCE.

THE many Wrecks of Reputation and Honour that now appear floating in the Current of publick Favour, are in my Opinion, a strong Security to the Nation, that the Gentlemen now in the Opposition will avoid the Shelves and Rocks, upon which the Honour and Characters of their Predecessors have been split; since it is now evident that the Possession of popular Esteem can only be assur'd by Perseverance in Virtue, and that no Reputation, no past Merits can save us Apostate from sinking into the lowest Pit of universal Detestation.

As the Weakness of the Councils, the Madness of the Conduct, and the irreconcilable Difference among certain Persons, make it very probable, that an Event is at hand, in which those who are now in the Opposition will be put to the Trial whether they mean what they pretend; so we think it as well as prudent to let them know what we imagine the publick expects at their Hands, when they shall again have that Game to play which the Folly and Treachery of others gave up. This we do the rather that it may make it appear we are under no personal Obligation to any Set of Men, and that we will wage with double Acrimony against those who are our Friends, should they pursue the same Conduct with those who have declar'd themselves our Enemies.

The most proper Method which we can think of to execute their Plan is, by laying before the Publick the several Branches of Mismanagement in which the present Ministry have imitated or outdone their Predecessors. But before we enter upon this Province we put in this Caveat, That we look upon Moderation and Custom to be no Authority for the Continuance of an Abuse.

As we will avoid entering upon any undiscussed Points, so we shall make no Remark upon the first Article of National Expence, which generally occurs, I mean that of 2,080,000*l.* granted this and the last Year for 40,000 Seamen. We shall not consider

whether these 40,000 Seamen, employed against a weak and despicable Enemy, have done the least Service adequate to so great a Sum: But when we come to examine this Article in the minute Detail, which we propose, we doubt not opening some Facts which may be worthy the Consideration of the Publick on this Head. For the same Reason we have given above, we shall pass over the 644,763*l.* 5*s.* granted for defraying the Charge of 16,359 effective Men to be employed in Flanders; nor shall we attempt to shew the Folly of employing one Man in such a Service. The next Article of Expence is 647,862*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* for maintaining 23,610 effective Men. All we shall observe on this Article is, that this is double the Number of Forces which some Gentlemen, who are now in the Administration, while in the Opposition, never admitted to be necessary for the Safety, ~~inconsistent with the Liberties of this Country.~~ I believe it is notoriously true, and will appear upon the Muster-rolls of the Army, that eight Parts in ten of our Marines were destroyed in the fatal Expedition to Carthagena, and yet I find the same Sum granted for continuing 11,550 Marines this Year as there was the last. It becomes then a natural Question here, to ask what became of this Sum last Year, since it is certain it could never be apply'd towards paying Men who were not in being? And another Question is, whether the Corps, for maintaining which this great Sum is given, is yet completed? Nay, I may venture to appeal to the Testimony of the Gentlemen who were employ'd in that Service, whether there are now actually on Foot above one Half effective Men of the Number voted by P——, tho' that Service within these two Years has cost the Nation 412,507*l.* 10*s.* As we have already taken Notice, it is no Excuse to say that it has been the Practice and Custom for an Administration to account with the Nation for half completed Corps, in the same Manner as if they were complete; for if it has been a Custom, it is a palpable Abuse, and picks the Pocket of the Nation just of so much Money. The Money granted for defraying the Expence of 5913 Horses, and 10,758 Foot of the Troops of Hanover, amounting to 65,191*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* together with the Sum of 392,697*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* for defraying the Charge of the said Troops from Dec. 26, 1742, to Dec. 25, 1743, together with the other great Sums payable to Foreigners, have been already so often taken Notice of in several excellent Speeches and Pamphlets on that subject, that it would be to no Purpose to rehearse that Dispute in this Paper.

The next Article of Expence which we think extremely well worthy of the Consideration of the Publick, is that of the Ordinary of the Navy, which I find this and

the last Year amounts each Year to 188,558*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* And whoever considers this Sum, and reflects on the Nature of the Service for which it is granted, must be astonished at the Liberality of the P——. The Nation, I believe, has now more Ships in Commission, and actually at Sea, than ever was known, and therefore this Article for the Ordinary of the Navy ought to receive a proportionable Abatement. I believe no body will dispute that the Navy was full in as good Repair, if not in much better, during the last great War, as it is now; and yet I find a vast Disproportion betwixt the Sum then granted for this Service, and that granted in this and the last Year. In the Year 1702, and 1703, when we had the same

Number of Seamen, the Ordinary of the Navy amounted to 129,314*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* but then it would appear that this Sum was so much larger than what the Service required, that in the Year 1704 no Money at all was granted for this Service; so that in effect it cost the Nation for these three Years not above 86,209*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* a Year; but we are to remember, that we had then a *Godolphin* at the Head of the Administration. The next Year, which was 1705, 100,000*l.* was granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, and from thence to the Year 1712, 120,000*l.* was granted annually for that Service. From this short View it appears, that making an Allowance for all reasonable Perquisites, &c.

110,000*l.* might, if properly and honestly apply'd, defray the whole of this Service; so that in reality, within those two Years, about 157,513*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* has been sunk for ever. This is the more apparent, when we consider that in the Year 1719, when the late Earl of Stanhope was at the Head of the Administration, tho' we had little more than one Fourth of the Ships in Commission at that Time of what we have at present, the Ordinary of the Navy amounted to no more than 187,638*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 2*d.* But the Abuses from which this prodigious Sinking upon the Nation proceeds shall be the Subject of more particular Consideration hereafter.

The Bounds of this Paper will not admit of my comprehending in it a View of the Money granted for other Branches of publick Service, which I must defer to another Opportunity. In the mean Time I doubt not, from the Specimen already exhibited, my Reader imagines that he hears this unhappy Country complaining, in the Words of the Royal Psalmist, That

It is not an open Enemy that has done us this Dishonour, for then I could have borne it.
Neither was it mine Adversary that did magnify himself against me, for then peradventure I could have bid myself from him.
But it was even thou, my Companion, my Guide, and mine own familiar Friend.

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But it was even thou, my Companion, my Guide, and mine own familiar Friend.

The Pleasures of REFLECTION.

[Continued from p. 147.]

IF after study, with some chosen friend,
The weary'd mind you're willing to un-
bind;

Whether we stray along the open streets,
Or public walks, or more retir'd retreats,
Some curious garden, some enchanting grove,
Or thro' the verdant mead, delight to rove,
Whatever scene of pleasure we select,
Those pleasing pains we cannot, sure, repent,
That vigorous health advances, and sweet con-
test.

On horse-back, if dispos'd to take the air,
To some sweet, neighb'ring hamlet we repair,
Or, to some pleasing vill by water go,
Or love to bathe, where limpid streams do
flow;

Or, whether we, for pastime, or for food,
With angling catch the silent, scaly brood;
What roads, what towns, what villages invite!
What rivers give, each diff'rent way, delight!

Fair *Woodstock* here, O! let my fancy view,
Newnham, and *Abingdon*, and *Islip* too;

The charming *Charwell*, here too let me name,
The gentle *Isis*, and the winding *Thames*.

Or, if melodious strains cur fancy suit,

The sprightly fiddle, or soft breathing flute,

Or sweet spinnet, or nobler harpsicord,

To flaggish students rare relief afford.

His hand, each artist willing to compleat,

At frequent concerts gladly goes to meet

Some choice harmonious brethren of the string,

Where, now, fine fav'rite airs they jointly sing,

Now, in all parts, new compositions play,

And social converse crowns the joyful day.

But, who can meetly celebrate in rhyme;

The musical *triumph* of that time?

That dear, dear time!—when Ion arts intent,

My happy, halcyon-days in *Oxford* spent.

Thy songs, O *Powell*, what could e'er sur-
pass,

When sweetly join'd with symphony, and

Thee, wondrous *Waring*! still, methinks,

I hear;

Judicious *Goodson* still enchants mine ear.

Your soft vibrations, and melodious trills,

Ev'n to this day, my lively fancy feels.

The *Grates* thus, 'tis said, link'd arm in arm,

United heretofore their triple charms;

And, with surprising symmetry of parts,

Were wont to move, and captivate all hearts.

Colours, when fine performances appear,

No less can charm the eye, than sounds the ear.

Good hands, in both capacities we prize,

Unless we're destitute of ears and eyes.

When, thro' the picture-gallery, we pass,

And there admiring view each diff'rent face,

Vandyke and *Lely* there; with *Kneller*, lay

Such spells, we're hardly pow'r to get away.

Painters new life to benefactors give:

Great *Ormond* there, and *Land* for ever live

Of founders too the never-dying fame,

Immortalizing pencils there proclaim.

Men of great learning, piety, and parts,

And peerless masters of prodigious arts,

Here shew their awful forms: These, these

are they,

To whom, profound respect, posterity shall

But O! when *Ma'd'len's* altar-pieces we

view,

And at the same time, hear an anthem too,

Musick and *painting*, there, their charms unite,

And give the mind ineffable delight.

How, when we hear the organ's solemn

sound,

Does our rais'd heart from earth to heav'n

When we behold the dear, depicted wall,

How seem we then caught up with raptur'd

Paul!

The archangel's mighty trump, how seem we

And the great Judge of all the world reveal!

Now, to the grand *Skeldonian* theatre,

Suppose,—at least, in fancy,—we repair.

The noble structure, how do all admire!

What lofty thoughts, the painted roof inspire!

There first, the wondrous work we view

and then,

Gaze on the portrait of unrival'd *Wren*.

To *Ashmole's* sweet museum, if they step,

What pleasures, there, do virtuosos reap!

What curious things do there our eyes explore!

Where art and nature lavish all their store!

There *Whitehead* too, with philosophick skill,

Was wont, e'erwhile, the wond'ring mind to

fill,

And richly feast observant, curious eyes,

With neat experiments, and sweet surpris.

Nor are we less agreeably amus'd

With the mysterious arts in printing us'd.

Pleas'd with the beauteous casise, we gaze,

And well the work there done deserves our

praise.

The curious types a strong impression leave,

Types, that expert compilers interweave.

Here, in the *Muse's* mint, the printer coins

The precious oar of orthodox divines;

And, by his skill, diffusively imparts

The choicest stores of literature and arts.

For, sure, the learned World must needs

confess

The noble products of the *Oxford* press.

Nor stands far hence that venerable *dome*,

Where theologic disputants do come.

Great *Potter* then did worthily preside;

The knottiest points his eloquence unties

Potter!—of *Oxon* once, of *Lambeth* now

the pride.

Or if in *Indian-ink* we take delight,

And love to draw, sometimes, in black and

white,

With curious cuts the picture-shops are stor'd,

Which, by the connoisseurs, are oft explor'd.

* The Author left the University in 1726.

There, we designs, sweet, nat'ral, graceful,
bold,

From *Raphael*, *Rubens*, and *Le Brun*, behold.
There, *Mexxotinus*, numerous and neat,
Admiring eyes, in grateful manner, greet.

Sometimes, with eager pace, and chearful
air,

We to some noted *Bookseller's* repair,
The various pamphlets on the counter view,
And still are entertain'd with something new.
But, if we talk of books, how can we chuse
To mention, O my kind, reminding Muse,
Those lovely *libraries*, with care and cost

Selected, which the colleges can boast?
Especially, the grand *Bodleian* pile,
That noblest treasure of our *British* isle.
Which way so'er the learned vista's chang'd,
Books upon books, in *infinitum*, rang'd,
Richly regale the most insatiate eye,

And, with the *Vatican* itself may vie.
There, numerous arts and sciences abound;
And there, the rarest *manuscripts* are found:
From whence that prying antiquarian, *Hearn*,
What had been done in time of yore, cou'd
learn.

But ah! too hard a task is undertook:
Barely to speak of *all*, wou'd swell into
a book.

[To be continued.]

*Translation of the Poem, intitled, Carmen
Pastorale in Vallem amenissimam prope
Scarburgiam, &c. in our Magazine for
October last, p. 510.**

WHENE'ER a cool retreat moves my
desire,

I straight to *Darwent's* shady banks retire.

† *Tempe's* gay vale, with *Peneus* flowing through,
Yields not more pleasure or a finer view.

All elements and forms prove the first Cause,
And the great wisdom of all nature's laws.

Supplies for new creation never fail,

For tho' all compounds are by nature frail,

Yet, when dissolv'd, their principles remain,

And soon make part of other forms again.

The fate, that life ordains, does death decree,

All things are subject unto destiny. [place,

The old flocks die, the young supply their

And these in turn give way to their own race.

The zone of *Venus*, which incircles round,

Imparts (some say) a myst'ry most profound.

To ev'ry atom is a form assign'd,

An object is but atoms well combin'd:

We of their forms the subtle force explore,

And ev'ry nerve declares their active pow'r.

Come, sacred *Nine*, (let *Phœbus* lead the way)
And *Darwent's* praises with the groves display.

Four miles in length the valley doth extend,
And a fair village hath at either end:

Habens lies on the north, whose pleasant
sight,

And river gliding by, give great delight;

Full seven vales in this one will unite.

A monast'ry had long been founded there,

But in the common ruin had its share;

When pow'r supreme did justly disavow

All false religions introduc'd for true.

Aton lies on the south; eastward arise

Scarborough's proud tow'rs; beyond are sea and
skies.

On th' west great waists and barren deserts lie,

No buildings you, save some few cots, descry.

Here † *Pan*, half god, half goat, a mixture
strange,

Hath many times of old appear'd to range;

‖ *Diana* too attended by each *Græe*,

Hath the wild deer sometimes been seen to
chase,

And other *glean duties* have been,

As well as *river gods*, by mortals seen.

All things some measure of that *soul* contain,

Which doth the world and universe sustain.

Here grows the *British* strength, the sacred
oak,

A bulwark sure against a foreign yoke.

The *Roman* of its leaves receiv'd a ♀ crown,

Who for another's life had risk'd his own.

The ** *Druids* to their gods their homage
paid

Under this tree; immortals love the shade.

There's no specifick (as the doctors say)

Throughout the whole *materia medica*,

Which, as the †† *missiles* such virtues hath,

Such as indeed exceed the bounds of faith.

Here grow promiscuous *elms*, broad *beech* and
ash;

Against the *sallow's* roots the waters dash,

And *poplars* planted by the river's side

Attract the moisture of the flowing tide.

Wild straw-berries and *grapes* great plenty bear

In their appointed seasons of the year.

Simples of various kinds here too are found;

With brightest colours †† *Flora* decks the
ground;

Her dyes are so well mix'd, so well array'd,

That nought can shew a finer light or shade;

She doth the air with richest odours fill,

Which far surpass all the perfumer's skill.

Each herb hath *nerves* and *veins*, (what not
beside?)

Its fluids ebb and flow like to the tide,

* Another Copy of the Original is come to Hand with Notes, and several Alterations and Additions, which cannot conveniently be taken notice of: And this English Translation corresponds to this new Copy.

† A pleasant Vale in Thessaly, lying between the Hills, *Ossa*, *Olympus*

and *Pelion*; the River *Peneus* running through the Midst of it. † God of Shepherds.

‡ Goddess of the Woods. § Civic Crown.

** The ancient Priests and Philosophers of

the Gauls and Britons d Spūs, quercus, an Oak.

†† An Excrecence from the Oak esteemed

a sovereign Remedy.

‡‡ The Goddess of Flowers.

Or circulating blood; its flamen is compleat,
And forms most perfect, be it small or great.
The *chafed metal* languishes and dies,
When off from it the *vital spirit* flies. [say,
As wind when *curious* grows, does straight be-
lieve so by *rust* all *metals* waste away. [bough;
Here crookes the *raven* perch'd on some dry
In plaintive accents doth the *ring-dove* coo;
You hear the *chatter* ring joy; the *squawling*
hens

Soars in the air, pair'd by an equal weight.
The *cock*'s name is borrow'd from its voice,
After its kind the *crane* doth make a noise.
The *cock* at day-break sounds th' alarm to war,
His voice is heard and answer'd from afar.
The *lark* the rising sun doth celebrate, [late,
The *black-bird* sweetly sings both soon and
As with a form'd design to entertain
The painful plowman and the am'rous swain.
In th' early spring the grove in ev'ry part,
Exceeds in music all the rules of art.
The *owl*, watch of the night, doth fly its
rounds, [fit sounds
With vehemence, the *Great* word, *ow*,
From its hoarse throat; it seems in great
distress [guess,
To forebode something, what no man can
Three of these birds the *Savills* arms adorn;
It is an object of the vulgar scorn,
Tho' sacred to the daughter of great *Jove*;
Against *Minerva* oft hath folly strove.
By night *Isid* † *Philomel* laments the wrong
Done to her house in an *elegiac* song;
Her notes she changes, which do rise and fall,
As for revenge or pity she would call.
Her sister † *Progne* swifter than the wind
Flies all the day; her feet no rest can find.
Here *partridges* you spring in every field;
The woods to *pheasants* a safe covert yield.
[To be continued in our next.]

To JOHN COSSINS of Reeland Court, *Esq*,
near Bristol; on the beautiful publick Chapel
lately built at Reeland, at his sole Expence,
and endowed by him. By a Lady of Bristol.

EXCELLENT man! fain wou'd I sing
thy praise,
Who to thy God dost this sweet temple raise:
A curious altar too for sacrifice, [shall rise,
Where, while thy heart is faith and thanks }
The pious off'ring soars above the skies.
So neat a fabrick, and so well design'd,
Makes all admire the worthy donor's mind.
Beauty and holiness so bright appear,
God doubtless will vouchsafe t' inhabit here.

* Pallas or Minerva Goddess of Wisdom and Arts. Invited Minerva, in literal English. Minerva being unwilling, signifies against the Grain
† Tereus King of Thrace, who had married her Sister Progne, ravished Philomela, and cut out her Tongue that she might not tell it, and cast her into Prison, where she wrote the whole Story in Embroidery; Progne took her out of Prison, and made her kill her Son Itys, and serve him up at Table before Tereus, who in a Rage would straight have killed them; but running after his Wife, she was changed into a Swan, he into a Lapwing, Itys into a Pheasant; and Philomel herself into a Nightingale.

Long may you live! our wish and
ment,
Enjoy your labours in a sweet content;
Till heaven thinks fit your Station to im-
prove,
And nature's call gives gently a remove.
Then in thy own repository rest,
Till the last trumpet calls thee to be blest.

S U M M E R.

WHAT nymph that with yellow hair
Not bright, yet moderately fair,
Of beauty ripe, and charming air?
Whose swelling bosom, bare to fight,
Seems the cool-fanning gales t' invite?
'Tis she, whom *Rhea's* mighty son,
When he his empire first begun,
The second regent did declare
Of the divided rolling year.
Summer by mortals, but above
She's call'd the *Nut-brown* maid of *Jove*.
He bade hot *June* confess her reign;
And *Julius* following on the plain,
With glowing *August* bears her train.
In one hand golden ears of corn,
Poppies, and lavender are borne,
And in her other arm is held
A plate with blushing plenty fill'd.
The months o'er whom she does preside
Have crown'd her with their choicest prize
Carnations rich, sweet eglantine,
And amaranths and jessamine,
The spicy pink, the scented rose,
With thousands more of flow'rs compose
Her wreath, where they their glories show
And smile around her radiant head.

Now *Phœbus*, glitt'ring god of day,
Scatters on earth a scorching ray.
Fermenting fruits his beams refine,
Which on the bending branches shine.
Here, trees with crimson cherries glow,
There, rip'ning apples load the bough,
And pears their painted blushes show.
Now does the parching dog-star rise,
T' infect the sultry southern skies:
To streams the panting herds retreat,
And try to shun the melting heat.
Nymphs haunt the banks of cooling floods,
And swains retire to gloomy woods.
Bear me, O muse! to *Proclus'* shades!
To sacred groves! *Pierian* glades!
To grotto's crown'd with *syloean* pride,
Under th' *Assian* mountain's side!
There let me meditate my song,
Where murmur'ing rivers glide along;

What

Where leafy bow'rs exclude the day,
And balmy breezes sportive play;
Where warbling fountains lull the mind
To peace, suggesting thoughts refin'd.
Thus freed from business, noise, and care,
I'll tune my harp, and strait prepare
To sing what thou shalt then inspire,
Whilst my breast burns with heav'nly fire.
Then will I teach the vocal strings
Such mighty numbers, mighty things,
That oaks and cedars shall incline
Their heads, as when the bard divine,
Whose Thracian lyre's almighty call
Did build the wondrous Theban wall,
Inform'd his sweet *bermick* shell,
And mov'd the rigid pow'rs of hell.
I'd make the hov'ring ghosts rejoice,
And list'ning gods applaud my voice.

The Young Gentleman's Reply to the Mayor's Answer. (See our Mag. for last Month, p. 199.)

S I R,

YOUR lines are so smart,
That I own, from my heart;
I take not amiss your refusal:
And, indeed, if the mayor
Had answer'd my prayer,
His cloth had been cheaper than usual:

If you hear no persuasion,
Or no instigation;
The devil himself may despair:
If he does not dispute
One half of his purse,
I'll be hang'd if he e'er takes the mayor.

The Young Gentleman, at last, having discovered the true Author of the Answer to his first Copy, sent the following Lines to the Mayor.

S I R,

AT length acquainted with your arts,
The Muse prepares her final answer;
She thought you, once, a man of parts:
Lord! how the jade mistook her man, Sir!
The guilty may conceal their crimes,
But, justice soon will overtake 'em:
Indeed, you sent me charming rhimes;
Ha! ha! but, did not B—s make 'em?
Myself, I own, (and 'tis a hardship)
Ne'er learnt the art of writing well:
'Tis talk enough, an't please your worship,
For you and I to learn to spell.

In the Letter to the Mayor in our last, p. 199. for some breeches r. for breeches.

We shall here insert two more Imitations of the Latin Verses on travelling in a Stage-Coach. (See p. 200, 201.)

The PLAGUES of a STAGE-COACH.

BEING minded to visit a friend out of town, [down,
I must needs take a place in a hack to ride
The coachman who's always in haste to be jogging, [ging,
Never easy but while he is dramming or flog-
With his bawling, confound him, rous'd me
fore 'twas daylight, [night,
To be wretchedly jumbled from morning till
Up I got, and at first was a little elated,
At the thoughts of my coach, but my pride
soon abated; [to sit
For between two old beldames, was I forced
Truss'd up like a rabbit design'd for the spit.
A soldier sat swearing in an opposite place,
By an inn-keeper belching right full o' my
face, [on her lap
And a woman, God bless me! with a child
Either squawling, or spewing, or else at the
pap. [before us,
Then my two elbow-friends joining t'other
With their coughing and scolding quite fill'd
up the chorus.
If such be the sweets which on coaches attend,
I'd much rather foot it unto my life's end.

Quadrigena male vivitur, imitated.

I Hir'd a place in a stage, to go down
To visit a friend in a country town:
When three in the morning had made its
approach,
I drowsily dress'd me, to get in the coach;
The horses when harnes'd, our gruff chario-
teer
Swore, hector'd, and summon'd us all to ap-
Wedg'd in between two fat old women I sit,
With my arms pinion'd close, like a fowl for
the spit; [cer, fat
'Twixt a dame with her child, and an offi-
A tun-belly'd *Bacchus*, o'er loaden with fat.
Where the roads were uneven, we jolted and
tost,
And jumbled and tumbled from pillar to post,
One beldame was vex'd with a violent cold,
And the other's shrill bellows denoted a scold,
Whose dialect sounded much harsher than
Welsh,
While *Bacchus* in chorus, emitted a belch;
The soldier discharg'd a whole volley of oaths,
And the child, to complicate the scene, spew'd
on my cloaths.
If such be the pleasure stage coaches afford,
I had much rather tramp it o' foot by the L—d.

On Mist EV—T.

YE tuneful powers, that haunt Parnassus'
hill,
Assist a youth, and aid a feeble quill:

Ye

Ninety Miles from London

Ye Muses chaste, my humble lays inspire,
And may my lays burn with poetick fire;
O tune my lyre, and touch each sounding
string,

Ye virgin-train, and teach me how to sing.
May all the Muses with their friendship join,
To grace the numbers of each flowing line,
Help a young bard to celebrate the praise
Of fair *Evinda* in immortal lays.

O how shall I describe her matchless frame!
And pay due honours to her lovely name!
Add to her frame the beauties of her mind,
And such an object you shall rarely find;
That active mind, that animates the maid,
And gives a beauty that shall never fade:
Sure all the gods and goddesses combin'd
To form, *Evinda*, thy exalted mind:
Bright *Venus* did with beauty's charms adorn
Thy cheek, soft-blushing as the rising morn,
And chaste *Minerva* did to thee impart
Thy mind, that captivates the wisest heart.

I lov'd to hear the groves her praise pro-
claim, [name;
For woods, and groves have eccho'd to her
Where'er she spake how did my list'ning ear
Attend the musick of the charming fair;
How sweet the accents glided from her
tongue,

As soft, and pleasing as the Muses song;
How did the fleeting moments pass away,
Which I could wish were one continued day?
Her how I loved, ye oaks, and pines, proclaim,
When on your bark I carv'd her lovely name:
For you receiv'd the sweet impression there,
Ye oaks, and pines did in my sorrows share;
The sweet impression you shall still retain,
A lasting witness of my anxious pain;
That if some swain that passes by should see
Her name engraven on the wounded tree, }
That swain may also sympathize with me. }
In thee, dear nymph, did centre all my love,
Which nought but death itself could e'er re-
move.

Ten thousand blessings crown the lovely
maid,

When I within the silent grave am laid,
May heav'n its choicest gifts on her bestow,
And may her soul no other trials know,
Than what shall train her for the heavenly rest,
By spirits holy, and, like hers, possess'd:
May heav'n, and earth, and all conspire
to bless

Her soul, and body both with happiness;
Late, very late, may she resign her breath,
Nor fall a blooming sacrifice to death.
And when wise heav'n shall take thee from
my love,

Safe may'st thou enter realms of bliss above:
May some kind angel wist thy spirit o'er
Death's stormy sea to the celestial shore,
Where streams of life in golden channels flow,
And no pollution, nor cessation know:
There may'st thou shine amidst the heav'nly
throng,

And hymn thy God in a seraphick song,

The ASCENSION.

MUSE, to a trumpet change thy
lyre, [name;
And thoughts and sounds that fit a God
The sacred sufferer bow'd his dying head,
In the cold earth his lovely limbs were laid;
But see!—his pow'r, triumphant, he display,
Asserts his godhead; and with native rage
Adorns his radiant brow; his glorious eyes
Break forth with all the brightness of the firm
Celestial majesty, and regal grace,
With sweetest mercy, mingle in his face.
Behold his tender air!—'Adieu, he cries,
'My friends, till ye shall follow thro'
these skies.' [eyes]

He said; and mounted from their eager
His heav'nly armies pour'd in millions down
To meet their God ascending to his throne.
High in the van his Father's chariot roll'd
On beryl wheels, and canopy'd with gold;
The ruby seat on sapphire pillars lies,
Flames to the sight, and burns along the sky,
To the bright axle which the frame sustains,
Satan, transfix'd with thunderbolts, was
chain'd.

The king of glory now resumes his state,
And harness'd cherubs drag his welcomeweight.
He rides in triumph thro' th' ætherial road,
Confess'd a conquerer, and confirm'd a God.

On the Death of Dr. JOHN HOUGH,
Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Spernit humum fugiente penna.

NO more, ye sages, cry 'tis long ago
Since virtue left her earthly seat be-
low.

That rash assertion, sure, must be deny'd:
For, 'twas but t'other day the great *Ang-
dy'd.*

Magd. Coll. Oxon,

May 9, 1743.

The present STATE of GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN we review our Britain's present
state,

At home, how happy we! abroad, how great!
In Germany how dreadful are our arms!
Which fill the continent with new alarms!
Much fear the French; the gall'd *Bo-
more;* [name;

Some hope that Britain's king will peace re-
—All this, perhaps, without a battle too }
Now let us take a short domestick view— }
As half the people know not what to do.
Here *Ramelas* the grand, *Vauxhall* the great,
With *City Ruckholt*, various joys display,
A thousand other mimic gardens glow
With lamps or fireworks, a surprizing show!
Here Britons never do a care reveal,
No trade they think of, and no tax they feel!
In such blest state! what nation round us lies
At home so merry, and abroad so wise?

THE Monthly Chronologer.



On Sunday the 24th of last Month, Capt. *George Dunbar* arriv'd in Town, with Dispatches from Brigadier General *Oglethorpe* in *Georgia*, whom he left well the 27th of Feb.

With the whole Corps and Provincial Forces. He gives an Account that the *Spaniards* had encamped themselves at *Dirgo*, about 10 Miles to the Northward of *St. Augustine*, where the General intended soon to March and beat up their Quarters. Capt. *Dunbar* came to *England* in a Sloop carrying 12 Carriage Guns, taken at the Bar off *St. Augustine* by the *St. Philip* Sloop, one of the Guard vessels of *Georgia*; and the said Prize Sloop was afterwards employ'd in disputing the *Spaniards* entering the Harbour of *St. Simon*, on the late Invasion.

On the 27th two *Frenchmen*, one a *Peruke-maker*, the other a *Seafaring Man*, being at a Publick House, with *Lewis Leiger*, who was Cook to Commodore *Anson*, and whose Account of the Commodore's Progress in the *South-Seas* we inserted in our last, (201.) some Dispute arose concerning the same, and a Quarrel ensued, in which the said *Leiger* receiv'd several mortal Wounds, which he instantly died. They were apprehended, and committed to *Newgate*.

About the same Time, the *N. S. del Carmen*, a *Spanish Privateer* of 10 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 120 Men, belonging to her, was sent into *Plymouth*, by his Majesty's Ship the *Hampshire*, Capt. *Limburner*. This Privateer had reign'd ever since the commencement of the War, and had taken a great Number of *English Prizes*.

THEME of the STATE LOTTERY, 1743.

	l.	l.
1 — of —	10000	— is — 20000
4 — — —	5000	— — — 20000
3 — — —	3000	— — — 6000
5 — — —	2000	— — — 10000
15 — — —	1000	— — — 15000
25 — — —	500	— — — 12500
49 — — —	100	— — — 24900
469 — — —	50	— — — 23450
619 — — —	20	— — — 172380
90 Benefits		304230
First Drawn	—	500
Last Drawn	—	1000
10 Blanks, at 7 <i>l</i> . each	—	494270
100 Tickets, at 10 <i>l</i> . each	—	800000

The Blanks and Benefits to be paid at the Bank in transferrable Annuities, to bear 3 per Cent. per Annum, free of Abatements, and of all Charges whatever.

MONDAY, May 2.

The Poll for a Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Southwark*, in the Room of *Thomas Inwen*, Esq; deceas'd, was clos'd, upon casting up the Books the Numbers stood thus:

For <i>William Hammond</i> , Esq;	863
<i>Alexander Hume</i> , Esq;	792

Majority 71

Whereupon Mr. *Hammond* was declar'd duly elected; but a Scrutiny was demanded in favour of Mr. *Hume*, which was granted.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Mr. *Ward*, one of the King's Messengers, arriv'd at *St. James's*, with Advice that his Majesty (who had continued Wind-bound at *Stearnes* from *Wednesday* to *Sunday*) arrived safe at *Helvoetsluys* on *Monday* Evening, and immediately proceeded on his Way to *Hanover*. Upon this Advice the Lords Justices met at the *Cockpit*, *Whitehall*, and open'd their Commission. (See p. 204.)

THURSDAY, 12.

His Majesty's Ship the *Greyhound*, commanded by Capt. *Carteret*, being on a Cruise in the Channel, fell in with a *Spanish Privateer*, which bore down upon the Man of War till she almost came within Gun-shot of her; but then finding her Mistake, she hoisted *French Colours*, and crouded away. Capt. *Carteret* soon came up with her, and after a few Guns were fired at her, she struck. She is call'd the *Fortune of St. Sebastian*, mounted with 4 Carriage and 7 Swivel Guns; had but 20 Men on board, when taken, tho' she came from *St. Sebastian* with 64, about 6 Months ago. This is the Privateer which hath lately infested the Channel about *Beachy*, the *Isle of Wight*, *Havre de Grace*, and *Cherbourg*. Most of her Men deserted from her before she came last out from *Cherbourg*, some of whom were *Irishmen*.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Court of King's Bench delivered the Opinion of the Judges, in the great Cause wherein the *East-India Company* are Plaintiffs, and Capt. *Goslin* is Defendant; whereby the Verdict for 3000*l*. obtained by the Plaintiffs in *November* last, is set aside, and a new Trial granted. (See our *Mag.* for *Nov.* last, p. 568.)

SATUR-

SATURDAY, 14.

Lord *Scamper's* Regiment of Highlanders was review'd on *Fineby Common* by General *Wade*. There were present his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, and several other Persons of Distinction, who all express'd the greatest Satisfaction at their fine Appearance and exact Discipline. They were under Arms about Seven in the Morning; between Nine and Ten the General came into the Field, and the whole was over about One. There were the greatest Number of Spectators ever known upon such an Occasion.

SUNDAY, 15.

This Night about 150 Highlanders of the said Regiment, quarter'd about *Hampstead* and *Highgate*, assembled together, and deserted in a Body, with a Resolution to return into their own Country or parish in the Attempt. But Measures being taken for reducing them to Obedience by sending some of the Guards in Pursuit of them, they did not long continue in this Mind.

MONDAY, 16.

This Morning, about Nine o' Clock, *George Watkin* for Housebreaking, *James Cropp* for the Highway, *Sarah Williamburst* for the Murder of her Female Infant, and *Elinabeth Cannon* and *Anne Elliott* for robbing Mrs. *Cole*, were executed at *Tyburn*.

TUESDAY, 17.

This Day the Highland Regiment march'd from *Highgate* and the adjacent Villages, and cross'd the *Thames* at the *Ile of Dogs*, to be quarter'd in *Kent* till order'd to be embark'd for *Flanders*.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Came on a Trial before the Lord Chief Justice *Willis*, between a Gentlewoman and a Merchant of this City. The Action was brought by the Plaintiff for Damages sustain'd by marrying her, his former Wife being alive; and after a Trial of five Hours she obtain'd a Verdict, with considerable Damages.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *William Brown* receiv'd Sentence of Death for picking the Pocket of *Robert Tracy*, Esq; of a Handkerchief. When he was apprehended, a great Number of Pickpockets got together in order to rescue him, who broke Windows and did other Mischief, but fail'd in their Attempt.

Gabriel Beaugrand and *Lewis Brunet* were tried for the Murder of *Lewis Leiger*: The former was found guilty of Man-slaughter, and the latter acquitted.

THURSDAY, 19.

When the Highlanders who deserted found themselves so closely pursu'd, that there were no Hopes of continuing their March according to the Route they had form'd to themselves, they took Post in a Wood not far from *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, and pretend'd to stand there upon their Defence; but

hearing that Col. *Osway* was not far off, the Corporal *Masferjon*, who had assum'd a kind of Command amongst them, thought fit to write a Letter in the Name of the whole Body, lamenting the Error they had been guilty of, and intimating, that if an Officer of their own was sent to them, they would submit, and march immediately to the Place of Embarkation. About two Hours after the Letter was sent away, General *Blakeney* arriv'd in the Neighbourhood; who after viewing the Wood, and making proper Dispositions for an Attack, order'd the Drums to dismount, and then told the Highlanders that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, and surrender at Discretion, he would order his Forces to fall upon them, which had the desired Effect; upon which Corporal *Masferjon* dropp'd his Piece, and the rest follow'd his Example, and were conducted Prisoners to a neighbouring Church.

Extraits of a Letter from Antigua, April 1.

By Letters from Capt. *John Osborn*, Lieut. Gen. *Dalzell's* Regiment, from aboard the *Burford*, at *Curacao*, to our Governor, General *Mathews*, we have the following Account: That on Feb. 19, about 10 in the Afternoon, Commodore *Kent* order'd an attack on the Forts at *La Guerra*; but that a great Swell prevented their going nearer than within a Mile of the Forts. About Five the *Burford*, having receiv'd 19 Shots in her Hull, one in her Bow-sprit, one in her Main-Yard and one in her Rudder, and 42 Pounds, and her Commander, Gen. *Franklin Lasbington*, being struck on the Head with a Cannon Ball, she was forced to retire, which the Commodore observing made a Signal for the *Norwich* to slip and attack her, which she accordingly did, and they both arriv'd for *Curacao*, where Capt. *Lasbington* was wounded and died in about half an Hour after. The *Norwich* is very much damag'd, several of her Men kill'd and wounded; and the latter is Capt. *Gregory*. The *Albion*, Capt. *Smith Calloë*, and the *Eden*, Capt. *Edward Smith*, arriv'd at *Curacao* both very much damag'd, the latter of whom had 10 of her Crew kill'd and wounded; among the Wounded is Capt. *Smith* himself. The Commodore with one Ship of 50 Guns, one of 20, and the Bombs, still continue the Siege.

We have flying News this Morning, that *La Guerra* has surrender'd; but we doubt it, for the Place is made very strong by the War; and they had Advice of this Expedition from *Old Spain* six Weeks before the Fleet arriv'd.

Thus far the Letter: But as there was News from several Parts of its being taken, and told much in the same Way, we began to gain Credit.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS

NATHANIEL Booth, Esq; only surviving Son of the late Hon. and Rev. *ean* Booth, to Miss Margaret Jones.—Dr. *utton*, an eminent Physician at *Alford* in *nt*, to Miss *Stokes* of *Devonshire-street*.—*Charles Morgan*, Esq; a Gentleman of 1500*l*. Year in *Finchshire*, to Miss Sally Simpson. — *Legb*, Esq; to Miss *Baynes*, Daughter of Mr. Serjeant *Baynes*.—Hon. and Rev. *Spencer Cowper*, to the Hon. Miss *Townsend*, Daughter to the late Lord *Vile*. *Townsend*.—Mr. *Chapman*, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *Essex*, to Miss *Anne* of *Bishopgate-street*.—*Charles Clifton*, Esq; of *Hammer-smith* possessed of an Estate in *shire* of 1500*l*. a Year, to Miss Sally *Forster* of *Bond-street*.—Sir *Charles Matthews*, Bart. to Miss *Bitty Fagg*, Sister to the late Sir *Robert Fagg*, Bart. a Fortune of 1000*l*. per Annum.—Rev. Mr. *Ruffel*, of *Westcomb* in *Bucks*, to Miss *Anne Egerton*, etc. to the Duke of *Bridgewater*.—Dr. *Smith*, an eminent Physician, in *Southampton*, *Bloombury*, to Miss *Taylor*, Daughter of Mr. *Taylor*, formerly a Bookseller in *Parliament-row*.—Rev. Mr. *Murkin*, Lecturer *St. Mary Hill*, to Miss *Harriet Manley* of *ry-street*.—Mr. *Rivington*, an eminent Bookseller in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, to Miss *Gosling*.—Lady *Remy* deliver'd of a Son and Heir.—Lady *Newil*, Wife to — *well*, Esq; and Daughter to the late Earl of *Whield*, of a Son.—Countess of *Halifax* of Daughter.

DEATHS.

ON. *Ferdinando Hastings*, Esq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Huntingdon*, a Youth of about 12 Years of Age.—Rev. *Kilborn*, aged 86, many Years Minister of the Church at *Saffron-Walden*.—Col. *Alexander Ross*, an old experienced Officer in *land*, and Commander of a Regiment of *agoons* on that Establishment.—Mrs. *Mary Pym*, aged 121, at her Lodgings near *omer-Square*, who had been long supported the charitable Benefactions of the Quality that Neighbourhood.—Sir *Thomas Robinson*, his Seat near *Beccles*.—Sir *John Pettus*, at Seat in *Rackbeath Hall*, near *Norwich*.—The learned Mr. *Robert Ainsworth*, aged upwards of 83, Author of the celebrated *Latin Dictionary* so generally used in our most flourishing Seminaries.—*William Shippen*, Esq; Member for *Newton* in *Lancashire*, well known for his Freedom of Speech in *Parliament*, especially against standing Armies.—Dr. *James Smith*, Vicar of *Shawington* *Shropshire*.—*Carew Hervey Mildmay*, Esq; of the Verdurers of *Epping Forest*.—Mr. *Charles Povey*, aged near 90, well known for many Schemes and Projects, particularly *Sun-Fire Office*, from which he receiv'd *l*. per Annum.—Sir *James Nicholson*, of *ll*, Bart.—Her Grace *Erengard Melu-*

ina Schoylenberg, Princess *Eberstein*, Duchess of *Kendal* and *Manster*, Marchioness and Countess of *Dungannon*, Countess of *Fraser-sham*, and Baroness of *Schuylenberg*, *Dundalk* and *Glostenbury*.—Right Rev. Dr. *John Haugb*, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, in the 93d Year of his Age, one of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches: He was the worthy President of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, whom King *James* suspended, and King *William* restored. He was a pious and learned Divine, a true Friend to his Country, and ever ready to relieve the Wants of the Poor. (See p. 245 and 254).—Sir *John Williams*, Kat. and Alderman of *Cripplegate Ward*.—*Francis Compton*, of *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-Square*, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 2000*l*. per Annum in *Nottinghamshire*.—Major *Leigh*, of *Knotsford* in *Cheeshire*, possess'd of an Estate of 1000*l*. per Annum in that County.—Mr. *Archibald Carmichael* of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, Writer to the Signet.—*Samuel Tonson*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, Brother to Mess. *Jacob* and *Richard Tonson*, Booksellers in the *Strand*.—*Henry Oldswarth*, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in the Counties of *Hertford* and *Middlesex*.—*Thomas Isham*, Esq; next Brother to Sir *Edmund Isham*, Bart. Knight of the *Shire* for the County of *Norhampton*.—*Thomas Jerwols*, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Hampshire*.—Major-General *Cornwallis*, Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Cornwallis*, Mem. of Parl. for *Eye* in *Suffolk*, and Col. of a Regiment of Foot now in *Germany*.—Rev. Mr. *Christopher Eyre*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, *St. David's* and *Llandoff*, Rector of *Aphon* in *Hartfordshire*, and *Tensford* in *Bedfordshire*, and many Years second Master at the College near *Winchester*.—Rev. Mr. *Offley*, Rector of *Abinger* in *Surrey*, and one of the Prebendaries of *Durham*.—Sir *Theophilus Biddulph*, Bart. at *Elmbury* near *Litchfield*: His Title and Estate is descended to his Cousin of the same Name.—*Joshua Baker*, Esq; formerly one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.—*Alexius Clayton*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Deputy Steward of *Westminster*.—Sir *John St. Ledger*, Bart. in *Ireland*.—Hon. Sir *William Forbes*, Bart. Advocate in *Scotland*.—Lady *Jane Scott*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buccleugh*.—*Ant. Corbiere*, Esq; a Commissioner of Wine Licences.—*Tho. Archer*, Esq; Groom Porter.—Sir *Alexander Murray*, of *Stanhope*, Bart. at *Edinburgh*.—Rt. Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, Kat. Admiral of the *White*, Treasurer of the *Navy*, Membr. of Parl. for *Wooler* in *Cornwall*, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. *Pivvy Council*; in the 77th Year of his Age. Before the late Change in the Administration he was First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

255 PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c. 1743.

Ecclesiastical PROMOTIONS.

DR. Kenrick made Sub Dean of Westminster.—Thomas Clarke, M.A. presented to the Rectory of Morby in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Tho. Littleton to that of Oldbury Shropshire.—John Shipley, M.A. to Silchester, Hants.—Mr. Ja. Sparrow, to Broughton Gifford, Wilts.—Mr. Edm. Pye, to Gadeny, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Cha. Moss, to Compton Bassett, Wilts.—Mr. Geo. Langworthy, to East Ruckland, Devon.—Ri. Wilding, M.A. to Great Amwell, Hertfordshire.—R.b. Edms. B.D. made Archdeacon of Winchester.—Dr. Carew Russell, Bishop of Down and Connor, translated to the See of Derry, in the Room of Bishop Rundle, deceased.—Dr. John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe, to Down and Connor.—Mr. Wm. Longton made Dean of Clifton.—Mr. John Webb made Dean of Connor, &c.—Mr. John Milnes presented to the Rectory of St. James, Chester.—Dr. Laurence Jackson, to Willingale Spaw, Essex; and to Blebington, Oxfordshire.—Mr. Wm. Agar, to Southwicks, St. Mary's, Lane.—Mr. John Crane, to Saffron Walden, Essex.—Mr. James, to Uppingham, Rutlandshire.—Mr. Ri. Holmes, to Ottery St. Mary's, Devon.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

ARTHUR Blennerhasset, Esq; made an *Esq* Justice.—Harry Penton, Esq; has the Office of Court Post in Reversion, now enjoy'd by Dennis Bond, Esq;—Lord Cadogan, Major Gen. made Col. to the 2d Troop of Horse Guards.—Earl of Stair, Field Mar-

shall, made Col. of Dragoons, in the Room of Lord Cadogan.—Leonard Lockman, Esq; made Clerk of the Navy Office of St. Helena Island and Providence.—Sir Daniel O'Connell, Bart. made Lieut. Gen. of the Forces.—John Waire, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to the Royal Reg. of Welsh Fusiliers.—Cap. Charles Molloy, of the Carolina Yacht, knighted.—Mr. Caesar Hawkins, made Surgeon to his Majesty's Household, in the Room of John Ranby, Esq; made one of the Sergeant Surgeons.—John Blackford, Esq; an eminent Refiner in Silver Street, chosen Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, in the Room of Sir John Williams, deceased.

New Members.

Stamp Brothbank Esq; for Saltash in Cornwall.—Ho. Charles Hope Weir, of Crayke Hall, Esq; for the Shire of Lincolnshire.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THO. Dumbell, late of Manchester, Vintner.—John Rowe, late of Bristol, Cornfactor.—David Field and John Dring, late of St. Mary le Bon, Taylors.—James Sanders, of Taunton, Woolstapler and Merchant.—Benj. Godwin, of Richmond in Surrey, Grozier.—Mich. Hughes, of Tuxford in Yorkshire, Merchant.—Rob. Birckett, of Gloucestershire, Merchant.—Rob. Olden, late of Little Walsingham, Norfolk, Merchant and Grocer.—John Baker, late of Andover, Maltster.—Rob. Brown, late of Whitby, Lime Merchant.—Henry Jackson, of St. James's Westminster, Brazer and Pewterer.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 115 African
—Ann. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 115 Royal Aff. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lqn. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 51 51 3 p. C. Ann. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Bank 117 Salt Talties 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 195 Emp. Loan 119
—Bonds 41 175 a 195 Equip. 111

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 8 Bilbao 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 6 Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 34 9 a 10 Genoa 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 54
Hamb. 33 6 a 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Venice 52 a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lisbon 51 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6d
Bourdx. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Porto 51 5d $\frac{1}{2}$ a 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Antw. 35 2 a 3
Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dublin 8

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 22 6 Pease 16 19 6
Rye 13 15 H. Pease 14 16
Barley 14 17 H. Beans 14 16
Oats 10 12 B. Malt 18 20
Tares 20 22 P. Malt 21 23

Abstract of the London Weekly

BILL, from April 26 to May 24

Christned	Males	538	109
	Females	536	
Buried	Males	887	179
	Females	903	
Died under 2 Years old			151
Between 2 and 5			171
5		10	79
10		20	64
20		30	168
30		40	173
40		50	187
50		60	187
60		70	187
70		80	187
80		90	187
90 and upwards			187

Hay 55 to 60s. a Load

at the Head Quarters of the Austrian Army at Scharding, April 30. O. S.

On the 27th his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Lorraine detached Baron Beckenbach, with a considerable Body of Horse and Dragoons, who attacked Pfarkirchen possessed by the Partisan La Croix, whom, with the rest of his Party, after a short Resistance, he obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, on which the French abandoned all their Posts in that Neighbourhood. On the 28th Break of Day, Prince Charles of Lorraine march'd with that Body of Horse and Foot which had passed the Inn at Oberberg, towards Erblich and Dobell, which lie above Braunau, between the Rott and the Inn; where General Minuzzi had a Body of ten Battalions and 18 Squadrons of Boerian Troops, making in all about 7000 Men. General Baron had Orders to attack him with his Hussars in the Flank, while Prince Charles, with the rest of his Troops, attacked in Front. The Engagement continued very warm for some Hours, which was chiefly owing to five Pieces of Cannon posted on an Eminence at Dobell, which gaul'd the Austrians very much, till a Body of Hussars mounted, and made themselves Masters of them; which was a Thing never known before. This threw the Enemy into great Confusion, and after a Dispute of five Hours, they were entirely broken and dispersed, in such that not 500 march'd off the Field of Battle. General Minuzzi is dangerously wounded, and taken Prisoner; so are the Major-Generals Pysing and Gabrieli, and Baron de Mesbach, Colonel of Horse; the young Count Hollenstein was shot, in the Beginning of the Engagement, in the Rim of his Belly, and died before Night. He is justly regretted by all the World, and, it is thought, his Loss will greatly affect his unfortunate Father, who loved him tenderly. (He was Natural Son to the Emperor.) The fine Regiment of Hessian Dragoons in the Emperor's Service are two-thirds of them cut to Pieces. We reckon that about 2000 were killed upon the Spot, and that near as many are made Prisoners. Velt Marshal Beckendorff was advancing to their Assistance, when he received the News of their Defeat; on which he dispatch'd a Courier to Mr. Argles, to advise him, that if he did not immediately oblige the Enemy to repay the Emperor, his Imperial Majesty's Affairs would be utterly ruined. The Colonel of the Hessian Dragoons, and 14 of his Officers, have been conducted to Prince Charles of Lorraine, who received them very civilly.

After this glorious Opening of the Campaign, his Royal Highness caused Braunau to be invested, and seems now resolved to besiege in Form, which may probably draw on a general Battle.

The Queen of Hungary having arrived at Prague, on the 18th of April, in order to be crowned Queen of Bohemia, and the 1st Inst. being appointed for that Purpose, she received the News of this Victory, just as she was entering the Cathedral Church to be crowned, whereupon she ordered the Coronation Ceremony to begin with a Te Deum, which will certainly be look'd on as a happy Omen, and will inspire her Troops with fresh Hopes of Success in all their Undertakings.

The 23d Inst. a Body of 3000 Croatians, under the Command of Baron Litavitz, made an Inroad into Bavaria from the Tirol, and forced, Sword in Hand, the Post of Rosenbaim. The same Day another Body of Croatians forced the Post of Kerslein upon the same Side; and the next Day another Body of them entered from the Frontier of Saltzburgh, and forced the Castle of Murquairslain; in which several Inroads they took above 500 Prisoners, and made themselves Masters of several Magazines.

The British and Hanoverians, and the other Forces along with them, lie still quiet about Frankfort, from whence we have Letters of the 15th Inst. O. S. which say, that the English Officers spend much Money there; and that the Earl of Stair has recommended to them, carefully to avoid any Dispute with the Officers, or any Body belonging to the Emperor; and that with the same View he rather discouraged his People from making publick Rejoicings at Hocky, where they are quartered, on Occasion of the Advantage gained by the Austrians over General Minuzzi. By this extraordinary respectful Treatment, it is hoped, we have some Reason to expect being able to bring the Emperor off from his French Alliance, and draw him in with us into a Confederacy against that Nation; for nothing else can justify our shewing so much Respect to the ancient and now declared Enemy of our Ally the Queen of Hungary.

The unfortunate Kingdom of Sweden, by their late Compliance with French Counsels, is like to be drawn into a most cruel and destructive Civil War, wherein one Party will be supported by the Russians, and the other by the Danes, and both will be made a Prey to the two most inveterate Enemies of their Country. The House of Peasants still persist in their Nomination of the Prince Royal of Denmark, as Successor to their Throne, in which they are like to be joined by the House of Burgers; and about 20,000 Raskorians lately took up Arms, in order to compel the Diet to elect that Prince; but this Insurrection was quelled by the Secret Committee's threatening the House of Peasants, with their having recourse to foreign Assistance. The House of Nobles, and the House of Clergy, still refuse to appoint a Day for choosing a Successor.

Successor; but the House of Burghers have lately, by a Deputation, notified to them, that if they defer any longer fixing the Day of Election, they would join with the House of Peasants, and declare themselves in Favour of the Prince Royal of Denmark; so that in all Probability the Houses will differ among themselves upon this Occasion: The Kingdom will consequently divide itself into two Parties; and each Party will call in Foreigners to their Assistance, which is generally the Case in all elective Monarchies; and this will always be a strong Argument in Favour of hereditary Establishments.

The King of Prussia has entered his Pro-

test at the Diet of the Empire against the vestiture of the Duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg demanded by the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover.

The French are working with great Diligence upon the Fortifications of Dunkirk. Several Ditches or Fosses are digging round the Town, on the Land Side, and the new Intrenchments made last Year are repairing.

May 7th, O. S. The States General agreed, tho' not unanimously, to the Relation of assisting the Queen of Hungary with 20,000 Men; but where this Assistance is to operate, or how, remains as yet a Question.

The Monthly Catalogue for May, 1743.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A**N Historical, Genealogical, and Classical Dictionary. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Printed for A. Miller, price 6s.

2. An Appendix to the *Griek* Thesaurus of H. Stephens. By D. Scott, L. L. D. Printed for J. Noon, price 1s.

3. An Appendix to the Doctrine of Annuities. By Thomas Simson. Printed for J. Nourse, price 6d.

4. The Constitution of Germany. By W. Macbean, M. A. Printed for J. Graham, price 11. 6d.

5. *Orationes quaedam in Universitate Oxoniensi principis habitae, ab Accepto Frewen, Archiep. Ebor.* Printed for M. Cooper, pr. 6d.

6. The Principles of Painting. Printed for J. Osborne, price 4s.

7. A Letter in Answer to certain Questions touching the Reproach cast on the Jews. Printed for W. Bickerton, price 1s.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 229.

*Speech of Pomponius Atticus con-
tinued from our last, p. 225.*



It is impossible, Sir, to mistake the Spirit by which the Authors and Propagators of this Misrepresentation are actuated, when we consider that they begin it with the very first Transaction of a foreign Nature, in which his late Majesty was engaged after his Accession, and carry it down from that time to this very Day, pretending, not only our Dispute with Sweden in the Year 1715, but all our foreign Transactions since that Time, to have been govern'd by that Influence which the Interest of Hanover had upon the Counsels of Great Britain. A Misrepresentation thus begun and continued can proceed on nothing but a Spirit of Jacobinism, and a fixt Design to render the People of this Kingdom disaffected, as well as discontented; and therefore it is the Duty of every Man

who is a Friend to our present happy Establishment to set the Affair of Sweden; and all our other foreign Affairs, in their just and true Light, which may easily be done by any one that considers the Dates of our Negotiations and Treaties, and the Circumstances our Affairs were in at each respective Time.

As to our Dispute with Sweden in the Year 1715, it was so far from proceeding from his late Majesty's Purchase of Bremen and Verden, that it took its Rise from what had happened before his Accession to our Throne. For several Years before that Time, our Trade had been interrupted in the Baltic, and several of our Merchant Ships plunder'd by Swedish Privateers or Cruisers. This we had complain'd of at the Court of Sweden, often before his late Majesty's Accession; and as the Dutch had met with the same Treatment, they joined with us in those Complaints. We had jointly presented several Memorials to the King or Senate of Sweden, before as well as after his late Majesty's Accession;

and when his late Majesty found, that these Memorials had no Effect, he at last resolved, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, to send a strong Squadron into the *Baltick* for protecting the Trade of both Nations. Accordingly in May 1715, the *British* and *Dutch* Squadrons sailed to the *Baltick*, whereas the Treaty between his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Denmark*, about the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, was not concluded till the 26th of *July* following. Therefore, it is evident, that our sending a Squadron into the *Baltick* proceeded from his late Majesty's Care of our Trade, and not from any Engagements he was under by a Treaty which was not concluded till some Months after.

The same Cause made it necessary for us, and for the *Dutch* as well as us, to send a Squadron into the *Baltick* in the Year 1716; and the Behaviour of the King of *Sweden* towards this Nation, made it at last necessary for us to come to an open Rupture, and to provide against the Designs of that violent and obstinate King. Thus it is apparent, that in this whole Affair between *Sweden* and us, the Interest of *Hanover* could have no Manner of Concern; and as little could it have in the Defensive Alliance concluded in 1716, between his late Majesty and the Emperor. Before and at the Time of concluding this Alliance, the Court of *France*, even after the Regent's getting the Government solely into his Hands, had given evident Indications of their being inclined to prosecute a Scheme concerted in their late King's Life-time, for setting the Pretender upon the Throne of these Kingdoms. This made it necessary for his late Majesty to provide for his Defence, which he did, first by procuring an Accommodation of all Differences between the Emperor and States Ge-

neral in the Year 1715, and afterwards by this Defensive Alliance with the Emperor in the Year 1716. By these two Treaties he laid a Foundation for another grand Confederacy against *France*, in case that a Court had persisted in their Design of establishing Popery and arbitrary Power in this Kingdom, by placing a popish Pretender upon our Throne; and the Fear of this had such an Effect upon the late Regent of *France*, that it produced a thorough Change in his Measures, and made him court the Friendship instead of provoking the Resentment of the late King.

His late Majesty having thus secured himself and his Kingdoms against those who were contriving the Destruction of both, his next Care was to secure the Tranquillity of *Europe*, which had been left upon a very precarious, or rather upon no Foundation at all. By the Conduct of those who had negotiated that infamous Treaty, all Faith and Confidence had been destroyed among those who were the Members of that formidable Confederacy, which had brought *France* so low, and would have kept her so, if it had been preserved; and the Dispute about the Succession to the Spanish Monarchy was left subsisting without any Sort of Agreement between the two Parties pretending to that Succession. By the two Treaties I have mentioned, his late Majesty had entirely restored that Confidence, which formerly subsisted between the three chief Members of the grand Alliance; and this, as I have said, had so good an Effect, that it made the Regent of *France* alter his Measures, and give over all Thoughts of disturbing the Tranquillity either of this Nation, or of *Europe*; but the Dispute, or rather an open War subsisted between the Emperor and *Spain*, and the latter was actually making Preparations for its Prosecution.

on, so that something still remained to be done for restoring and preserving the Tranquillity of *Europe*; and as the Regent of *France* was then willing to join with his late Majesty in his pacifick Measures, this produced first the Treaty of Alliance and Guaranty between *France*, *Great Britain* and *Holland*, in the Year 1717, by which we obtained the Demolition of *Mardyke*, and the banishment of the Pretender from *Avignon*; and next it produced the Quadruple Alliance between the *Emperor*, *France*, *Great Britain* and *Holland*, by which the Dispute about the Succession to the *Spanish* Monarchy was fully determined, and a Method settled for compelling the King of *Spain* to agree to it, in case it should be found, that no fair Means would prevail.

But this Method, Sir, we had no occasion to make use of; for the King of *Spain*, after having adjusted all his Differences with us by the Treaty in 1721, agreed to submit all his Differences with the *Emperor* to be determined at the Congress of *Ambray*, and in the mean Time to suspend all Manner of Hostilities. Thus the Affairs of *Europe* stood when the Court of *France* sent back the *Infanta* of *Spain*, and the *Emperor* set up the *East-India* Company at *Ostend*, which quite changed the Face of Affairs in *Europe*. The Establishment of that Company produced a Difference between the *Emperor* and the maritime Powers, the sending back the *Infanta* produced a Breach between the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, and the latter's insisting upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar* and *Portmabon*, created an Uneasiness between them and us; and all these joined together united the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, and produced the famous Treaty between them, concluded at *Vienna* in 1725. By the very Terms of this Treaty it was evi-

dent, that the *Emperor* was resolved to compel the *Dutch* and us to submit to the Continuance of his *Ostend* Company, and that *Spain* was resolved to force *Gibraltar* and *Portmabon* from us, and perhaps to attack *France*, in order to revenge the Affront put upon them by sending back their *Infanta*. These Designs, I say, appeared upon the very Face of the Treaty, and from the most undoubted Authority his late Majesty had Intelligence, that Engagements were entered into by secret Articles between those two Powers, which were of much more dangerous Consequence to *Europe* in general, as well as to this Nation in particular.

By these open and secret Engagements between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, the Tranquillity of *Europe* became exposed to a new Danger, and the Trade as well as Tranquillity of this Nation, was in Danger of suffering from the Privileges granted by the King of *Spain* to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty. Here again his late Majesty's Wisdom, and his Care for the Trade of this Nation and Tranquillity of *Europe*, were manifested, by his so speedily and so seasonably concerting and concluding the Treaty of *Hanover*, and by the prudent Measures he afterwards took in drawing other Powers into that Defensive Alliance, and in preventing the Return of the *Spanish* Galleons from *America*, without which neither the *Emperor* nor *Spain* could come at that which is said to be the Sinews of War.

By these Measures, Sir, the *Emperor* and King of *Spain* were defeated in all their ambitious Schemes: The Tranquillity of *Europe* was secured; and the Trade of this Nation restored to its former flourishing Condition. Can it be said, that the Interest of *Hanover* had the least Concern in any of these Measures?

Did it receive the least Benefit or Advantage from any of these Treaties? On the contrary, by his late and present Majesty's declaring so openly, and acting so vigorously against the *Ostend* Company, and the other Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, was not the Electorate of *Hanover* exposed to an immediate Attack? So that it may be justly said, that the Interest and even the Safety of that Electorate has more than once been sacrificed to the Preservation of the Tranquillity and Trade of this Nation; for that it is again exposed to an Attack by the Measures which his Majesty is now pursuing, and particularly by the Measure now under our Consideration, I believe, no Gentleman will question.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully removed that wicked Aspersions which has been cast upon his late and present Majesty's Conduct: I hope, I have demonstrated, that the Interest of this Nation neither is now, nor ever has been so much as once sacrificed to the Interest of the Electorate of *Hanover*; and, I hope, I have made it manifest, that all our Treaties and Negotiations, and in short all our foreign Measures, ever since the Accession of our present Royal Family, have been either defensive or preventive; and the respective Events have shewn, that they were wisely calculated for the Ends for which they were intended. Having therefore removed this Jealousy with regard to *Hanover*, which has been most industriously and most boldly propagated by anonymous Authors without Doors, and which, I am sorry to find, has infected even some Gentlemen of this House, I hope, the Motion now before you will be no longer opposed: I hope, it will be unanimously agreed to; for tho' it has been insinuated, that the Price we are to pay for those Troops is extravagant, it will ap-

pear at first View to every one who reads over the Estimate, that all the Articles of Expence are necessary, and no one of them charged higher than what is usual upon such Occasions. Our ready Compliance with this Motion will convince the Powers of *Europe*, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* is resolved to concur with their Sovereign in the most vigorous Measures for supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, let the Expence or Risk be what it will; and this alone may suffice to re-establish the Peace and Balance of *Europe*, without any farther Expence or Danger; for both the *Emperor* and *France* will from thence conclude, that they cannot pretend to prescribe Terms to such an heroic and magnanimous Princess, supported by such faithful and brave Subjects, and by such a rich and powerful Ally. This of course will incline them both to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and will prevent the *French King's* aiming at any new Addition to his own Dominions, which he may very probably not only aim at but accomplish, if we allow him to reduce the Queen of *Hungary* to any great Distress; for late Experience may convince us, that we are not to trust to his most solemn Protestations; and if this should be the Consequence of our refusing to comply with this Motion, I believe, the Gentlemen who were the Authors of that Refusal, would find it very difficult to answer to their Constituents for their ill-timed Parsimony at such a critical and dangerous Conjunction.

The next Speech I shall give you that made by M. Quintilius Varus, which was in Substance thus:

Mr. President,
S I R,

As the present unlucky Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* must

be acknowledged, even by those whose late Conduct has been the chief Cause of it, they have certainly good Reason to endeavour to assign an accidental Cause which could not be foreseen or provided against; but no Man who knows any Thing of the late History of Europe will allow, that the Cause they themselves assign, was such a one as could not be foreseen or provided against. The Pretensions which some of the Princes of Germany had to a Part of the Austrian Dominions were well known, and considering the Circumstances of the late Emperor's Family, it was highly probable, that he might die, before any proper Measures could be taken for giving him a Successor to the Throne of the Empire. It might likewise have been foreseen, that upon this Event's happening, the Bourbon Family would endeavour to make their Advantage of it, by raising, if possible, a Civil War in Germany, and appropriating some Part of the Austrian Dominions to themselves. All these Things were known, or might have been foreseen, long before we guaranteed the Pragmatick Sanction; and the fatal Consequences that have ensued might have been in a great measure prevented, if we had pursued proper and vigorous Measures for twenty Years past.

For this Purpose, Sir, we should have been extremely watchful to prevent, if possible, any Accession of Power to the House of Bourbon, or any Diminution of Power in the House of Austria; and we should have made use of all our Influence at the Court of Vienna to procure some Sort of Satisfaction for those Princes of the Empire, who had Claims upon the Dominions, or Pretensions to the Succession of that House, in Case of the Emperor's Death without Male Heirs. We should even have insisted upon this

as a Condition previous to our guaranteeing the Pragmatick Sanction; and if we had, we might at least have obtained such a Satisfaction for the King of Prussia, as would have prevented his entering into any Engagements against the House of Austria. Both these Measures it was the Interest of England to pursue, but both became inconsistent with the Interest, the Claims, or the Resentments of the Electorate of Hanover; and every one who knows any Thing of our foreign Transactions for twenty Years past may easily judge, by which of these two jarring Interests the Counsels of this Nation have been governed.

I am extremely sorry, Sir, to see any Thing like this become the Subject of our Debate; but when it does, and as often as it may hereafter do, it neither is, nor ever will be the Fault of those, who, from the Duty they owe to their Country, endeavour to expose this untoward and unlucky Bias in our Counsels: It is, and always will be the Fault of those Ministers and Counsellors who sacrifice their Sincerity to their Complaisance, and, for the Sake of gaining an Interest in the Cabinet, betray the Interest of their Country and the true Interest of their Sovereign. It was natural, it was even laudable in his late Majesty to shew an Affection or a Bias to his native Country, and the Case is the same with his present Majesty; but the very Reason that makes it laudable in him to indulge that natural Affection, makes it criminal in a British Minister to flatter it, or even not to oppose it, when he sees that it is like to be prejudicial to the Interest of Great Britain. This a British Minister may often perceive, when it is impossible for his Master to perceive it; for such is the Weakness of Mankind, that our Judgment is often blinded and misled by our natural Affections. I

am

am persuaded, his late Majesty would never have pursued any Measure, however much for the Interest of *Hanover*, if he had perceived it to be contrary to, or inconsistent with the Interest of *Great Britain*; but the Misfortune was, his Affection A for his native Country prevented his perceiving this Inconsistency, and his *British* Ministers, upon whose Advice he mostly relied, were such parasitical Assentators, that tho' they perceived it, and could not but perceive it, yet they would not oppose, or shew the least Dislike to what they found their Master naturally inclined to.

This, Sir, has been, and may again be the Case with his present Majesty: I am convinced, it is the Case, with regard to this very Measure now under our Consideration; but however often this Case has happened, however often it may happen, it can never be a Reason with any Man of common Sense or common Justice, for having the least Resentment against the Person of D his Sovereign, and much less against the illustrious Family now upon our Throne. It is a very good Reason for our having a Resentment against such parasitical and criminal Ministers; and upon them, and them alone, the national Vengeance ought to fall.

From hence, Sir, it must appear, that there can be nothing treasonable in any *British* Subject, either within Doors or without, to trace our publick Measures to their original and genuine Motives, and to shew that they were founded upon F Motives of a foreign Nature, which were inconsistent with the true Interest of *Great Britain*. If there be any Treason in this Case, it must be in those Ministers and in them only, who allow themselves to be directed by such Motives; for surely, the Man who discovers the Treason is not to be deemed the Traitor.

After what I have thus premised, Sir, I hope, I may take the Liberty to examine into the Motives upon which the Measure now before us seems to be founded; and if it appears to me to proceed from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for the Interest of *Great Britain*, I hope, I may say so, without being guilty of High Treason: If I did not, I am sure, I should be guilty of a Breach of that Duty which I owe to my Country, especially as I am a Member of this House, and consequently obliged to declare my Sentiments openly and freely upon every Subject that comes to be debated here.

Now, Sir, as it is natural to suspect, that what has been may be, if our publick Measures, upon any former Occasion, have been directed by such a Motive, it is natural to suspect they may be so again; therefore I shall first take the Liberty to examine some of our foreign Measures since the Accession of the present Royal Family, and this Liberty I am the more intitled to, because an Hon. Gentleman has in this Debate endeavoured to vindicate all our foreign Measures from any such Aspersions, as he called it. If I can shew, that he has failed in his Attempt, and that every foreign Measure he mentioned, proceeded from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for the Interest of *Great Britain*, it will be an Argument for our suspecting at least, that the Measure now under our Consideration proceeds from a Motive of the same Kind, which will of course add Weight to every Argument I may make use of for shewing that it does.

To begin with the Affair of *Sunderland*, in the Year 1715. I shall grant, that the *Swedish* Cruisers had given some Interruption to our Navigation in the *Baltick* for some Years before, but this they were necessarily obliged

ged to do, because they were then at War both with *Muscovy* and *Denmark*, and consequently had a Right to visit all Ships sailing in that Sea, in order to prevent their carrying any contraband Goods to the Enemy. This we now do, on account of our being at War with *Spain*: This all Nations do, when they are at War with any other Nation. Perhaps the *Swedish* Privateers or Cruisers were, in the Exercise of this Right, sometimes guilty of Acts of Injustice or Oppression: Perhaps some Ships or Goods were seized and condemned without just Cause; but I am confident, we had very little of this Sort to complain of: I am confident, that upon a strict Examination many of the Complaints made by our Merchants, from which Mr. *Jackson* formed the Demand he made in *January* 1714-15: I say, I am confident, that many of those Complaints were found to be groundless; and my Reason for being confident, is, because his late Majesty did not insist upon a Compliance with that Demand, or any Reparation in lieu of it.

Therefore, as it is a Maxim with all Nations, not to go to War, or to have recourse to hostile Measures, for Trifles, I am convinced, we neither ought, nor would, upon this Account alone, have menaced and insulted *Sweden* with a hostile Squadron, as we did in the *May* following. This, I say, we neither ought, nor would have done, from the general Maxim I have mention'd, which prevails in all wise Governments; and besides, considering the distressed Condition *Sweden* was then in, it would have been but generous in us to suspend our Resentment; for a generous Foe will scorn to attack his Enemy, when, he sees him down and not able to defend himself.

Surely, Sir, those Gentlemen who a few Years since argued so strenuously for not coming to a Rupture

with *Spain*, and for accepting of such a mere Trifle, in lieu of the many Hundred Thousand Pounds they had robb'd our Merchants of, not say, that we ought to have gone to War with *Sweden*, or to have done any Thing that might cause a Rupture, for the sake of 65,000*l.* even supposing that whole Sum had been justly due to us, which, for the Reason I have already assign'd, we have great Reason to suspect it was not, and I shall presently give another which, I believe, will appear equally cogent.

Thus it must appear, that the Protection of our Trade, or the Reparation of the Damage that had been done to it, was not the true Motive for our sending that Squadron into the *Baltick*; we must therefore seek for another, and we need not go far to seek for it. I hope the Hon. Gentleman will not pretend, that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* was a Bargain never thought of till the very Day the Treaty was concluded. There must have been a Negotiation previous to the Treaty, and considering the Difficulties with which it was attended, that Negotiation must have lasted for several Months. As the Treaty was concluded in *July* 1715, that is, in less than twelve Months after his late Majesty's Accession, I am convinced, the Purchase was thought of, and the Negotiation begun, before his late Majesty set Foot upon *English* Ground. The Considerations publicly avowed, were, that his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, should declare War against *Sweden*, pay 600,000 *Rix Dollars* to the King of *Denmark*, and guaranty to him the Possession of the Duchy of *Sleswick*. These, I say, Sir, were the Considerations publicly avowed; but it is highly probable that there was a private Consideration previously promised, which was the sending of a strong *British* Squadron into the

the *Baltick*, without which the King of *Denmark* could not proceed in his Design of making a Descent upon *Schonen*; and that the King of *Denmark* refused to conclude the Treaty for the Purchase, till this Squadron was actually arrived in the *Baltick*. And further it is probable that, as another private Consideration for this Purchase, his *Danish* Majesty likewise insisted upon the Elector of *Hanover*'s engaging the King of *Great Britain* to guaranty his Possession of the Duchy of *Sleswick*; for it is impossible to assign any other Reason for our burdening ourselves with that Guaranty.

These publick and private Considerations being agreed on long before the Treaty was signed, it became absolutely necessary to find out some Pretence for sending a *British* Squadron into the *Baltick*, and for this Purpose a long Account of Damages sustained by our Merchants was made out from their Complaints, and probably was made as high as those Complaints could possibly afford Room for; which is another Reason for supposing, that the Demand made by Mr. *Jackson* in *January* 1714-15 was, upon a strict Examination, found to be without any just Ground, at least as to the greatest Part of it; for Merchants often complain of Seizures which, upon Inquiry, appear to have been just and agreeable to the Law of Nations.

As the Interruption of our Trade was thus to be made the Pretence for sending this Squadron into the *Baltick*, and as the *Dutch* had been interrupted in their Trade as much as we, in order to give an Air of Truth to this Pretence, it became absolutely necessary to prevail with them to join us with a few of their Ships; and if we consider what they were then soliciting at the *British* Court, we cannot wonder at their being a little complaisant to us

in this Particular; for they soon after got a large Sum of Money allowed them by Parliament, for a Debt they pretended to be due to them, and in *November* 1715, the famous Treaty was concluded between the *Emperor*, the *States General*, and his late Majesty, for securing to them their Barrier, and for the yearly Payment to them of several great Sums of Money, as well for maintaining that Barrier, as for the Reimbursement of those which were then due to them.

If we had meant only the Protection of our Trade, a few Convoys would have been better than a great Squadron; and if we had thereby meant to procure immediate Reparation and Satisfaction from *Sweden*, our Squadron should have insisted upon it, and should have bombarded some of their Towns in case of Refusal. Whether our Squadron made any such Demand I cannot determine, but I am sure, it returned without obtaining it, and without shewing any Repentment at its being refused; so that with regard to the End for which this Squadron was pretended to be sent, it had a quite contrary Effect, for it at last produced an open War between *Sweden* and us, which put an entire Stop to our Trade with *Sweden*, and during that King's Life was a great Obstruction to it in every other Part of the *Baltick*.

Thus, I think, it is evident, or at least highly suspicious, that our War with *Sweden* proceeded from our having a greater Regard to the Interest of *Hanover* than to the Interest of *Great Britain*; and this Suspicion will be greatly strengthened, when we consider the Manner in which that War was put an End to. As the late King of *Sweden* was violent in all his Passions, and obstinate in all his Resolutions, while he lived, his late Majesty could never obtain from *Sweden* a Surrender of

of their Right to the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, upon any Consideration whatever; tho' it was strongly solicited and an Offer made, that *Great Britain* should upon that Condition join with him against *Russia*; as appears from a Memorial presented to this Court by the *Russian* Minister in *March* 1716-17. But upon the Death of that King, the *Swedes* resolved to give up a Right, for a valuable Consideration, which, they knew, they could not recover, and therefore by a preliminary Treaty concluded in *July*, and a definitive Treaty concluded in *November* 1719, between the Queen of *Sweden* and his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, they yielded up to his Majesty the said two Duchies, in Consideration of a Million of *Rix-Dollars*, which was the only Consideration mention'd in the Treaty; but from what followed very soon after, we may easily perceive, it was not the only Consideration mention'd in the Negotiation; for so soon as in the Month of *January* following, a Treaty of Peace and Alliance was concluded between his late Majesty, as King of *Great Britain*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, by which his Majesty gave up not only all the pretended Demands we had upon *Sweden*, on account of Damages done to our Trade before the War; but also all the real and just Demands we had upon that Crown for Damages done to our Trade during the War; and farther his Majesty promised to assist her *Swedish* Majesty, as soon as possible, with Subsidies and Soldiers, in her War against the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, and to continue that Assistance till a Peace should be restored.

Sir, can any Motive of a true *British* Growth be assigned for such a Treaty? Considering the distressed Condition *Sweden* was then in, Generosity and Compassion might have induced us to release or suspend a De-

mand, which that unfortunate Nation was not at that Time able to satisfy; but no such Motive, nor any Advantage *Britain* could reap from an Alliance with *Sweden*, could induce us to put ourselves to such an Expence, or expose ourselves to the Danger of a War with *Muscovy*; nor had this Nation the least Reason to find Fault with the Conduct of the *Czar*; for he did not so much as seem to aim at a Conquest of *Sweden*: He aimed only at getting his conquer'd Provinces upon the *Baltick* secured to him, and this we should have supported him in, because they opened a direct Trade between us and *Muscovy*, which has been of great Advantage to us, and may hereafter be of much greater. Yet in Consequence of this Treaty, we gave a large Subsidy to *Sweden*, and sent a powerful Squadron into the *Baltick*, which produced a Sort of War between us and *Muscovy*: I say a Sort of War; for the *Czar* was so conscious of the Influence we were under, that in his Manifesto upon that Occasion, he said, he declared War against the King but not against the People of *England*, which was a Precedent, I wish, we had followed in our present War with *Spain*.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that in the Negotiation between his late Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, it was stipulated that the Elector of *Hanover* should prevail upon the King of *Great Britain* to conclude this Treaty; and that tho' it was signed two Months after, it was agreed on before the Treaty for the Cession of *Bremen* and *Verden* was definitively concluded. Consequently I must suppose, that our Peace with *Sweden* as well as our War proceeded from a greater Regard for the Interest of *Hanover* than for that of *Great Britain*.

I shall, indeed, grant, Sir, that

tho' Britain had no Fault to find with the Conduct of the *Czar*, yet the Elector of *Hanover* had some Reason to find Fault with his Conduct, on account of the Affairs of *Mecklenburgh*, which the *Czar* had intermeddled in, because of the near Relation between him and the unfortunate Duke of that Name; and as this Affair will contribute towards discovering the true Motives of some of our other publick Measures, I shall beg Leave to explain it.

With regard to this Duchy, there had been a very old Family Compact between the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, now King of *Prussia*, and the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, by which, in Failure of Heirs Male of either House, the other was to succeed; which Contract had been approved and confirmed by several Emperors: This gave the Family of *Prussia* an Interest in the Affairs of *Mecklenburgh*, and a View of making it one Day their own. On the other hand, as this Duchy lay contiguous to the Dominions of the *Brunswick* Family, and would be of great Advantage to them, by giving them a Communication with the *Baltick*, as *Bremen* and *Verden* does with the *German Ocean*, we may suppose, they have long been contriving Schemes for getting hold of it. In 1664, a Dispute began between the Dukes of *Mecklenburgh* and the noble Families of that Duchy, which continues to this Day: In this Dispute the Family of *Prussia* has always taken the Part of the Duke, and the Family of *Brunswick* that of the Nobles; and in 1708, or a little before, the latter obtained from the Imperial Court a protectorial Commission, directed to the King of *Sweden* and Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, as Directors of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, to take in their Hands the Administration of the Government of that Duchy.

In these Circumstances that Duchy

stood when the *Czar* marched his Troops into it, in Favour of the Duke and against the Nobles. This could not but give Offence to the Family of *Hanover*, not only on Account of their having always taken the Part of the Nobles, but because Baron *Berensdorf*, at that Time one of his late Majesty's principal *Hanover* Ministers, residing here, was descended of a noble Family in *Mecklenburgh*, and had made considerable Purchases there. Accordingly his late Majesty left no Stone unturned for getting the *Muscovite* Troops removed out of that Duchy, and here likewise this Nation was made to interfere by its Ministers at several Courts in *Germany*, of which the *Czar* complained heavily in the Memorial I have mentioned, which was presented to this Court in March 1716-17. At last, by the Interposition and Weight of this Nation, the *Muscovite* Troops were removed; and by the same Influence a new protectorial Commission was granted in 1717, by the Imperial Court, to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, who, without any apparent Cause, marched in such a large Body of Troops, as not only consumed the whole Revenues of the Duchy, but run it vally in Debt every Year, which Debt, by the Laws of the Empire, was to be discharged before those Troops could be removed; and consequently a Foundation was laid for the perpetual Possession of that Duchy; because the Mortgage would in a short Time have exceeded the Purchase.

I shall by and by have Occasion, Sir, to take farther Notice of this Affair of *Mecklenburgh*, and therefore shall now conclude it with observing, that from every Circumstance it must appear, that our War both with *Sweden* and *Muscovy* was entirely owing to a peculiar and partial Regard for the Electorate of *Hanover*.

Hanover, and especially to the Purchase made by his late Majesty of the Duchies of *Bremen* or *Verden*. Whether this Nation paid any Part of the Purchase Money, either to *Denmark* or *Sweden*, I shall not determine; but it is certain that these two Wars cost us an infinite Sum of Money, besides the Interruption given to our Trade; and I must observe, that in the Beginning of the Year 1717, 250,000*l.* was granted to his late Majesty for providing for our Defence against the Designs of the then distressed and oppressed King of *Sweden*, which Sum was never to this Day accounted for, nor could it ever be discovered to what Use it was applied; and I must farther observe, that in the Year 1720, the very Year after the *Million of Rix-Dollars* was to be paid to *Sweden* for the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, a Provision computed at 600,000*l.* was made by Parliament, for paying off the Debts of the Civil List; and because this Provision did not bring in above 300,000*l.* therefore the very next Year, a further Sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by Parliament for the same Purpose; so that in these two Years, we paid no less than 800,000*l.* for making good the Debts of the Civil List, notwithstanding his late Majesty's having then been but six Years upon our Throne, and notwithstanding his being provided with a much greater Civil List Revenue than had ever been enjoyed by any Sovereign of these Kingdoms. Whether any Part of this 250,000*l.* or of our Civil List Revenue, had been applied towards paying the Purchase Money of these two Duchies, I shall leave to some future impartial Inquiry, if ever this Nation should be so happy as to see such an Inquiry set on Foot.

My Subject hitherto, Sir, may appear amazing, but what I am now to enter upon must astonish. The Measures we were by a Ha-

never Influence led into, with regard to *Sweden* and *Muscovy*, were attended with no bad Consequences, save that of leading the Nation into a needless Expence, and an unnecessary Interruption of a small Branch of its Commerce; but the Measures we have by the same Influence been led into, with regard to the House of *Austria*, have not only put us to a much larger Expence, but have interrupted our Trade in all its most valuable Branches, and have at last *de fond en comble*, overturned the Balance of Power in *Europe*. In order to shew this, I must consider how the Affairs of *Europe* were left by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and how they stood at his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne. The Treaty of *Utrecht*, Sir, which has been the bustling Stock of all our little Politicians since that Time, and which has been incessantly exclaimed against, even by those who have since shewn themselves to be arrant Bunglers in Treaty making: The Treaty of *Utrecht*, I say, Sir, if the Parties chiefly concerned in the grand Confederacy would but have satisfied themselves with what was reasonable, had established the Balance of Power upon a solid Basis, and had laid a Foundation for a Contest between *France* and *Spain*, which could hardly miss of taking Place upon the Death of *Louis* the 14th, who by the Course of Nature could not live but a very few Years.

It was not, Sir, the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but the insatiable Ambition of the *Emperor* and the *Dutch*, joined with an Error in the first Concoction of the grand Confederacy, which broke the Confidence that ought to have been preserved among its chief and original constituent Members. That Error had made it impossible for the Allies to conclude a Treaty of Peace with mutual Consent; for surely no Man of common Sense will say, that it

was our Interest, or that we ought to have united the whole *Spanish* Monarchy with the Imperial Diadem and the Dominions of the House of *Austria* in the Person of the late *Emperor Charles*. This would have been ridiculous: It would have destroyed the very End for which the grand Confederacy was formed; and as no Provision had been made by the Terms of that Confederacy, or by any future Treaty, for the Case of *Charles's* succeeding to his Brother *Joseph*, there was no Possibility of prevailing with *Charles* to join in any Treaty or Negotiation, by which the *Spanish* Monarchy was to be given to any other Person.

On the other hand, Sir, the *Dutch* became so flushed with the Success of the confederate Arms, that they began to think of making themselves entirely Masters of the *Spanish Netherlands*, as appears evident, I think, from the *Barrier Treaty* they brought us into in the Year 1709. It was this Treaty, Sir, that gave the first Shake to that Confidence which subsisted till then between the Confederates; for it was concluded without any Communication with the Court of *Vienna*, and the *Emperor*, as soon as he heard of it, protested in the strongest Terms against it. Surely no Man will say, it could ever be for the Interest of this Nation, to have the *Dutch* made Masters of the Whole or the greatest Part of the *Spanish Netherlands*; and yet this would have been the Case, if they had got a Liberty to put as many Troops as they should think necessary, and when they should think necessary, not only into the Towns expressly mentioned, but into all the Towns, Places and Forts in the *Spanish Low Countries*, which was what they stipulated, and we agreed to, by the 6th and 7th Articles of that Treaty.

These Circumstances, Sir, and these ambitious Views in our two

chief Allies, made it apparent to us, that it would be impossible to begin and carry on any Treaty of Peace, with mutual Consent and Satisfaction; and as it was not our Interest, nor, indeed, in our Power, to carry on the War much longer, it became absolutely necessary for us to begin a Treaty by ourselves. I shall not pretend to justify the Treaty of *Utrecht* in every Particular, but if we impartially examine, and candidly judge of all Circumstances at that Time, we shall not find Reason to join in all the Reproaches thrown out daily against that Treaty, by those who have since made several more destructive, more dishonourable, and more ridiculous Treaties than were ever made by this Nation. By that Treaty we obtained even for those Allies that would not join with us in it, all that had been stipulated by the grand Alliance: We raised considerably the Power of the House of *Austria*: We reduced the Power of *France* low enough, if proper Measures had since been taken to keep it so; and we laid a Foundation for a Contest between *France* and *Spain*, which actually took Place within one Year after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms. But as the Imperial Court would not agree to what had been stipulated with regard to *Spain*, tho' there was a Cessation of Hostilities, the War continued between the *Emperor* and *Spain* at the Time of that Accession, and for several Years afterwards. And as the *Dutch* were unwilling to depart from the *Barrier Treaty* I have mentioned, and the *Emperor* resolved not to agree to it, the Regulation of that Barrier remained unsettled between them and the *Emperor*, at the Time of his late Majesty's Accession.

These, Sir, were the Circumstances of Affairs at the Time, or soon after

after the Time of his late Majesty's Accession. We had no Interest, we were under no Engagement to interfere, any other Way than by our good Offices, in the Disputes either between the *Emperor* and *Spain*, or between him and the *Dutch*; and we had nothing to fear from *France*, especially after the Regent got the Government solely into his Hands; for *Spain* began immediately to intrigue against him, and this it was, and not our defensive Alliance with the *Emperor*, that made the Regent of *France* court our Friendship and Alliance.

In these Circumstances, Sir, what had we to do but to live in Peace with all our Neighbours: To avoid carefully entering into any new Engagements; and to think of nothing but the utmost Economy with regard to our domestick Affairs, in order to pay off that great Load of Debt, and clear away that monstrous Heap of Taxes, under which the People of this Nation then groaned, and are groaning to this very Day. This was the Interest of *England*, but the Interest of *Hanover* was to make use of the Power and Riches of *England* for increasing its Territories, and this our British Ministers ought to have opposed with all their Might, if they had faithfully served either their King or their Country. Did they do so? No, Sir, I have already shewn, how they allowed their Country to be involved in two Wars upon that single Account. But this was not all: By the Treaty with *Denmark* the Elector got Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden*: The next Thing to be thought on was, how to secure it, and to obtain the Investiture from the *Emperor* and *Empire*: For this Purpose *England* was to enter into new Engagements with the *Emperor*, and to guaranty all the Possessions he had, at the very Time that *Spain* was preparing to attack his

Island of *Sardinia*; and this without stipulating any one Thing for ourselves, or any one Concession for putting an amicable End to the Disputes between him and *Spain*: Yet this was agreed to by the Treaty in May 1716.

It was impossible, Sir, not to foresee, that a War with *Spain* would be the Consequence of this Engagement. Was it then the Interest of *England* to enter into it? We knew the *Emperor* was able enough, notwithstanding his War with the *Turks*, to defend himself against the *Spaniards* in *Italy*; and surely neither the Interest of *England*, nor the Balance of Power, could suffer by their taking the Island of *Sardinia* from him. But the *Emperor* on his Part promised to guaranty all his late Majesty then enjoyed and possessed, in which *Bremen* and *Verden* was included; and farther it is to be supposed, that the *Emperor* promised, at least verbally, to grant his late Majesty a protectorial Commission for the Duchy of *Mecklenburgh*, and to grant him the Investiture of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as soon as *Sweden* could be prevailed on to yield up her Right. These two Promises, I say, are to be supposed, because the protectorial Commission for *Mecklenburgh* was actually granted the Year following, and because our Court Writers have since asserted the other, and reproached the Imperial Court with Breach of Faith in that Respect.

These Favours for *Hanover*, Sir, were by our parasitical Ministers allowed to be a sufficient Consideration for *England's* entering into an Engagement, which would certainly involve her in a War with *Spain*. But before I leave this famous Treaty, I must observe, that the two contracting Parties engaged to defend and preserve, not only all they then actually possessed, but all they should afterwards by mutual Consent acquire

acquire in *Europe*. It is evident, that this additional Engagement had no relation to *England*, because it is against our Interest to acquire any Thing in *Europe*; but both the Elector of *Hanover* and the Emperor had each a View in this Engagement. The former was, if possible, to acquire *Mecklenburgh*, and the latter the fruitful Island of *Sicily* in Exchange for the barren Island of *Sardinia*. This the Emperor had insisted on from the Time of his late Majesty's Accession; and probably it was brought into Negotiation at the Time this defensive Treaty was negotiated. I say probably, because if the Duke of *Savoy*, then King of *Sicily*, had not known that this unequal Bargain was to be forced upon him, he would have made a much better Defence against the *Spaniards* when they attack'd that Island than he actually did; for he in a Manner surrendered it up to them as soon as they landed. And probably the King of *Spain* would never have attack'd that Island, if he had not known, that a Scheme was formed for compelling him to renounce the Right of Reversion as to that Island, which he had reserved to himself by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for the Court of *Spain* had certainly heard of this Scheme, before they attack'd *Sicily*, because it was finally settled and made a Part of the *Quadruple Alliance*, which was concluded in *July* 1718.

Having now done with the Motives, I shall next, Sir, consider the Consequences of this defensive Treaty with the Emperor. As he absolutely refused to come to any Terms of Accommodation with the *Spaniards*, they attacked and took Possession of *Sardinia* in the Year 1717. Upon this Event, he called upon us to perform the Guaranty we had entered into the Year before; and as he had then granted his late Majesty the protectorial Commission for *Meck-*

lenburgh, and seemed still willing to grant the Investiture of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as soon as *Sweden* could be brought to consent to it, we engaged in his Quarrel with a most extraordinary Zeal, attacked and destroyed the *Spanish* Fleet in 1718, and put him in Possession of *Sicily*, and the Duke of *Savoy* in Possession of *Sardinia*, before the Year 1720.

But in that Year, Sir, a most extraordinary Turn happened in the Correspondence between this Court and that of *Vienna*; and in this too the Interest of *England* had no Manner of Concern. Tho' it was not our Interest to engage with the Emperor in this War with *Spain*; yet having once engaged, it was certainly both our Interest and our Duty to continue and Push the War till we could bring our Ally, as well as ourselves, off with Honour and a reasonable Satisfaction; but the Interest of *Hanover*, unlucky for us, took this Year a new Turn, which prevented our performing our Duty either to ourselves or our Ally. For explaining this, Sir, I must observe, that in *November* 1719 the definitive Treaty between his late Majesty, the Elector of *Hanover*, and the Queen of *Sweden*, was concluded, by which she yielded up her Right to the Duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*; and upon this it is to be supposed, an Application was made to the Court of *Vienna*, for having the Investiture forthwith granted; but a new Obstacle presented itself, which was the Claim of the Duke of *Holstein* to those two Duchies. As that Prince was the Son of the King of *Sweden's* eldest Sister, he was, by the Laws of the Empire, which could not be altered by any Regulation made in *Sweden*, the lineal Successor to those two Duchies, and as such he put in his Claim, which Claim the Emperor could not but allow, and therefore refused granting the Investiture without a Surrender from that Prince.

must likewise observe, Sir, that the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, supported, I suppose, by the Czar and King of *Prussia*, applied to the Court of *Vinna* for an Order to the Elector of *Hanover* and Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, the protectorial Commissioners, to bring in an Account of his Revenues, and their Demands upon his Duchy; and the Emperor was so uncomplaisant, tho' I cannot say unjust, as to issue such an Order, or *Rescribatur*, as it is called in *Germany*, dated April 23d, 1720.

These, Sir, were two Strokes which could never be forgiven by the Electorate of *Hanover*, and the first Method it took to shew its Resentment, was to persuade us to make up at any Rate a separate Peace with *Spain*, which we did the very next Year, upon Terms not very honourable, to say no worse; for we acknowledged ourselves in the wrong, by promising to restore the Men of War we had taken from them in 1718, and his late Majesty was induced to make a Sort of Promise, by a Letter under his own Hand, to restore *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon*. So little was the Interest, or even the Possessions of *England* minded by our Ministers, when their Preservation became inconsistent with the Resentment of the Electorate of *Hanover* against the Emperor.

Thus, Sir, the Electoral Resentment began to shew itself against the House of *Austria*; and this has been the true Cause of the many wrong Steps we have made since that Time, by which the House of *Austria* has been reduced to the lamentable State it is now in; for the late Emperor was so far from endeavouring to mollify this Resentment, that he rather sharpened it by his subsequent Behaviour. From the Year 1720, he continued to send such *Rescribatur*s as I have mentioned, yearly or half yearly. In 1722 he reduced the Elector of *Hanover*'s

Claim upon *Mecklenburgh*, which amounted to some Millions of Dollars, to between 6 and 700,000; and upon his late Majesty's Death, he refused to continue his protectorial Commission to his present Majesty, but instead thereof, granted the Administration of the Duchy to Duke *Christian Louis*, Brother and presumptive Heir to the present Duke; which Administration he positively refused to revoke, notwithstanding all that could be done, by the Mediation of *France*, at the Congress of *Soissons* in 1729. This continued the Resentment of the Electoral House against the Imperial, and it is this Resentment that was the true Cause of our Treaty of *Hanover* in 1725; of our being so ready to join in an Alliance with *France* and *Spain* in 1729, for compelling the Emperor to admit the *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*; and of our leaving him to shift for himself in 1733, when he was attack'd by *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*. Our abandoning him at that Time was but too clear a Proof of our not being sincere in the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, which, through Necessity, we had granted him but two Years before; and this gave Encouragement to that Attack which is now carrying on against the Queen of *Hungary*.

It is easy, Sir, to find some other specious Pretences for all those Measures; but those Pretences have already been so often, and so fully refuted, that I shall not take up your Time with a Repetition of what has been said upon that Subject; and therefore, I shall now examine our Conduct, since the late Emperor's Death. Upon that unlucky Event, (I say unlucky, Sir, for it had been made so by our Conduct for above twenty Years towards the House of *Austria*) every one might have foreseen, that the Queen of *Hungary* would be attack'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, supported by *France*, if they

they found any Reason to hope, that she was not to be supported, in the most sincere and vigorous Manner, by the maritime Powers and the united Force of all or most of the other Princes of *Germany*. This it was the Interest of *England* to do: A This it was the Interest of *Holland* to do: This it was the true Interest of all the other Princes of *Germany* to do; but the chief and most potent of them, I mean the King of *Prussia*, had some old Claims upon the House of *Austria*, which were certainly to be satisfied, before it could be expected, that he would act with Sincerity in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. Nay, it was very much to be apprehended, that he would join against her, if immediate Satisfaction should be refused. C If the *British* Court had been actuated by a true *British* Spirit, they would have stipulated Satisfaction for him before they had guaranty'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*; but in this too a *Hanoverian* Spirit prevailed over our Counsels; for there had D been long an Emulation and a Jealousy between the Family of *Brandenburg* and the Family of *Brunswick*, and to this the late King of *Prussia* had added particular Disobligations, by his not seconding our Views in the Treaty of *Hanover*, by his supporting the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* against us, by renewing the old Family Compact with that Duke in the Year 1726, and by another Incident of a more domestick Nature. For this Reason, we could not bear to think of stipulating any Addition to the *Prussian* Dominions on the Side of *Silesia*, without which we could not expect his Assistance in our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and yet, if our Ministers were sincere in that Guaranty, which there is great Ground G to question, it was ridiculous to think of it, without securing the Assistance of *Prussia*, by procuring him

at least a stipulated Satisfaction, to take place upon the *Emperor's* Death, with regard to his Claims upon *Silesia*.

But, Sir, tho' our Ministers did not, perhaps, act with Sincerity at that Time towards the *Emperor*, yet surely the Dangers that threatened *Europe* by his Death, should have made them act with Sincerity towards their Sovereign. Whether they did so or not we shall presently see. The *Emperor* died, I think, on the 20th of *October*, without any Satisfaction so much as promised to the King of *Prussia*, who therefore resolved to take by Force what had hitherto been refused him by fair Means, which Resolution he executed with such Expedition, that on the 17th of *December* he entered *Silesia* at the Head of a considerable Army; protesting however, at the same Time, that he was ready to enter into a strict Alliance with the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, and the *Maritime Powers*, for guarantying the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and for procuring the Imperial Dignity for the Duke of *Lorraine*, upon Condition of his receiving immediate Satisfaction as to his Claims upon *Silesia*, which had nothing to do with the *Pragmatick Sanction*, nor could be construed as a Breach of that Settlement; and intimating, that he was willing to accept of a Part of what he had a Right to, and that he would assist in procuring her an Amends for the Loss she might sustain upon that Occasion. In short, Sir, it appeared from every Part of his Conduct, that he was extremely willing to come to any reasonable Accommodation with the House of *Austria*, and very unwilling to join with those who were meditating the Ruin of that House, and soliciting, and even tempting him with great Offers, to join with them in that Project.

Upon this important Emergency, Sir, what was the Interest of *England*?

and? How were our Ministers, or our Court, to behave in this Dispute between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia? Surely, to solicit, to insist upon it, to make it the absolute Condition of our doing, or promising to do any Thing in favour of the former, that she should at any Rate give Satisfaction to the latter, and bring him into a strict Alliance with us. It was not enough to bring him into a Neutrality. We stood in need of his powerful Assistance. We could not do without it. If we had done this, she would have comply'd, she must have comply'd; and she might then have purchased his Assistance for less than she has now purchased his Neutrality; in which Case, Bavaria might have protested, but he would not have dared to attack, and France would have continued to profess what she never had, a sincere Regard for her Engagements. Did our Ministers do this, Sir? Does it not appear from the Papers upon our Table, they did not? What is the Reason? Sir, the Reason is manifest. The Ministers of Hanover; for the Causes I have already assigned, were averse to any Extension of the Dominions of Prussia. Nay, there is some Reason to suspect, that they, foolishly imagining that France would not intermeddle in the Affairs of Germany, began to form a Scheme for joining with the Queen of Hungary, and dividing the Prussian Dominions between them; for, beside the Paper we have heard of, sent either from Vienna, we know, that soon as his Prussian Majesty attack'd Silesia, and before the Duke of Bavaria marched a Man into Austria, or the French a Man into Germany, there were Orders given for adding 6000 Men to the Troops of Hanover. With this View therefore it was not the Interest of Hanover to insist upon the Queen of Hungary's giving Satisfaction to Prussia,

and this, as in other Cases, became the Rudder of British Politics.

Whether our British Ministers gave any Countenance to this Scheme of attacking Prussia, I shall not pretend to determine; but there are some Circumstances which render it highly suspicious; for before the French marched a Man into Germany, there were Orders given to the foreign Troops in British Pay to march towards Hanover, and some Preparations made for embarking a large Body of British Troops, to be sent somewhere, and against some Body: Where or against whom; I shall not pretend to say; but, I am sure, it was not against our Enemies the Spaniards. And whatever was the Design of these Preparations; they had a most fatal Effect: They confirmed the Queen of Hungary in her Obstinacy towards Prussia, forced that Prince into an Alliance with France and Bavaria, and thereby produced the War now carrying on in Germany; for till that Time, neither the French nor Bavarians would venture to attack, or to march a Man against the Queen of Hungary.

The March of the French Troops, and their Entrance into Germany, especially those that marched into Westphalia, awaked the Hanover Ministers out of their golden Dream: They thought no more of attacking Prussia, or of coming in for a Snack of his Dominions: They thought of nothing but a Neutrality; and this too must have an Effect upon our Counsels; for at the same Time that we were sending Money to support the Queen of Hungary, we allowed the Spaniards to pass quietly by our Fleet to attack her. Like an Aider at a Boxing Match, we help to raise her up, and then stand quietly by to see her knock'd down.

Soon after this, Sir, there happened some little Change in our

Counsellors, tho', I am afraid, none at all in our Counsels; and contrary to all Expectation, the Queen of *Hungary* supports herself to a Miracle. The King of *Prussia* too, by the ill Usage he met with from the *French*, is drawn off from the Alliance against her, which brought the present Emperor, and the *French* Army in *Bohemia*, into such Distress, that they offer her very reasonable Terms of Peace. Upon this unlook'd, unhop'd for Event, what was *England* to do? As in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, we can hardly expect to procure better Terms for her, it was certainly the Interest of *England* to advise her to accept of them. But the *Hanover* Ministers observing how zealously the People of *England* had declared for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, they had, before this happened, formed a Scheme, to make use of this our Zeal as a Handle for touching a pretty round Sum of our Money, under the Pretence of lending us a Body of their Troops for the Support of our Favourite the Queen of *Hungary*. It was therefore contrary to the Interest of *Hanover* to advise the Queen of *Hungary* to accept of the Terms offered her; and, I believe, it will appear, that they had such an Influence upon our *British* Ministers as to get them to encourage her not to accept of them. Accordingly she rejects them, and to encourage her to do so, as well as to form a Pretence for taking those *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay, this Nation was put to the Expence of transporting a large Body of its Troops to *Flanders*, and of keeping in Pay a much more numerous Army than we should otherwise have had Occasion for.

Thus, Sir, I think it is evident, that our taking those Troops into our Pay proceeded from *Hanoverian* Counsels; and as we followed the Advice of *Hanoverian* Ministers, in taking those Troops into our Pay, I

believe, we will follow the same Advice in the Use we make of them, or even of our own that are joined with them. How the Counsels of *Hanover* may alter, I shall not pretend to foretel; but at present, it is plain to me, that they do not intend to give any real Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*; for if they did, they would at least send her the 4000 Men, which they are engaged to send her by their Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. As they have not done this, I must suppose, they do not intend to assist her; and as we neither can, nor, I believe, will assist her, without their Concurrence, I am against putting the Nation to an Expence, which can no Way redound to our own Benefit, or to the Benefit of our Ally the Queen of *Hungary*, however much it may redound to the Benefit of *Hanover*.

The following is the Substance of what was said in this Debate by T. Sempronius Gracchus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Look upon the Question now under your Consideration, to vary but a very little in reality from that which was debated here the last Day of this Session. The principal Point in the Debate of that Day was the same with that which is now regularly the Debate of this, *Whether the Hanoverian Forces shall be taken into British Pay*.

Sir, I should then have offer'd my Sentiments upon this Question, if many other Gentlemen had not delivered my Sense in so much a better Manner than I thought myself able to do, that it would have appeared a great Presumption in me, and would have given the House unnecessary Trouble.—The same Reason had induced me to have been silent also upon this Occasion, if the

Temper

Temper of the Times, the little Indulgence shewn by Gentlemen to one another, when they happen to differ in political Opinions, and the popular Situation in which I stand, did not in some Sort oblige me to protect the Vote I then gave, and that which I now intend to give by the Reasons that induce me to give it.

Sir, There are three principal Considerations in this Question; first, Whether we are to assist the House of Austria, and Balance of Power at B all, Ay or No? Then, Whether we ought to do it with our whole Force? And lastly, Whether the Hannoverian Troops should be made a Part of that Force?

As to the first Consideration, a new Doctrine has been taught and inculcated for some Months past, that it is of no Importance to this Nation what may happen on the Continent; that this Country being an Island intrinched within its own natural Boundaries, it may stand secure and unconcerned in all the D Storms of the rest of the World. This Doctrine, inconsistent as it is with all Sense and Reason, contrary as it is to the universal Principles of Policy by which this Nation hath been govern'd from the Conquest to this Hour, is yet openly professed E and avowed by many without these Walls; and tho' no Man has yet ventured to own this Opinion publicly and directly in this House, yet some Gentlemen even here, in Effect, maintained it, when they argue, that in no Case this Nation F ought to assist to support the Balance of Power without the Concurrence of the Dutch. This tends inevitably to produce the same fatal Effect, it reduces this Country to depend upon Holland, to be a Province to Holland; and France would then have G no more to do to become Mistress of all Europe, than to gain over one single Town of the United Provinces,

or to corrupt a few Members of the States; it is therefore, a Doctrine of the greatest Danger. The only solid Maxim is, That whoever becomes Master of the Continent, must in the End obtain the Dominion of the A Sea. To confirm this, I may venture to cite an old Example, nor can I be accused of Pedantry in doing of it, since it is an Instance drawn from the last universal Monarchy to which the World submitted. The Romans had no sooner divided, broken and subdued those Powers upon the Continent of Europe, who had given a Diversion to the great Attempt they had long intended, than they attack'd the Carthaginians, a maritime Power, potent in Arms, immensely opulent, possessed of the C Trade of the whole World, and unrivaled Mistress of the Sea. Yet these People, who enjoyed no Wealth, pursued no Commerce, and at the Commencement of their Quarrel were not Masters of a single Ship, at length prevailed against this Enemy upon their proper Element, beat and destroyed their Fleets, invaded their Dominions, and subdued their Empire. From whence, Sir, I must conclude, that we cannot wholly rely upon our Situation, or depend solely on our naval Power; and I may venture to reason upon this Axiom, that this Nation must contribute to support the House of Austria, and the Balance of Power, in some Degree.

The next Question that occurs is, In what Degree we ought to do it, and whether we should do it with our whole Force? Taking, therefore, our Footing here upon this Axiom, That we must contribute to it in some Degree, and taking farther to our Aid the Reasoning of those Gentlemen who think it a Work of such extreme Danger and almost desperate, the natural and evident Conclusion can be only this, That as we must do it, so we must do it,

with the utmost Vigour, and with our whole Force.

We come now to consider, whether the *Hanoverian* Troops should be made Part of that Force? There are several Considerations previous to the Decision of this Question. First, whether they are as cheap as any other Forces we can hire? Then, whether they are as good? Next, whether they are as properly situated? And whether they are as much to be depended upon? If as to every one of these Particulars the Answer must be made in the Affirmative, I think, it will go very far to determine the Question now before you.

As to the first, that they are as cheap, nay, upon the whole much cheaper, the Estimates now upon your Table, notwithstanding any Cavil, do sufficiently demonstrate.

That they are as good, what Man can doubt who knows the Character of the *German* Nation? What Man can doubt, who knows the Attention of his Majesty to military Discipline? Those Gentlemen can least pretend to doubt it, who sometimes do not spare Reflections upon that Attention which they insinuate to be too great.

That these Troops are not properly situated, will hardly be asserted at this Time, when they are actually now in *Flanders*, and acting in Conjunction with our Troops. Let any Man consider the Map of *Europe*, let him observe the Seat of the War, and he must evidently see, that whether their Service may be required in *Flanders*, whether upon the *Rhine*, or in the Heart of *Germany*, in any one of these Cases, the *Hanoverian* Forces are as properly circumstanced and situated as any Troops in *Europe*.

It remains in the last Place to examine, Whether any other Troops can be better depended upon; and sure nothing can be more obvious than that we may rely with more Security on

these than any other. They are Subjects of the same Prince, and of a Prince indulgent to all his Subjects, and accused by those who differ in other Points from me, of being partial against the Interest of his *German* Dominions. Unless, therefore, we arraign the first Principle upon which a free Government can be supported, and without which every Exercise of arbitrary Power would be warranted, we must allow that such a People will be faithful to such a Prince, will defend him with a strict Fidelity, and support his Quarrel with the utmost Zeal; with a Zeal which can never be expected from the mercenary Troops of any other foreign Power.

This naturally leads us to enquire what other Troops we can depend upon? The Answer to this Enquiry is short and positive; that as Affairs now stand abroad, we can depend upon none but these; let us carry this Consideration with us in a Survey of all *Europe*: Shall we take into our Pay 16,000 of the Dutch? Would this be the Means of bringing *Holland* into Alliance with us? Would they act at their own Expence? Would they exert their own proper Force? Would they pay their own Troops in Aid of the Common Cause, when they found this Nation ready to do it for them? They would act like Madmen if they did. Shall we hire Danes? Is there a Gentleman in this House, who is not convinced that this Power has been warped, for some Time past, towards the Interest of *France*? When we hired these Troops in the last Instance, did they not deceive us? Did they not even refuse to march? Nay farther, are they not in all Appearance now upon the Point of being employed in a Quarrel of their own? a Quarrel in which they will have need of all their Force. Shall we then hire Saxons? An Hon. Gentleman seemed to think that there may

may be some Possibility of this, and perhaps there may hereafter, when the King of Prussia's Views are known, and the Part he shall resolve to act; but Saxony is certainly now too much exposed to, and cannot fail to be alarmed at, his growing Power, at the great Augmentation of his Armies, and the secret and vast Designs which he seems to meditate. This Measure, therefore, is not practicable in the present Conjuncture; that Electorate cannot hazard its own Security in these precarious Circumstances, by lending out so great a Body of its Troops. Would Gentlemen advise the Hire of Prussian Troops to serve us in this Conjuncture? They who do advise it must forget strangely the Part so lately acted by that Prince, and the Variety of his Conduct with regard to his different Allies within the Space of the two last Years. I shall guard myself in my Expressions, and maintain a proper Respect in discoursing of so great a Character; but I must say thus much, that the Ministry would act with great Imprudence, to put the Safety of the British Troops, and to risque the Fate of this Army, upon the Event of such a Measure. I need not say more; for it is not yet proved to us, that this Prince would (I wish there was no Reason to believe he would not) lend us this Body of his Men, though we should be disposed to take them into Pay. *The Swiss Cantons, therefore, now alone remain*; and indeed from them we probably might procure a greater Number; but I leave it to the Judgment of any Man of Sense and Candour, whether any Minister of this Nation could warrant the Employment of 16,000 Swiss in this Service? For when we reflect upon the Situation of these Provinces, and compare it with that of our British Troops who are now in Flanders, it is visible that they must pass 400 Miles upon the Borders of the

Rhine, flanked by the strong Places of France, during their whole March, exposed to the Garisons and Armies upon that Frontier, by whom it can never be supposed that they would be suffered to pass unmolested, when France must so well know the Intention of their March to be for no other End, but to make a Conjunction with other Troops in the British Pay, in order afterwards to invade, or at least to interrupt the Views of that Kingdom with their united Force.

These Reasons, Sir, prove invincibly to me, that if we are to assist the House of Austria by an Army, we must of Prudence, nay of Necessity, in Part, compose that Army of the Hanoverian Troops.

But yet there is another State of this Question, an Alternative of which some Gentlemen seem very fond; *Whether it would not be better to assist the Queen of Hungary with Money only?*

This Opinion at first Sight is extremely plausible; if the Queen of Hungary has been able to do so much with an Aid of 500,000*l.* what might she not be able to do with a Million more? Sir, a Million more would by no Means answer in the same Proportion. When a Sum is given her which with the best Economy can suffice barely to put her Troops in Motion, when the Enemy is at her very Gates, her All at an immediate Stake, there can be no Room for a Misapplication of it. But a Sum so immense as that of a Million and a Half, would dazzle the Eyes of a Court so little used to see such Sums, and as an Hon.^{ble} Gentleman long versed in foreign Affairs, and well acquainted with these Matters, told you in a former Debate, would be much of it squander'd among the Austrian Ministers and Favourites. I make no Scruple to add to this, that some small Part might

might fall to the Share of Ministers elsewhere. But there is another Danger which Gentlemen who contend for this Measure do not consider: Can they who profess a Distrust of all Ministers, and particularly those who are now employed at home; they who have ever argued against all Votes of Credit upon this Principle, that it affords an Opportunity to Ministers of defrauding the Service, and of putting large Sums into the Purse of the Crown, or into their private Pockets; can they now argue for this Measure, which I may be bold to say would be in Effect the most enormous Vote of Credit that was ever given in the World? Gentlemen insinuate, that the taking the *Hanoverian* Forces into *British* Pay is a criminal Complaisance, calculated only to confirm an infant and a tottering Administration. But how much greater Means for such a Purpose, would an Alternative like this afford? Suppose a Minister unfirm in his new acquired Power, to ingratiate himself with his Prince, should propose a Scheme to replenish the Coffers of an exhausted Civil List squandered in such vile Purposes, that no Man could have the Hardiness to come to Parliament, or dare to hope a Supply for it by any regular Application to this House: What Method could be devised by such a Minister himself, to do the Jobb more excellent than this? For who can doubt that (guard it how you will) the Queen of *Hungary* might be induced, in the Condition in which she now stands, to accept a Million, and to give a Receipt in full for the whole Sum? How could you prevent an Understanding of this Kind between two Courts? And how easy, therefore, might it be to sink 500,000*l.* out of so vast a Grant? Sir, I will suspect no Minister, but I will trust none in this Degree, and I wonder other Gentlemen do not suspect, if I do not. From hence

therefore, I consider this as a Proposition both fallacious and unsafe, for tho' it be a Fact, that the same Sum of Money might maintain in *Austria* double the Number of Troops yet, if no more than Half that Money should be apply'd (as I have shown great Reason to believe that it would not) to the Uses of the War, it is evident, that you would deceive yourselves, and would have but an equal Number of raw, irregular, undisciplined, and much worse Troops for it.

But, Sir, there is yet a stronger Argument against the Supply in Money only. What are our Views in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*? Our Views are general and particular; general, to save the House of *Austria*, and to preserve a Balance of Power: Particular, to prevent the *French* from making any further Acquisitions on this Side of *Flanders*. The first might possibly be answered in a good Degree, by giving that Princess an Equivalent in Money: But the second cannot be securely provided against, without an Army on this Side of *Europe* in the *British* Pay. Sir, is it not natural for every one of us to guard our vital Parts, rather than our more remote Members? Would not the Queen of *Hungary* (stipulate and condition with her as you please) apply the greatest Part of these Subsidies in Defence of her Dominions in the Heart of *Germany*? Might it not even induce her to enlarge her Views, and to think of Conquests, and Equivalents for what she has already lost, which it might be vain and ruinous for us to support her in? Would she not leave *Flanders* to shift for itself, or still to be taken Care of by the *Dutch* and *Britain*? In such a Case, if *France* should find it no longer possible to make any Impression on her Territories, on the *German* Side, what must we expect to be the Consequence? I think it

very visible she would on a sudden, quit her expensive and destructive Projects on that Quarter, and there only carry on a defensive War, while she fell with the greater Part of her Force at once upon the Low Countries, which would by this Measure be wholly unprovided; and she might there acquire in one Campaign, before any Possibility of making Head against her, (which the *Dutch* would hardly attempt, and could certainly not alone be able to effect) all that she has been endeavouring for the last Century to obtain, and what no Union of Powers could be ever capable of regaining from her. All this will be effectually prevented by an Army paid by us on this Side of *Europe*; an Army, ready to march to the Borders of her Country, and to intercept her Succours and Supplies for the *German* War; an Army, ready to protect the petty States, whose Interest and Inclination it apparently must be to declare for us, and to join their Forces with us, when they no longer fear the Power of *France*; an Army, which may possibly give Courage and Spirit to greater Powers, who may still doubt, without these vigorous Measures, (after what they have formerly experienced) whether they could even depend upon us; an Army (if the Posture of Affairs should make it necessary) able to cause a powerful Diversion to the *French* Forces, by an Attack upon *Lorrain* and *Champagne*, and still within Distance to return upon its Steps in Time, to prevent the *French* from carrying any Point of Consequence in *Flanders*, should they then attempt it.

One Argument more I beg Leave to mention, and it is of great Weight. I admit that the Sums raised upon the Subject, might be greater in the Case than the other; the Sums committed out of the Kingdom would be infinitely less. What ever is committed to the Queen of *Hungary*, is

bury'd in the remotest Parts of *Germany*, and can never return to us; whereas in a War carry'd on by Troops in our own Pay on this Side, by much the greater Part of the Expence returns to us again in Part by the Pay of Officers, by the Supply of Provisions and Necessaries in a Country exhausted by Armies, Ammunition, Ordnance, Horses, Clothing, Accoutrements, and a Multitude of other Articles, which I need not enumerate, because Experience, which is the soundest Reasoner, fully proved it in the Example of the last War, at the Conclusion of which, notwithstanding the prodigious Sums expended in it, this Nation felt no sensible Effect from a Diminution of its current Specie.

C Sir, I was prepared to have spoken much more largely to this Subject, but my Discourse has already been drawn to a greater Length than I imagined, in treating upon the Argument thus far. I shall, therefore, avoid troubling you any farther upon it at this Time; I shall only observe, that in my humble Opinion, it is sufficiently proved, first, that we must assist the House of *Austria*, and that we must do it with all our Force; next, that we cannot do it with Money only, but in part with a Land Army, and that this Land Army cannot be conveniently (I may say possibly) composed at this Time, without the *Hanoverian* Troops. This Question therefore can, I think, be no longer debated, but upon the Foot of popular Prejudices and Insinuations of an improper Connexion of *Hanoverian* and *British* Interests; but as I could not enter into this Subject, without Concern and Indignation, and as it is a very delicate Point for me in particular to debate upon, I shall leave this Part of the Question to other Gentlemen, who can engage in it both with less Inconvenience, and with more Ability, than it is possible for me to do.

The

The Speech of L. Sergius Fidenas, in Answer to that made by L. Valerius Flaccus in the Beginning of this Debate, which we gave in our last, coming too late to be inserted in its proper Place, we shall give it here as follows.

S I R,

IT is with the greatest Difficulties that I rise up to give you this Trouble, and particularly after the Hon. Gentleman with whom I am so very unequal to contend: But when my Assent is required to a Proposition, so big with Mischiefs, of so alarming a Nature to this Country, and which I think, notwithstanding what the Hon. Gentleman has most ingeniously said, must determine from this very Day, who deserves the Character and Appellation of an *Englishman*, I hope you will forgive me, if I take this last Opportunity which perhaps I may ever have of speaking with the Freedom of an *Englishman* in this Assembly.

I am not able to follow the Hon. Gentleman in any Refinements of Reasoning upon our foreign Affairs, I have not Subtilty enough to do it, nor is it in my Way as a private Country Gentleman: But tho' Country Gentlemen have not that Sagacity in Business, and, for Want of proper Lights being afforded us, the Penetration of Ministers into publick Affairs; yet give me leave to say, they have one Kind of Sense which Ministers of State seldom have, and at this Time it is of so acute a Nature, that it must overthrow the Arguments of the most refined Administration. This is the Sense of feeling, the universal Distresses of their Country, the utter Incapacity it now lies under of sustaining the heavy Burdens that are imposing upon it.

This I take to be the first, the

great Object of this Day's Debate: Consider well your Strength at home, before you entangle yourselves abroad; for if you proceed without a sufficient Degree of that, your Retreat will be certain and shameful, and may in the End prove dangerous. Without this first, this necessary Principle, whatever may be the Machinations, the visionary Schemes of Ministers, whatever Colourings they may heighten them with, to mislead our Imaginations, they will prove in the End for no other Purpose, but to precipitate this Nation, by empty captivating Sounds, into the private Views and Intrigues of some Men, so low perhaps in Reputation and Authority, as to be abandoned to the desperate Necessity of founding their ill possess'd precarious Power upon the Ruins of this Country.

Next to the Consideration of our inward domestick Strength, what foreign Assistances have we to justify this Measure? Are we sure of our positive active Ally in the World? Nay, are not we morally certain, that our nearest most natural Ally disavows this Proceeding, and refuses to co-operate with us? One need not be deep read in Politicks to understand, that when one State separates itself from another, to which it is naturally allied, it must be for this plain Reason, that the Interest is deserted which is in common to them both: And it is an invariable Rule in this Country, a Rule never to be departed from, that there can no Cause exist in which we ought to engage on the Continent, without the Aid and Assistance of that neighbouring State. This is the Test, the certain Mark, by which I shall judge that the Interest of this Country is not at present the Object of Pursuit.

Is any Man then wild enough to imagine that the Accession of sixteen Thousand *Hanoverian* Mercenaries will compensate for the Loss of this natural

natural Ally? No, but it is said that this indicates such a Firmness and Resolution within ourselves, that it will induce them to come in. Sir, if they had any real Proofs of our Firmness and Resolution, that the Interest of this Country was to be pursued, I dare say they would not long hesitate. But they look with a jealous Eye upon this Measure, they consider it as an Argument of your Weakness, because it is contrary to the Genius and Spirit of this Country, and may therefore lessen his Majesty in the Affections of his people.

They have for some Years past look'd upon a *British* Parliament as the corrupt Engine of Administration, to exhaust the Riches and impair the Strength of this Country. They have heard it talk loudly indeed of the House of *Austria*, when it was in your Power to have rais'd her to that State, in which she was properly to be consider'd as the Support of the Balance of *Europe*; if amidst Neutralities had not intervened, and our naval Strength had properly interpos'd to her Assistance.

They have lately look'd upon this Parliament, and with the Joy of a natural Ally they have done it, rendering your Injuries, bravely withstanding the Power, that you might restore the Authority of your Government, demanding constitutional securities, appointing a Parliamentary Committee for Inquiry and Justice. Sir, They now see that Inquiry suppressed and Justice disappointed. In this Situation what Expectations can we form of their Assistance to us; talking bigly indeed of vindicating foreign Rights, but weak and impotent at home, not to be able to recover our own privileges?

But this Measure is said to be undertaken in consequence of the Advice of Parliament.—There has

been great Stress laid upon this.—It has been loudly proclaim'd from the Throne, echo'd back again from hence, and the whole Nation is to be amus'd with an Opinion, that upon this Measure, the Fate of the House of *Austria*, the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*, the Salvation of this Country depend.

But was this fatal Measure the Recommendation of Parliament, or was it the Offspring of some bold enterprizing Minister, hatch'd in the Interval of Parliament, under the Wings of Prerogative; daring to presume upon the Corruption of this House as the necessary Means of his Administration? The Object indeed might be recommended, but if any wrong Measure is undertaken to attain it, that Measure surely should be dropt; for it is equally culpable to pursue a good End by bad Measures, as it is a bad End by those that are honest.

But as to the Address, I wish Gentlemen would a little consider the Occasion which produced it. Sir, it proceeded from the Warmth of Expectation, the Exultation of our Hearts, immediately after and with the same Breath that you established your Committee of Inquiry, and it is no forc'd Construction to say, that it carries this Testimony along with it, that national Securities and granting Supplies were reciprocal Terms.

But, Sir, I must own for my Part, was the Occasion never so cogent, *Hanoverian* Auxiliaries are the last that I would vote into *English* Pay; not upon the Consideration only that we ought otherwise to expect their Assistance, and that we should rather make sure of others that might be engag'd against us, but from this melancholy Apprehension, that Administrations will for ever have Sagacity enough to find out such Pretextes, that we may find it difficult to get rid of them again.

Besides,

Besides, the Elector of *Hanover*, as Elector of *Hanover*, is an arbitrary Prince, his Electoral Army is the Instrument of that Power. As King of *England*, he is a restrain'd Monarch: And tho' I don't suspect his Majesty, and I dare say the Hearts A of the *English* Soldiery are as yet free and untainted, yet I fear, that too long an Intercourse may beget a dangerous Familiarity, and they may hereafter become a joint Instrument, under a less gracious Prince, to invade our Liberties. B

His Majesty, if he was rightly inform'd, I dare say, would soon perceive the Danger of the Proposition which is now before you: But as he has every other Virtue, he has undoubtedly a most passionate Love for his native Country, a Passion, which a Man of any Sensation can hardly divest himself of; and, Sir, it is a Passion the more easily to be flatter'd because it arises from Virtue. I wish that those who have the Honour to be of his Councils, would imitate his royal Example, and show a Passion for their native Country too; that they would faithfully stand forth and say, that, as King of this Country, whatever Interests may interfere with it, this Country is to be his first, his principal Care; that in the Act of Settlement this is an Express Condition. But what sluggish Sensations, what foul Hearts must those Men have, who, instead of conducting his Majesty's right Principles, address themselves to his Passions, and misguide his Prejudices; making a voluntary Overture of the Rights and Privileges of their Country, to obtain Favour and secure themselves in Power; misconstruing that as a secondary Consideration, which in their own Hearts they know to be the first.

Sir, we have already lost many of those Benefits and Restrictions, which were obtain'd for us by the Revolution and the Act of Settlement. For God's Sake, let us proceed no farther.

But if we are thus to go on, and to procure the Grace and Favour of the Crown, this is to become the flattering Measure of every successive Administration——this Country is undone.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in
our next.]

There having been lately published
LETTERS and NEGOTIATIONS
M. VAN HOEY, Ambassador from
the States-General to the French
Court; we shall select some of them
for our Readers, as they relate to
the present Posture of Affairs in Eu-
rope; tho' M. Van Hoey appears
in them to be quite Frenchify'd.

C M. Van Hoey to M. Secretary Page

S I R,

ON *Tuesday* last, I saw M. *André* here, the King being not that Day at *Versailles*; and tho' his Excellency did not tell me directly, D that the Court of *France* had a Copy or at least an Extract of the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 19th of last Month, in Answer to the Propositions made by Lord *Stair*, I could however easily perceive that the Thing was so.

E It appears to me on this Occasion
then, that nothing is more desired
here, than to promote whatever may
strengthen and secure the Friendship
between the two Nations: It had
been and would still be very agree-
able, if their High Mightinesses
F should think it fit to take away all
Distrust, by shutting the Door to the
Propositions made by the *English* for
drawing the Republick into a War
with this Crown. For as it is well
known here, how great an Interest
England has in carrying this Point to
G order to facilitate her other Views,
they are persuaded, she will put
herself, (if I may be allowed the
Expression) into a thousand different
Postures

postures and Figures, and neglect nothing in order at last to seduce the Republick, and induce it to give in to her Notions.

You know, Sir, that at this Place they apprehend that a Misunderstanding between the Republick and this Court is the properest Means for England to come at her Point, and that it is therefore impossible to be too careful on the one Side, or on the other, to avoid whatever may conduce thereto.

In the mean Time, the Resolution of their Hightinesses, is looked upon her both by the Publick and by the foreign Ministers, as a flat Negative; for this Reason, People think they cannot sufficiently commend the Wisdom of their High Mightinesses, in the Midst of so many Temptations, or bestow on them the Praises they deserve, for having so steadily embraced Peace, that most valuable Blessing, and that they continue to let their Subjects reap the agreeable Fruits thereof, while almost all Europe is ravaged and ruined by Armies, and the rest of it feels the Scourge of War tho' severely.

A Person of Distinction, of great good Sense, and who has an extraordinary Kindness for the Republick, of whose Sentiments I have more than once thought proper to give an Account to their High Mightinesses, spoke to me some Days ago as to the forementioned Resolution, and told me, that he firmly believed that it was to no Purpose the attempting to engage the Republick in a War for the Support of the Balance, because the Balance with respect to the Republick, thro' the present Situation of Affairs, is mounted to its highest Period, at least, humanly speaking; for the two neighbouring Powers, most capable of giving Umbrage to the State, viz. France and Prussia, have an equal Interest in hindering the

Growth of each others Force. Besides, they would least of all permit this at the Expence of a State, which serves as a common Barrier between them both; from whence he concluded, that the Republick ought to lay the greatest Stress on the Friendship of two Powers, whose Interest obliged them to live in perfect Harmony with her. To which he added farther, that a good Intelligence between France and the Republick, was the sole Counterpoise that could preserve the Balance of free Navigation and of Commerce. But, answered I, what shall the Republick do in Case France and Prussia should agree to render themselves our Masters?

He answered me, first, by asking me another Question, What, said he, would the Republick do if France and the House of Austria should form such a Design? Secondly, He endeavoured to make me comprehend how impossible it was that ever such a Thing should come about, on Account of the Difference of the Religions profess'd by the Kings of France and Prussia; for both Potentates professing a Zeal for the Extention of their respective Faiths, this alone is sufficient to hinder them from entering into any close Engagements, and especially from concerting together such unnatural and pernicious Enterprizes.

Paris, June 23,
1741.

I am Yours, &c.

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

S I R,

WE have Advice here of the embarking a second Transport of British Troops at Ostend, and that the English quicken their Preparations for sending still more.

You know, Sir, that at first we were of Opinion here, that this was done in Concert with the Republick, but as the Resolution of the

19th of last Month has effaced that Suspicion, it was believed this Embarkation would not have taken Place.

It is apprehended, that the Reasons that induced the *English* to persist in their Designs were,

1. In order to hinder the Queen of *Hungary* from making Peace, by giving her some real Assistance, in Hopes of engaging the Republick at last, because the Safety and Interest of the *English* demand that the War should still be kept on foot.

2. To have by Means of the War, in which they would involve the Republick, an Opportunity of hindering her from extending her Commerce, an Object that has been always the *Alpha* and *Omega* of their Policy.

3. In Case they should not be able, by this Embarkation, to engage the Republick in a War, they may at the worst make it a Pretence for laying hold of *Offend* by Way of a Pledge.

4. In fine, because labouring to bring about a general War against *France*, is the best Way of making Court to the whole *English* Nation. For according to their Notions this is Magnanimity and the very Height of Heroism, with which the new Ministry have set out, and by talking loud of the before-mentioned Advantages, they easily gain the Hearts of the People, who pay their Taxes with the greatest Chearfulness.

The Report is loud that upon *Spain's* demanding from *France*, in the strongest and most precise Terms, a Body of Troops to join those she has sent in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, it has been agreed to grant her 14 Batallions; but I don't pretend to answer for the Truth of this.

It's believed that this Demand is founded on the powerful Assistance that *France* has given to the Emperor in order to support his Pretensions; whence it is concluded, that

she would not refuse so small a Thing to so near a Relation. Besides, it is apprehended, that the Reasons which have influenced *France* in taking this Step, are the continual Apprehensions she is under that *Spain* should make a Peace with *England* to her Prejudice, and to that of Trade in general.

Paris, June 18,
1742.

I am, &c.

Memoir of what was contained in a Relation of M. Van Hoey's, dated Nov. 5, 1742.

WE have certain Advices from the *Hague*, that Lord *Carteret* has miscarried in all the Points of his Negotiation with their High Mightinesses.

C They are reduced to four Propositions:

1. To engage the Republick to join with *England* and her Allies in making War with *France*.

2. To put Garisons in all the strong Places in *Flanders* belonging to the Queen of *Hungary*, that she may be able to withdraw her Troops, and employ them in the Field.

3. To lend 30,000 Men of the Troops of the Republick to the Queen of *Hungary*, which Troops are to be in the Pay of Great Britain.

4. A new Treaty of Commerce between *England* and the Republick, to the Advantage of the States.

To the first Proposition the States-General answer'd, That the War having now spread itself all over *Europe*, they would not intermeddle therewith to lengthen it, and render it more bloody, but would preserve their Characters as Mediators for the Common Good.

As to the second, That the Republick never keep Troops on Foot but for her just Defence, and for the Maintenance of the general Tranquillity.

To the third, That the Republick,

lick, since she was a Republick, had never made a Custom of lending or letting out her Troops to foreign Powers, but, on the contrary, had taken Troops into her own Pay when Occasion required it.

As to the fourth, That their High Mightinesses would be very glad to receive so sensible a Mark of the Friendship of *England*, as this would be, of establishing the Commerce of both Nations on a more equal Foot, and consequently less prejudicial to *Holland*: That besides she sincerely wished to knit faster the reciprocal Band of Amity between the two Nations, by all just and proper Methods; but that it was the inviolable Maxim of the Republick, not to make herself happy, but by making others happy; that she could not think of bettering her Situation on Condition to promote the War, and at the Expence of the publick Welfare of *Europe*.

M. Van Hoey to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Am informed by the Envoy of *Poland*, that what has been reported for some Time past of a Body of *Saxons* entering into the Service of *England*, is without the least Foundation; and he told me, that there was not the smallest Reason to imagine, that if any such Negotiation had been set on Foot, it could be so suddenly hurried to a Conclusion.

A new and very great Augmentation of Troops which the King of *Prussia* has resolved on, in order to support some old Pretensions, makes still one of the principal Points on which all Conversation turns at present.

A Man of Sense, a Friend to the Republick, and whose Sentiments for that Reason I often take the Liberty to communicate to your High Mightinesses, conversing with me

upon this Subject, remark'd, that Ambition and a Desire of augmenting its Dominions, were always inseparable from a great Power, and that the Republick had experienced this Truth many Times, and from different Quarters.

That Vigilance, Prudence, Justice, and the Love of Peace, steadily pursued by the Republick, were very efficacious Means for preventing the bad Consequences of this Evil, but that the Power of one of their Neighbours was also a very great Security against any Abuse of great Power intended by another; so that the Interest of the Republick, far from lying in assisting one to crush the other, was in Fact and in Truth plac'd in the Preservation of all.

From hence he drew this Conclusion, That it was a Thing absolutely contrary to the Good of the State, to see *France* and the House of *Austria* exhausting each other excessively by the present War; and that this was one strong Reason why the State should undertake with Zeal and Affection a Work so salutary for all Nations in general, and so glorious for ours in particular, as that of bringing about a Pacification in *Europe* would be.

This worthy Man finished his Discourse by telling me, that his Policy was not of a Piece with that of the Astrologer, who while he pretended to discover future Events by gazing at the Stars, saw so little what was at his Foot as to fall into a Pit; that he did not believe it was true Wisdom to sacrifice a real Good, as Peace is, to the chimerical Fear of certain Dangers, which we think we see afar off; but preserving so precious a Blessing for the present, we ought to be as careful as possible to secure its Duration by our wise and prudent Conduct.

A Person who is able to speak of these Things, from perfect Knowledge

ledge of their Causes, informed me, that a certain pretended Zealot had thrown the City of *Geneva* into a prodigious Fright, by sending three Dispatches on the Heels of each other, with a View to persuade the Inhabitants, that there was a Design formed here to put that City into the Hands of the King of *Sardinia*, in order, by so doing, to engage him to change his Side, but at last the People were pacified by offering two or three Reflexions to their Consideration.

In the first Place, they were shewed, by little and little, that the Execution of such a Design was absolutely impossible, as well on Account of the proper Forces of the Republick, as from the quick and efficacious Succours they might receive from the *Swiss Cantons*.

They were next shewn how improbable a Thing it was, that this Crown, which always made it so much a Point to preserve the Republick of *Geneva*, of which, on many Occasions, and some very late ones, it had given the most shining Proofs, that this Crown, said he, should in the present Conjunction conspire its Ruin, and thereby draw upon itself so many new Enemies.

Paris, Dec. 10,

1742.

I am, &c.

[*More in our next.*]

Extract of a Letter from Northampton, dated May 30, giving a particular Account of the Surrender and Taking of the Highlanders. (See p. 256)

ON *Thursday* the 19th Inst. about Five in the Evening, Advice was brought to Gen. *Blakeney* in this Town, that five of the Highland Deserters had been at the *Bull-Head* in *Eakley Lane*; on which it was conceived, that the whole Body of them were in the Woods thereabouts: Whereupon Capt. *Ball*, of Gen. *Wade's* Regiment of Horse, was requested by Gen. *Blakeney* (as be-

ing well acquainted with those Woods and Forests) to make search after them; which being done, and nothing farther heard of them, he returned to the General, when it was the received Opinion, that the Body of Deserters might have pass'd in the Night the other Road for *Wellingborough*, *Peterborough*, or *Stamford*; on which Capt. *Ball* had Orders to set out immediately for *Huntingdon* to march with all Expedition the Squadron of Horse that then lay there, towards *Stamford*; and if he should light upon them, to attack them in what Place soever they were.

At *Stilton* Capt. *Ball* receiv'd an Express from the General, that the Deserters had about Three in the Afternoon on *Friday*, crossed *Irlingborough* Bridge, near *Wellingborough*, and therefore he must immediately follow the General towards *Kettering* and *Rockingham*. About Four the next Morning, as Capt. *Ball* was marching by *Lady-Wood*, near *Briggstock*, some of the Highlanders in the Woods observ'd his Troops, undiscov'rd to the Captain, on which they kept close within Cover which prevented the Rout (as they had Guides with them) of their intended March between *Uppingham* and *Hallaton*, the direct Cross Road into *Nottinghamshire*.

At Capt. *Ball's* Arrival in *Uppingham*, he dispatched, about Eight on Sunday Morning, a Keeper of Lord *Gainsborough's*, who most perfectly knew the Woods and Forests, if possible, to trace and find out the Lodgment of the Deserters, and about Twelve he returned with Word that they lay in *Lady-Wood* aforesaid; on which Capt. *Ball's* Squadron mounted (first sending an Express to the General at *Stamford* for further Orders) and directed Capt. *Wade* to march towards *Dean-Thorpe* about two Miles Distance, to another Part of the Woods, whilst Capt. *Ball* went into the Wood with Quar-

ter-Master Car, with Intent of prevailing with them to surrender, but it prov'd to little Purpose; and before any Express could be received back from the General, Orders came for Capt. Ball to march his Forces as near the Deserters as convenient; and about Seven at Night the General with one Squadron of Churchill's Dragoons and one of Wade's Horse joined Capt. Ball near Bennifield, add about Nine all drew up in Order near the Wood where the Highlanders lay. Soon after some of the Heads of them sent Word to the General, that Capt. Ball (whom before they had some Conversation with) might come into the Woods to them with the Conditions they were to expect on their Surrender, which being only to lay down their Arms and submit themselves Prisoners, they, one and all, absolutely refused this Submission, and demanded that they might every Man have their Arms, and under the General's Hand a free Pardon, or they would be cut to Pieces before they'd submit. Upon this Capt. Ball being willing to observe in what Manner they had encamped themselves, desired he might be conducted to their whole Body, in order to treat with them all together. On his Admittance, he found them drawn up with a very thick Wood on the Rear, a large Ditch about four or five Feet high, with a Forest Hedge thereon, in Manner near as could be like an Half Moon; before them was a small Path about four Feet wide, with a strong and thick Wood behind that; on each End of the Half-Moon they had planted 20 Men to secure the Path, and in the Body about 70; the rest were to guard the high Gate that led to the the Path. When the Captain had view'd the Situation they were in, he told them 'twas not in his Power to grant them their Conditions, but would acquaint the General there-

with; which being done, Capt. Ball was order'd back to them, and finding some of 'em inclinable to surrender, he encouraged them, and would have talk'd with others separately; but four of them in a most resolute Manner, presented their Firelocks at him, and swore that if he offered to talk or treat with any more of their Company separately, they would shoot him immediately. On which Capt. Ball deliver'd the General's Conditions on their Surrender, viz. That if they would peaceably lay down their Arms, and submit themselves Prisoners, he assured them the most favourable Report should be made of them to the Lords Justices: But on their protesting again, that they would be cut to Pieces before they'd capitulate on other Conditions than before they had demanded, of their Arms and a free Pardon for all, Capt. Ball told them, that as yet he was their Friend, and would do all in his Power to serve them; but if they continued obstinate an Hour longer (as they were entirely surrounded by the King's Forces) every Man of 'em would be cut to Pieces, and he assured them that for his Part he would positively grant Quarter to none, and demanded that two of their Company might be ordered to conduct him out of the Wood; which being granted, and the Captain finding by the Discourse he had with the Conducters, that they (being Brothers) were inclinable to surrender, he absolutely promised them both a free Pardon; and taking one of them with him, dismiss'd the other back with his Arms, to desire and try whether fair Words, &c. would prevail with the rest. He very soon returned with 13 more, and the Guard at the Gate soon complied with the Captain's Request and Intreaties. After the Captain had marched these a little Way from the Wood, he dispatch'd one of them

to the main Body to inform them how many of their Fellows had submitted, and in about Half an Hour 17 more came and surrender'd; all which were immediately march'd with their Arms (the Powder being blown out of each Man's Pan) by Capt. Ball to the General, where they laid down their Arms: When returning again to the Wood, the whole Body (being 98 in Number, the rest being scatter'd about the Country) submitted to the General's Conditions, and being directly put under the Care and Charge of Capt. Ball, (who commanded Gen. Wade's Regiment) they were about Two on Monday Morning convey'd to Oundle, and march'd to Kettering, and on Tuesday about Noon to this Town, where they rested two Nights, and were by Capt. Ball escorted for London on Thursday Morning, in order to be secured in the Tower, till the Pleasure of the Lords Justices is known on this Affair.

N. B. They had secured themselves (as they wanted not for Money) with Bread, Bear and Bacon for at least a Week, and had about 24 Charges of Ammunition a-piece. To this Account we shall add the following Letters.

A Copy of a Letter sent by Major John Creed, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, to his Grace the Duke of Montagu, one of the Lords of the Regency, from a Conference with the Scotch Highland Deserters, then lying in Lady-Wood, about four Miles distant from Oundle, wherein the Major had used earnest Entreaties with them to surrender, and return to their Duty.

My Lord Duke,

I Did myself the Honour this Morning to write to your Grace, and since that, I have seen some of the Gentlemen Highlanders. I propos'd to them to lay down their

Arms, and to depend on the King's Mercy and Clemency, and did assure them that your Grace would stand their Friend as much as possible. They acknowledged that they had forfeited their Lives according to the Laws of the Land, and therefore were not willing to lay down their Arms without being assur'd of a Pardon, and in that Case they will be willing to return to their Regiment again, and promise Fidelity for the future. And in this Case they desire, that one of their Officers may be sent down for them, with a Route to march by, otherwise they cannot be provided for upon the Road. I beg your Grace will answer me by the first Post, because I suppose they will continue in the Neighbourhood till they have an Answer. They insist it may be a sufficient Pardon sign'd by the Regency and Secretary of War. I beg your Grace will excuse my not writing this Letter myself, because it is in the Field, in the Presence of the Highlanders.

Sunday Morning,
5 o'Clock, May
22, 1743.

*I am your Grace's
Most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN CREED.*

A Copy of a Letter sent by Major Creed to Major Otway.

S I R,

I Have been talking with the Highlanders, and have just now wrote to the Duke of Montagu, to let him know they are willing to return to their Regiment, provided they be pardon'd. Wherefore I desire you will not commit any Acts of Hostility, till I have an Answer to that Letter, which I hope will be by the first Post. They are brave bold sort of People, and are resolved not to submit till their Pardon comes down. I shall be glad to see you at Oundle; and am, Sir,
Lady-Wood, Your Humble Servant,
May 22, 1743. JOHN CREED.

A Copy of a Letter from one of the Scotch Highland Defenders to Major John Creed, before the coming up of his Majesty's Troops, under the Command of Gen. Blakeney.

Humbled Sir,

JUST now came here a Captain belonging to Gen. Blakeney's Regiment, and proposed to us to surrender to him, without Regard to your Honour's Letter to the Duke of Montagu, which we refused to do, wherefore he is gone for his Squadron, and is immediately to fall upon us. So if you think that they can be kept off till the Return of your Letter, you'll please to consider it without Loss of Time.

I am,

Honour'd Sir,

May 22, 1743.

Your Honour's

Most Humble Servant.

A Copy of a Letter from Major John Creed, in Answer to the above from the Highlanders, before the Arrival of which Answer, they obstinately persisted in their Resolution to die to a Man, rather than they would surrender, and had accordingly placed themselves in a Posture of Defence, prepar'd to withstand any Attack which might be offer'd.

I Do not know what Orders the King's Troops may have had since I saw you. You see now what Situation you are in. I think it proper you should surrender yourselves, and return to your Duty. As I have already intended to do you the best Service I could, by applying to the Duke of Montagu in your Behalf, in case you surrender'd, I will still continue to do so, if you think to surrender. I will see you To-morrow Morning early, if you desire it, which is all I can say till I have an Answer from the Duke of Montagu.

May. 22, 1743.

JOHN CREED

On Saturday, May 21, Major Creed having learn'd that his Majesty's Troops had pass'd the Highlanders, then posted in *Lady Wood*, dispatch'd the Constable of *Oundle*, to give Information to the Commanding Officer of their Situation, and as the Troops were in Motion, order'd him to proceed till he came up with them; which he did, at *Uppingham* in the County of *Rutland*. (See more in the Occurrences.) We shall only add here, that the Causes of their Discontent were variously reported, some saying it was because they were abridg'd of their Pay, others that they were told they were only to come up to be review'd by his Majesty, and were disappointed when they found they were to be sent abroad; and others alledging other Reasons.

Universal Spectator, June 4. N° 763.

Mr. Spec.

YOU may be surpris'd when I acquaint you, that I, myself I, *Naify Nonsense* of

this Metropolis, have taken it into my Head that I can, as well as my Cousin German, *Common Sense*, compose an Essay, and I have chose to send you the first, which is on myself.

Let my Enemies say what they will to my Disparagement, yet it cannot be deny'd that I am of the Family of the *Senses*, tho' my great Relations, like other great Folk in the World, will not own any Kindred whose Name the World has maliciously sported with.

The *Senses* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* entirely disclaim me. The *Fine Senses* of *St. James's* have shook their Heads at me whenever they saw me come into the Drawing-Room. The *Good Senses* laugh at me every where. The *Solid Senses*, who are all in some Branch of Commerce, meet me every Day upon *Change*, or at *Tom's*, and they turn their Backs upon me. *Common Sense* has wrote against and libell'd me. The *Tolerable Senses* will indeed hearken to me; but then they go afterwards to their Cousin *Good Sense*, to know whether they may believe one Word I say. However I am even with them all; and tho' I am but a Bastard of *Sense*, yet, like other Bastards, I have found Fortune kind to me, as the Sequel to this Family History will prove.—I cannot resist one Part of a Secret as to my Genealogy: I once consulted the Herald's Office.—King — (I don't know who) said I was of old *British* Progeny, and descended from *Hercules Nonense* ap ap ap, &c. *Jovs Hercules*, who made a great Noise in the World, and left two great Pillars to perpetuate his Name. But then *Norroy* added, my Pedigree was *French*, and he could prove it. *Rouge Dragon* pull'd me by the Sleeve, and, I suppose, in Deference of the two Kings, whisper'd me I was born in the Country of *Hubbababoo*, and educated under the indulgent Care of a Company of *Strolling Players*. All proving so much of my Parentage, I was afraid they would allow me none, therefore withdrew, and thinking them of some Kindred to me from their Likeness, I took, therefore, for my Arms, that of the College.

Now, Sir, consider me as acting in Life in my proper Character: No one appears more gay, more solemn, more learned, more polite, more religious, more enthusiastick, more any Thing—than *Naify Nonsense*; for I must inform you I am a Kind of *Proteus*, and change occasionally to any Shape.—Take a Scene of my *Metamorphosis*.

They who are acquainted with the *Bean Monde*, must know, that in a Summer Evening the *Mall* is the Resort of the chief *Espirits* in Town: T'other Evening three or four Ladies, Arm in Arm, see-sawing, laughing, talking, had a pretty Fellow with them, who laughs at all they say, whispers to the next, which runs like Wildfire to the last,

1743

R r

then,

then, with a Horse-laugh, up go the Fans, and the *Tee Hee* runs back to the lucky Rogue of a Wit, who found out that Mrs. *Modeless* was walking soberly with her Husband by the Side of the Mall.

I am inform'd, that in a full Mall, many Gentlemen and Ladies, who have walk'd on the Side of it, of good Understanding, have been secretly desirous to know how People who wore Stars and Garters convers'd with Women of Quality, as they expected an elegant Conversation from so refin'd Characters. — Ha, ha, ha! You must know, Mr. *Spec*, I was once (with Star shining on my Breast, Sir,) *tete a tete* engag'd with four very witty Women of Quality. I expected to be hard set, and so I was. Lady *Syllabub* repeated an Epigram, which was given her that Afternoon, on her Parrot's being sick; she repeated it thus:

While *Gratia* view'd her beauteous Polly dead,
And o'er the fleeting colours hung her head,
Gay *Damon* enter'd; to the fair he tripp'd,
Sigh'd to her sigh, and (if you'd trust him) wept.

Then debonair, he cry'd—'ah, madam, why?
'Why for one mortal bird is form'd one sigh?
'Consider this, and this all care removes,
'That you in th' *beav'ms* have a pair of doves.'
Gratia, with smiling aspect, rear'd her head,
And *Damon*, with a courtly bow, thus said:
'Pardon th' encounter, ma'am, has pass'd
between us,
For 'faith I thought I talking was to *Venus*.

As soon as it was repeated, my Opinion was ask'd as to the Turn of it. Unfortunately said it was damn'd stupid: All the Women then were at me to give my Criticism. I ask'd what the Devil the Pair of Doves were introduc'd for? and that it would have been better if Mr. *Damon* had brought a Pair in his Handkerchief, and not made a Present of what the Lady can never get. Here I thought I had clench'd the Whole; but Lady *Compleat* cry'd, You *Traumontans*, not to allow the Compliment paid to Lady *Syllabub*, by making her the Goddess of Beauty! I burst out a laughing, stepp'd up to Lady *Syllabub*, and, with a satirick Grin, ask'd whether she had order'd her Coachman and her Doves to the Stable-Yard, against she had done walking. Then I burst out into a loud Laugh, which introduced their Laugh, and, 'faith, I pass'd for a Man of Wit: You now know that I myself was of the Party that sneer'd Mrs. *Modeless*, and said such good Things as a Man of Quality. This is a Specimen of me in High-Life Conversation. Some other Anecdotes of my Adventures will be the Subject of another Letter; for in this I don't think I have sufficiently answer'd the Character of

NOISY NONSENSE.

Old England, June 4. N^o. 15.

Of our SPANISH WAR, and the GRAMMAR WAR.

WHEN a due Concern for our missing Honour, wounded almost to the Heart, by the repeated Insults of Spain, was so earnestly recommended in Parliament, by those who have since made a Sale of their Interest in the People, it was usual for the Minister and his Implements to acknowledge, that our Injuries were indeed great, that a signal Vengeance was alike reasonable and desirable, that our Enemy was not able to face us, either by Sea or Land, &c. But then they insinuated, at the same Time, that France and Spain were so closely united, that we could not attack the one, without drawing upon ourselves the Indignation of the other.

Now, it is well known, that this single Consideration delay'd the Rupture for some Years: But at length, so sore we became with repeated Hurts, and so exasperated with the Smart, that the War was insisted upon, and declared by the Voice of the whole Nation, at whatever Risk; and, tho' France sent a Fleet to the *West-Indies*, as if to the Assistance of her dear Ally, we had the Pleasure to see it return inglorious, without daring to become a Party in the Quarrel.

We had here therefore Demonstration, that either those Ministers, who had hitherto directed our Affairs, were very ignorant of the Views, Designs and Policies of France, or that they wilfully misrepresented them, in order to cover their own; which we know would ill bear the Light, as being only calculated to exhaust and beggar the Nation, and amuse it with an annual Catalogue of nominal Services, instead of real.

But if the pacifick Voyage of *D'Antin* to and from the *West-Indies* did not plainly enough evince, that we had not so much Reason to stand in Awe of France, as had been artfully suggested from Time to Time; if any Remains of our former Terrors still hung over us; if those who, when out of Power, were for a War in Defiance of France, partook of the French Panick when in, and therefore would not carry Things to Extremities with the *Spaniards*, for fear of having two Enemies to deal with instead of one; surely, when they saw the Power they dreaded, leaving Spain to shift for itself, fixing its whole Attention upon Germany, and neglecting every other Consideration, to pursue the Ruin of the House of Austria only, they must be fully convinc'd that all Difficulties were remov'd, that not a Shadow of Danger from that Quarter remain'd, that Spain lay open to our Vengeance, and that we might compel that haughty Court to do us Justice, almost when and how we pleas'd.

'Tis true, we had miscarry'd in our Designs in the *West-Indies*; but then, by many shrewd Circumstances, we were almost authoris'd to suspect that our late M——rs thought of nothing less than of rendering a War glorious, which they had so obstinately oppos'd, and which had never been declar'd at all, if it could have been safely prevented.

Besides, we were neither sick of our Enterprize, nor disabled by our Losses. From new M——rs it was likewise reasonable to expect new Counsels, and yet more so, that those who had clamour'd loudest to set the said Enterprize on Foot, should now, when at the Helm themselves, have study'd nothing so much as to render it successful, as at once a Debt to their own Honour, and the publick Good.

Spain, however, upon what Grounds I will not venture to say, was so much of a different Opinion, that she treated all she had to apprehend from us, as a Trifle scarce worth her Concern or Notice, and pursued her ambitious Designs upon *Italy* with more Ardour than ever, by sending thither her best Troops, at a vast Expence; careless and fearless of any Danger which might visit her at home, and render it necessary to recal those Invaders of foreign Kingdoms to defend their own.

And yet we were then as well as now Masters of the Sea, and had above 20,000 of our own Standing Army to spare for foreign Service, and were able to hire twice as many more, could have commanded what Transports we pleas'd, and were in Want of no one Requisite, either to annoy the Enemy abroad, or preserve ourselves in Security at home.

But, instead of making the proper use of this golden Opportunity, instead of acting so as to oblige the *Spaniards* to think rather of defending the Dominions they already possess'd, than of making new Acquisitions, according to the plain, honest Dictate of common Sense, our Politicks took a quite different Turn: The Interest of *Germany* was understood to be of more Consequence to us than our own: Thither we send our Legions; thither we send all the Money we can squeeze, by all Manner of Ways and Means, even the worst, out of the People: So far from being any longer afraid of *France*, we do our utmost to provoke her; we call in Aid and Assistance on every Side; we court every mercenary Prince in *Europe* to enter into our Pay; we station a mighty Fleet in the *Mediterranean* to bully *Naples*, and cover the rest of *Italy*, and all this while leave our Commerce a Prey to a piratical Enemy, our Losses unrecompens'd, our Injuries unavenged, and our Honour unretrieved.

But to pass over our own Quarrel, as our M——rs have done before; let us follow our Army into *Germany*; and there, by way

of Prologue to the Farce, we find the following Declaration made to the Emperor by the Earl of *Stair*:

'That the *English* Troops march into the Empire with no other View but to procure the Means of restoring Peace to it: That his *Britannick* Majesty in appointing him Commander of them, had strictly charg'd him to avoid every Thing that might in the least strike at the Dignity of the Head of the Empire; and therefore, that the Emperor might be perswaded that the March of those Troops would be so order'd, that they should not disturb his Imperial Majesty's Residence at *Frankfort*.' (See p. 259.)

Now *England* acts, or pretends to act, as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, in Consequence of the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The present Emperor, then Elector of *Bavaria*, is the Aggressor, and invades the Dominions so guaranty'd: Is not *England* therefore authoris'd, may be oblig'd, to act against the Emperor? Hath *England* any Managements for the Head of the Empire? Certainly not. It follows then necessarily, that it is only the Elector of *Hanover* (who, as a Vassal of the Emperor's, dares not act against him) hath given these Assurances for the King of *England*.

The *French*, as Auxiliaries to the Emperor, attack the Queen of *Hungary* without Reserve: But *England*, as Auxiliary to the Queen of *Hungary*, must not attack the Emperor, tho' no Pretence whatever can be started to justify such a Forbearance.

But, it may be said, we shall attack the *French*. That indeed is a notable Advantage, *Hanover* gives us Leave to engage with the Power of *France*, and draw that formidable Enemy upon us, having first provided for her own Security; but will not permit us to attack a weak Elector, when vested with the Imperial Dignity, and arm'd with the Power of the *Ban*.

Are Auxiliaries then only to engage with Auxiliaries? *France* doth not think or act so, but attacks the Principal of its Ally: *England* however must not be indulg'd in that Privilege, and must respect the *Ban* of the Empire, tho' it may engage with the whole Strength of *France*.

This Event, therefore, most effectually justifies the Opposition made, last Session, to the taking the *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of *Great Britain*; and verifies the Predictions then made, That they neither would nor dar'd to act against the Emperor. The *Hessians* frankly declar'd as much, and were thereupon left in *Flanders*, when our Army began their March towards the *Rhine*; and while it was necessary for Parliament Views, to carry on the Farce of carrying on the War. But now that the Mask is thrown off, and that the *British* General, by Order of

the King his Master, hath declared to the Emperor, that the *British* Army is not to give any Disturbance to the Head of the Empire, the *Hessians*, it appears, have ventur'd to take the same Route; the Destination and Use of the Army, by the happy Expedient of this Declaration, having been rendered absolutely consistent with their Duty and Engagements, as Fellow-Vassals of the Emperor.

Upon the whole, therefore, however natural or reasonable it may be for us to rejoice at any Misfortune that may befall the *French*, in their present wicked Scheme of making the *Germans* destroy each other, or at any Advantage arising to the persecuted Queen of *Hungary*, we ought not to countenance a Scheme that hath apparently no one *British* Consideration to support it.

Universal Spectator, June 11. N^o 766.

Eccē! iterum Crispinus!

Mr. Spec.

I Look upon it as an Instance of your Wisdom, at least your Sagacity, to do as your Betters do, and pay some Deference to *Nonsense*, wherever, or however, distinguish'd; as you did by inserting my Letter of last Week. (See p. 293.)

As a *Gallant* and *Petit Maitre* you have had my Character; and all the modern *Petit Maitres* are only humble *Derivatives* of me. My old Friend, Mr. N—, of Bath, can distinguish one of my Imitators in five Minutes, after he enters the *Pump Room*; and I assure you, in Respect to my former goodly Offices, they are receiv'd with great Protestations of Joy for their Arrival.

In the Winter Season the Town Avocations and Parliamentary Business, &c. fling me into other publick Scenes: The Theatrical being the first and chief, view my *Progeny* Humour thro' several of them. When I am for the Side-Boxes, I always join a Party of the *Merry-Grigs*.—The *Merry-Grigs*, you must know, are those witty Ladies, who follow *Martial's* Rule:

Ride, si sapias, Puella, ride.

Laugh, if you are wise, Girl, laugh.

You must not think we laugh at the Wit or Humour of the Play: No, no, 'tis at our own. Lady *Jenny Giggles*, Miss *Hawshaw*, and grave Mrs. *Titter*, are all fond of me; for I have whisper'd such Things so elegantly loud, that the Actors have stood still, and the whole Pit turn'd and look'd at us: What then? I stood it bluff, and, like a true Hero, brought my Ladies off with Honour. Sometimes I and two or three of my Children, dress'd with Cockades, enter the Boxes as if we were entering a Breach by Storm; *Vi &*

Arms we take Possession; for what But-keeper can withstand the Terror of a *Codpiece*? Another Taste I introduced, of coming among Persons of Quality and Fashion like *Stage Coachmen*, *Hanipsters*, *Grooms*, and like such talk'd and acted, to shew the Distinguishment of our Genius from theirs; for while they were attentive to one of the finest Scenes in the Play, we were settling a *Hanging*, or where we should kill the *Evening*. In the Pit, the first Night of any new Piece, I am in the Middle of it; it is I who begin the knocking with Canes, which is the Cue for *Catecalls*. It was I who first call'd out to the Band of Musick to play the *Black Jub*, and never desisted till I made them come and play it. I have made the best Actor on the Stage tremble, and the most favourite Actors out with Muckender, and fall a crying. Authors on Authors have I damn'd; in short, I am always mischievous in a Playhouse, except I am *tete a tete* with the Manager; but I have in a great Measure drop'd their Acquaintance, ever since *Pantomimes* have been out of Fashion.

From the Theatres where shall I turn?—Umph!—To a Place where as much *Farc*, as much *Ridicule*, as much *Tragedy*, and as much *Nonsense* are to be found. *Westminster-Hall* affords me various Opportunities to signalise my great Genius; for, Sir, I do not confine it to one Court; No, every Term I run thro' them all.—In the *K—'s B—* I am the oftneft to be heard; where low, meek, whispering, blushing *Merit*, makes the most contemptible Figure against me that can be imagin'd: I have particular Privileges, for I plead both within and without the Bar: Sometimes I am a little chattering, confident, negligent, ignorant *Serviens ad Leges*, a *Serjeant at Law*.—The Volubility with which the Rotundity of my Periods periodically flow, all redundantly copious, more than abundantly coercive to convince the Ratiocination; these, together with, *Under Favour*, my Lord, —My Lord, with Submission—We must leave it to the Court—These, believe me, Mr. *Stomcastle*, have made me and many more great Orators.—I some Years ago got great Practice by wearing a greater Wig than any of my Brethren; and from being famous for my *Pernuke*, I was so from my Practice.—In *Chancery* I am more solemn, at the *Exchequer* most quarrelsome, and at the *Common Pleas* most sleepy.—'Tis fine dozing under a *Cushion*, while Brother *W—* is searching out some Quirk of Law, on which, perhaps, only an Estate of 300*l. per Annum* depends; for he never will leave it till he has settled *Justice*.

Doctors Commons has lately been my Residence; my Affairs there began to be but too different:—We had but one *Duchess* *Divorce* to keep us in Spirits; but since our Men of War brought in rich *Prizes*, and we had

had the Condemnation of them, and have taken a Breathing, and a Fee or two there, I assure you the Captains of Men of War are very sensible Men, and they say we are so: We condemn the Ships, and they touch like Princes.

You have seen me now in what is call'd the Long Robe; but I have also been impudent enough to put on a Canonical one—Pardon me, Right R—v—d and R—v—d Gentlemen, who are of the Family of the Fine Senses, who act with the greatest Propriety of Reason, the most decent Habit of Elocution, and Learning without Pedantry, if I have surpass'd ye in common Fame and Applause. But Fact is Fact.

The first Maxim which I allow and follow in ecclesiastick Eloquence, is *Vociferation*; therefore to have Stentorian Lungs, is of more Edification than to be able to form the best compos'd Discourse. What Numbers have I, in the Form and Name of different Men, drawn together?—But *Vociferation* is not a mere extensive Exercise of the Tongue: There are Rules for its Modulation; as, sometimes you must fall from a Roar, down, down at once, to an expiring spiritualizing Sigh.—It is sufficient to prove my Power, that I plan'd *John W—s—y's Scheme*, that neither he nor *Charles* could execute it, till I taught a docile Youth, made him my Pupil, and call'd him *George Wb—s—d*.

NOISY NONSENSE.

Old England, June 11. N^o 19.

Our Conduct with regard to the War in Germany, the Pragmatick Sanction, Balance of Power, &c.

Mr. Broadbottom,

THE late Ministry suffer'd the House of Austria to be very much reduced, and this took Care not to step in to the Relief of the Queen of Hungary till her Affairs were in so desperate a State, that nothing less than this Nation staking its all could help her. It is true, her Undoing was too far gone, during the late A——n; but it is very plain that if the present had had any other View, in all their Pretences to serve her, than keeping themselves in Power, by furnishing a plausible Pretext for keeping up a large Army for the Service of a certain E——, they might have put a quick and speedy End to all the Troubles of Germany, by destroying *Maillebois's Army*, which lay within one Day's March betwixt our Forces, and those of *Hanover* and of the Queen of Hungary, all together forming an Army much superior to his; or had they even prevented his March, the Peace of Germany might have been settled then upon much more advantageous Terms than it is possible for the most sanguine Expectations

to form now. But they acted like the Mountebank who, in one Week, pours scalding Lead upon his Breast, that he may have an Opportunity of displaying his Skill to the People, by shewing how perfectly well he is cured by the next; the Disorder was suffer'd to encrease, the Breach to grow wider, and the Miseries of Germany to thicken, that our political Empiricks may have the Honour of the Cure and Recovery.

But what Success have they hitherto had in their Prescriptions? Tho' their Fees last Year amounted to ten Millions, and this Year to more, what have they done to relieve this Country in her present bleeding, languishing Condition? Are not the Spaniards suffer'd,

notwithstanding our naval Armaments, to carry on a piratical War in Sight of our own Coasts? Have they not invaded our Plantations, which were so destitute of Defence, that they were preserv'd by next to a Miracle? Is it not plain by the Defeat of the most vigorous Attempts to distress the Enemy in America, that all our Schemes have been betray'd,

notwithstanding the boasted Secrecy with which they were concerted? Has not Insolence in Office been screen'd, Corruption in the S— vindicated, Treachery in the Field pardon'd, and Prostitution in the Church rewarded? Has our Honour been consulted in protecting one Friend, or our Interest in making one Treaty? Notwithstanding the powerf. Fleet we had upon the Coast of Spain, has not all

Italy been alarm'd with her Invasions, and have not her Arms wrested from the King of Sardinia our Ally the Duchy of Savoy, which brought him in a Revenue of 2,400,000 Livres a Year? Was not the Queen of Hungary, under our Mediation, stript of the Duchy of Silesia and the County of Glatz, worth 500,000l. a Year, and the best Dominion belonging to the House of Austria? Was this consistent with our Engagements as Guarantees of the Pragmatick Sanction, and the Indivisibility of the Dominions belonging to the House of Austria? Was it agreeable to certain Speeches from a Place that ought to be sacred to Truth; or to the Resolutions of Parliament? This last was a Step no Minister who understood the Interests of Europe, at that Time, ever would have advis'd; the Queen of Hungary had just beat the Claimant in a Manner out of his Pretensions; his Army was ruin'd, and he knew that he was betray'd by the French. Is it then to be suppos'd that the Court of Vienna would have consented to the cutting off her right Hand in favour of an Adversary in such Circumstances, had it not been for a Mediation too powerful to be resisted? But after this notorious Breach of the Pragmatick Sanction, we went on to preserve it; we risk'd our All to save her Remains; in which tho' we are successful, yet the End of the Pragmatick

Sanction

Sanction is defeated, by her being deprived of so valuable a Part of her Dominions, and by the immoderate Expence she has been at of Blood and Treasure to preserve the rest. Can any Man imagine that, supposing the Queen of Hungary now set down in quiet Possession of her remaining Dominions, her Power would be a Counterpoise to that of the House of Bourbon, which was the great End of our Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction? Will not the Court of France, will not the Emperor do all they can to prevent her acquiring any Accessions of Strength? And will not the King of Prussia be extremely jealous lest it should ever be in her Power to call him to an Account for his Possession of Silesia? What then are we now a doing? We are doing what is not a Shilling Difference to Great Britain, as an Island, whether it is done or not done. But to proceed in the Review of our most virtuous A——n.

We are told that we have made two defensive Alliances, the one with Russia and the other with Prussia; as I have seen neither, so all I can say of them is, that I hope they are good ones: Treaties of Commerce with either of those Powers may be extremely proper; and I don't doubt but care has been taken in these defensive Alliances to engage her Russian and his Prussian Majesties to send large Armies of Horse and Foot to defend Gibraltar and Portmahon, and our Plantations in America, which are the only Places that I know of belonging to Great Britain that are liable to be attack'd.

We are farther told that the Dutch are come into our Measures. But how? They have voted that 20,000 Men should march. But whither? Into the Austrian Netherlands. What are they to do there? Why to relieve the Garisons, that the Austrian Troops may march to the Assistance of their Sovereign. But it is notorious there are not now 5000 Men in Garison there, so that 15,000 of the 20,000 must be idle, if they march no farther.

This Circumstance, were there no other Proof, is sufficient to demonstrate how ridiculous our Panick, whether real or pretended, is, with regard to the Power of France. Our refined Politicks led us to advise her Hungarian Majesty to evacuate all the Austrian Netherlands to a few of its Garisons, for then to be sure the Dutch will reinforce them, because they will be afraid lest France should seize them. But the Dutch seem to have beheld this Step without Jealousy, and France without Ambition. The one made no Motions to attack, nor the other to defend.

Our Forces have for a considerable Time fac'd the French, and the French us. What has been the Consequence? No Battle; tho' every Gazette and every Mail has been full of the dismal Condition of their Army, and the

fine Order of ours. When this Inactivity is urged, as an Argument of our ridiculous Conduct, one's Mouth is streight shut with ——— Why will you attack the French? you are not at War with the French. If it is said, Then you have gone too far, and you have no Business there; the Reply is, 'What, will you let the French pass, and lose this favourable Opportunity of destroying them.'

In short, Mr. Broadbottom, I, who am no Politician, but a Well-wisher to my Country, think our Conduct in every one Respect that can deserve the publick Censure, infinitely exceeds that of the last A——n; but where the Tragical Farce will end, surpasses the Prescience of

Your most obedient Servant,

SPARTACUS.

Common Sense, June 18. N^o 331.

The Lust of Power in Princes, and the Practice of wicked Ministers,

THE iniquitous Measures of Corruption are always warmly enter'd into by bad Ministers, because they find their particular Account in it, by extending the Power and Prerogative of the Crown, beyond what our Constitution and our Laws will admit of; but if a Prince would pause a little and reflect, that while he is in the Pursuit of arbitrary Power, he is hunting a Phantom which frequently disappears, when he thinks he has it in his Arms; when he finds Power has made him odious, Flattery ridiculous, and Pride mischievous; when perhaps he sees himself at last in the Possession of a faithless Servant, who has led him into this Sovereign Wilderness, who holds him in more uneasy Chains than he does any of his Slaves; when he sees that he has exchange'd, for the extravagant Desire to possess that Monster, Power, the Affections of his once free and wealthy Subjects, his Peace of Mind and every Thing really valuable, how miserable must he be?

It has sometimes happen'd indeed, that a young Prince has suck'd in the Doctrine of absolute Power with his Mother's Milk; and he merits our Pity, who has been taught by the gravest of our Doctors, that he has a divine Right to the Exercise of his Will and Pleasure, and is accountable only to Heaven for whatever he shall do; when his Lawn Sleeves tell him 'tis Gospel, and his Gentlemen of the long Robe avow it to be Law.

Whoever will take a View of the melancholy Reign of K. Charles I. will plainly see what he and his People suffer'd by following the arbitrary Measures laid down for his instruction by his Father. It appears most evidently, even from my Lord Clarendon's own Account, that the Seeds of that unnatural Rebellion were sown in the Reign of K. James. K. Charles (says a most judicious Writer)

Writer) came a Party Man to the Throne, and he continued an Invasion on his People's Rights, while he imagin'd himself only concern'd in the Defence of his own: Nor could it be otherwise; his Father had always propagated the Doctrine, that he had an absolute, a divine Right to the Obedience of his People in all his Commands, and extended his Prerogative so far and carried it so high, even to give the Force of a Law to his own Proclamations. K. Charles found his Father's Notions of Government in a Manner established by a whole Party at Court, who were esteem'd the best Friends to the Constitution. K. James indeed carry'd his Notions to that extreme Height, that in a Declaration he made to his Parliament he has these strange Words: *All Kings who are not Tyrants or perjur'd, will bound themselves within the Limits of their Laws; yet, as it is Blasphemy to dispute what God may do, so it is Sedition in Subjects to dispute what Kings may do in the Height of their Power.* No Wonder then if his Son who had this abominable Doctrine inculcated into him, should think himself very much injured, and believe his Subjects to be seditious, when they question'd and disputed his Authority to levy Money upon them without their Consent in Parliament. We are not to be surpris'd therefore, that he attempted this in the Beginning of his Reign, and while he had likewise the Misfortune to be in the Possession of that aspiring wicked Minister *Buckingham*; the King's Reason, his Passions, his Confidence were in the Hands of a Madman. It is very well known, the extreme Violence of the Duke's Temper authoris'd, I may say in a Manner oblig'd his Master to pursue the unjustifiable Measures, that in this early Part of his Reign gave his Subjects but a melancholy Prospect of what was to succeed; but besides this, the Minister was odious to the People, therefore he might think himself oblig'd, for his own Security, to strain the Prerogative to the highest Pitch, in order to render it more able to protect him in Time of Danger; but this gave Birth to Disaffection and unpopular Measures. The Means of Government diametrically opposite to what the Minister advis'd, might have restored to him the Affections of his People; but the Affections of the People, the Minister well knew, could not be restored to him while the King protect'd and favour'd him: And thus the dearest Interests of the Crown were sacrificed to the Interests of the Minister. K. Charles, who promoted Parliamentary Impeachments in his Father's Reign, discountenanc'd them now, and (as a noble Historian tells us) *screen'd some of the most unworthy Men who ever dispos'd of a Prince or disbonour'd a Court.*

If we search then for the Source of Corruption, we shall generally find it in the Measures of some iniquitous Servant of the

Crown, who finds his Account in Wealth and Dignity, by indulging his Master's Passions, and flattering him with Notions that he has a Right to more Power and Prerogative than our Laws allow him; and after this he finds himself oblig'd to make good what he has said by Methods absolutely destructive of our Constitution; and yet when he has by these wicked Practices robb'd the Prince of the Love of his Subjects, he impudently expects his Favour and Protection for the Injuries done to both.

Universal Spectator, June 18. N^o 767.

B Mrs. TOWNLY the new married LONDON LADY'S COUNTRY JOURNAL, of half a Week.

Sunday. Six o'Clock.

WAK'D. Did not hear any of the Family up, but *Lyon* in the Court-Yard. My Husband fast asleep. Remember'd what Day it was, and that I was to go to Church: Smil'd at the Affair; turn'd on the Pillow, and fell into a *Reverie Doze*.

Eight o'Clock. 'Woke in a Fright.—Dreamt Captain *Airy* was kill'd in *Germany*. Recover'd.—Husband up and gone down:—Grown mighty civil, afraid of waking me.

Nine. *Betty* brought my Tea: Drank it I don't-know-howish;—put in Mind of going to Church.—'Rose, and dress'd myself in my Silver Brocade.—*Betty's* Hand in for Curls To-day.—Look well.—Told so by Husband.

Ten, Eleven, Twelve. Went in the Chariot to Church. Mrs. *Spintant* met me at the Church-yard Gate to wish me welcome.—Farmer *Ploughshare*, Farmer *Holdacre*, &c. with their Dames, bow and curtsy to me. Go into Church. Gap'd at by the whole Parish with Admiration.—(Oh! had this been at St. James's!) Tedious long Sermon.

One, Two. As tedious a Dinner, with the Parson, a neighbouring Fox-hunting 'Squire, the Parson's Wife and three Daughters.—N. B. Very tawdry but very pretty.

Three, Four. Talk'd to Death about Fashions, Modes, and Silks at London.

Five. Order'd Tea.—Neither the Doctor, 'Squire, or Husband, leave their *Stingo*.

Six. Company broke up.—Left alone, Spouse falling asleep.

From this to Ten. Chatted on the Day's History with *Betty*: Too dull to laugh at. Order'd Supper.

Eleven. Went to Bed, slept queerly. Monday. Five o'Clock, in the Morning. Wak'd by Dogs from the Kennel—Wonder'd where I was! Mr. *Townly* ask'd me to get up, and, after Breakfast, to go a Setting: I did not understand

understand the Sport, but would accompany him, He rose to get Things ready—Heard no more of him till

Seven o'Clock.—Got up immediately—Yawn'd all the Time of Dressing.—Parson's Wife offer'd me her Pad—my own better:—Desir'd her Company by a Message on a Card.

Eight. Tom return'd Answer, by Word of Mouth, that the Doctor and Spouse would be here presently. Were so, but surpriz'd I had no Paper.—Offer'd half a Dozen Sheets of gilt: Quere, Whether she took me for a great Gamester?

Half an Hour after, and till Two.—Set out—had no Sport—Return'd hungry and fatigu'd.—Din'd heartily on a Leg of Mutton and Collyflowers.

Five. Walk'd in the Garden.—Had Tea in the Alcove.—Heard some Scandal from Mrs. Spintext and her eldest Daughter.

Seven. Company gone.—Spouse and I, like two Doves, went to the Grove—and there like Bay's Pigs,

We grunt and grunted to each other's Moan.

Nine. At Supper was told, that To-morrow, ten Miles off, there was a Horse-Race and a Cock-Match.—Spouse ask'd me to go to it; consented to go to the Town, as there was to be an Assembly of Ladies.

Tuesday Morning. Wak'd by the Cuckoo.—Did not know the Sound.—Jogg'd and ask'd Mr. Townly.—He took it for a Joke: Repeated, in a Hum,

*Ab! Word of Fear,
Unpleasant to the marry'd Ear!—*

Would not understand him.—He gave a Hint, *Winter* in the Country as pleasant as *Summer*.—Made no Answer; but made *Resolution* rather to die than stay *Winter*.—*John*, the Groom, sent up Word, that the Queen of Hungary was fell lame.—Mr. Townly started up, and ran down with only Night-Gown and Slippers.—The Doctor sent for.—Rang for Betty. Betty told me 'twas

Eight o'Clock.—Betty did not know the Queen of Hungary.—Sent to enquire.—Came presently with a Horse Laugh.—The Gipsy could not speak for four Minutes.—The Queen of Hungary a Hunting-Mare at last.

Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve.—All the Men Servants in Confusion.—*Jonathan* the Butler lose twenty Guineas. The Groom ditto.—Great Swearing.—Mr. Townly chagrin'd—because, play or pay, he says.

Two. Din'd *Disbabbille*: Thought Queen of Hungary had spoilt the Assembly.—Desir'd to dress, and Chariot order'd.—In half an Hour ready.

Three, Four. Went to, and arriv'd at some Downs. Horse Race to be. No Landaus, Chariots or Equipage, excepting Sir William

Scraps's, with an old Coach and his four Cart Teamers.—Not like *Epsom*.—Sir William complimented me—like his Granddaughter, *Editha*.—Deputy Sheriff and Lady said fine Things.—Mr. Townly leave me in Chariot, mounted his Horse, and away to the Starting-Post. The Mares ran:—Saw them pass by.—All distanced but a Jacky's.—Sport over:—Assembly then to begin.

Five, Six, Seven, Eight. At the Assembly introduced by Mr. Deputy.—Open'd the Ball with a young Attorney: Sir William would dance *Moll Peasly* with me.—Skim'd me about like a Whirligig.—Kiss'd me at a Hey.—Stunk of Mundungus.—N. B. Mr. Townly all the Time in the Cockpit.

Ten. Order'd Chariot, and desired Spouse to return home—Did so: Went immediately to Bed.

Eleven. 'Woke, sick of the Country.—Not to return till *September*. Mem. To send To-morrow, by Mr. Jolt the Stage-Coachman, for Spirits of Hartthorn, Elixir Proprietatis, with Drops and Pills of *Alfa Farda*, from *Godfrey's*. Also GAY's *Disbabbille* Wife—suppos'd to be very proper—doz'd—turn'd—fell asleep.—*Desunt cetera.*

Account of Commodore KNOWLES's Expedition at Porto Cavallo.

Admiralty Office, June 14.

CAPT. Tyrrel, Commander of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel the *Comet*, arrived the 10th Instant at *Spithead*, having parted with Commodore Knowles the 10th of May, about 45 Leagues North West from *Porto Rico*: He brings Letters from that Commander, dated the third of May at Sea, giving an Account, That having put his Squadron into as good a Condition for Service as he was able, he sailed from *Curacao* the 20th of March, intending to have stretched over for *Porto Cavallo*; but by Reason of a strong Lee Current, it was the 15th of April before he could come to an Anchor with his Squadron under the Keys of *Barbarat*, a little to the Eastward of that Place. Mr. Knowles taking a View of the Enemy's Situation, saw twelve of their smallest Ships and three Gallies hawl'd up to the Head of the Harbour, out of Gun Shot, and two large ones, of 60 and 40 Guns, moor'd close over to the other Shore, as there was not Depth of Water for them to go up the Harbour. One Ship was laid a-cross the Channel in the Harbour's Mouth, ready to sink, to prevent their entering, with a Chain from the Castle to her Stern, and another from her Head to the Main, where were three Falcine Batteries, which extend a considerable Length and lately made. On a low Point called *Punta Brava*, were two other new Falcine Batteries,

ries, one of twelve Guns, the other of seven; but perceiving they were ill design'd, and might easily be flank'd, he thought it would be no difficult Matter to render himself Master of them; and that if the Attempt succeeded, the Guns of both might be made use of against the Castle: Accordingly it was agreed at a general Consultation held next Morning, to send in two Ships in the Afternoon to cannonade those Batteries, and to land the Volunteers, with about 400 Seamen, the Detachment of *Dabul's* Regiment, and all the Marines, to take Possession, after the Ships had silenced them; their Retreat being securely guarded by his Majesty's Ship the *Affiance*, which lay within Pistol-shot of the Shore. The Ships that were sent in to cannonade the Batteries, made them quiet by Sun-set, and by Dark all Firing had ceas'd on both Sides; the Forces, consisting of about 1200 Men, Seamen and Soldiers, landed under the Command of Major *Lucas*; and on their March, which was all the Way on a Beach by the Water-side, the Commodore accompanied them in his Boat. About Eleven he saw the Van fire, and (as he apprehended) engaged with the Enemy; soon after which, two Guns were fired from the Famine Batteries, and presently after he saw the Men running back in Confusion and Disorder, which they did not overcome till they got on Board. On the 21st a general Consultation of Officers was held, wherein Consideration being had of the late Miscarriage of the Seamen and Land Forces, against the Famine Batteries, it was resolv'd to form one general Attack, with all the Ships and Forces, against the Castle and Famine Batteries; accordingly on Sunday the 24th, about Noon, a small Breeze springing up, the Commodore made the Signal and weigh'd, and ran down in the Order agreed on; the *Affiance*, *Burford*, *Suffolk* and *Norwich* to batter the Castle, and the *Scarborough*, *Lively*, and *Eltham*, against the two Famine Batteries. They began cannonading about one o'Clock, and continued till past Nine at Night, with great Obstinacy on both Sides. The Enemy sometimes slacken'd their Fire, good Execution having been done upon them in dismounting their Guns, beating several Embrasures into one, and silencing the Famine Batteries; but as Night came on, they grew braver in their Fire, and did more Mischief; and some of the Ships having expended all their Ammunition, others the greatest Part, and most of them being so shattered in their Masts and Rigging, as scarce to be able to set a Sail, the Commodore made the Signal to cut, and went and anchored about a Random Shot Distance. During the Cannonading, the Enemy had sunk their Ship that lay in the Harbour's Mouth, which effectually stopp'd up the Channel. The next Morning the Squa-

dron weigh'd, and got again under the Keys of *Barbarat* to rest, and in the Evening were join'd by the *Attoies*, which lost Company three Days after they sail'd from *Caracas*. On the 25th at a general Consultation it was agreed, that the Squadron was no longer in a Condition to undertake any Enterprize against the Enemy; upon which the Commodore sent away the Station Ships to their respective Stations. Before he left the Coast, he agreed to an Exchange of Prisoners with the Governor of *Puerto Cavallo*; and the Officer who was appointed by the Enemy to manage that Matter, confirm'd the Accounts Mr. *Knowles* had received from several Deserters, as well as from the exchanged *English* Seamen, viz. that there were upwards of 1200 Seamen belonging to the Ships and Gallies in the Harbour, and the Factors, Companies Servants, Gunners, and Soldiers, were about 300 Men more; besides about 4000 *Indians*, *Mulattoes*, and *Blacks*, whom the Governor of *Caracas* sent down, when he received Intelligence of an Attack being intended.

The Commodore's Attack on *La Guira*, on Feb. 19. prov'd also unsuccessful. (See p. 256.) In which, besides Capt. *Lushington*, who died of his Wounds, there were kill'd one Lieutenant and 92 Men, and 308 wounded; and the eight Ships received no less than 367 Shot.

From the Universal Spectator, June 25

Good Mr. Stonecastle,
I Am a young Citizen, who having thought it a proper Time to make Matrimonial Addresses, have, by her Parents Leave, courted a Neighbour's Daughter. As my Business is genteel, I dress decently gay, yet never run into the Extravagance of any Fashion. The other Afternoon I drank Tea with my *Celia* and another Lady: For a long Time I observ'd her Eyes traversing all over my Person, from Foot to Head; I cou'd not imagine the Meaning; but at last she said—Dear me, Mr. Lutestring, how can you be such a Sloven? What hideous large Buckles, and all your undress'd!—If I am to have such a Gallant, what a Husband he will prove?—Surpris'd, I ask'd how she would have me dress'd?—By my Brother's Mode, answers my Lady fast.—Now her Brother is one of the greatest Coxcombs in England, and whose Dress is a Medley of Foppery.
Is it worth while to turn Coxcomb to turn Husband?
JOHN PLAIN.

Mr. Spectator's Answer.

S I R,
TAKE Care; if *Celia* loves fine Dress, she loves fine Company; and if she makes you a Coxcomb before Marriage, take Care she may not a Cockold afterwards.

*Translation of the Poem, intitled, Carmen
Pastorale in Vallem Amenissimam prope
Scarburghiam, &c. continued from p. 352.*

BEYOND these hills, upon the moors you
find,
Amongst the ling, game of a diff'rent kind:
The black cock with red circles round his eyes
Is only made sometimes the fowler's prize;
But as to red game, ev'ry hundredth pace
You tread, they rise, and fly before your face.
In fens and waters wild fowl breed in store,
As mallards, bitterns, snipes, and many more.
The balyon stain'd with various lively dyes
Skims o'er the stream, and on the surface flies.
Lo * Pattison! his posture's apt and free,
His left well brac'd, he bends the other
knee;

The very *lynx* is not more quick of sight,
No sooner sees the bird, but levels right.
And * Dudding justly too puts in his claim
For taking an exact and ready aim.

By th' river's side the *otter* doth intrench,
But the quick-scented dogs, led by the stench,
Do soon unkennel this fresh-water bear,
And the poor wretch at last in pieces tear.
Poultry and lambs the *fox* too oft destroys,
And the whole country with his pranks annoys;
And other beasts of warren and of chase
Are to be found almost in ev'ry place.
The greedy *wolf*, the *buffle*, and *wild bear*,
These woods infested in the time of yore.
Here now the harmless *misch-kine* do abound,
Which by their lowing make the woods re-
sound.

The *horses*, which they in these pastures
breed, [speed,
Are pris'd for strength, for beauty, and for
Swift † *Pegasus* (as grave reporters say)
Did lately happen in these parts to stray,
And meeting with a mare of ancient race,
Which from † *Bucphalus* some heralds trace,
Begot § *Goliath*, whose immortal name
Will stand recorded in the books of fame.

All brutes their meaning either do express
By sounds most apt, or else a mute address;
Birds use a *logick* after their own kind,
And *rebet* rich too, the *lingning* of the mind.

* William Pattison of Scalby, and William Dudding of Scarborough, are two famous
Sportsmen; the latter is Game-keeper to the most honourable the Marquis of Anandale. † The
winged Horse of Mercury, the Courser of Jupiter.

‡ The famous Horse of Alexander the Great. § Bred at Wickham-Abbey near this Vale by Edward Hutchinson, Esq; de-
ceas'd; he won several of the King's Plates.

¶ The Goddess of Corn. ** Assistant to
Vulcan the God of Fire. Mr. John Cockshut holds the Forge by a long Lease under the most
noble Thomas, Duke of Leeds; Mr. Cockshut's Assistant are James Wisam the Foreman, and
Edward Rawlins and William Rawlins his Companions; they work Pigs of Iron into Bars, which
at Wortley Wire-Mills, near Sheffield, are converted into Wire.

†† From Malton to
Humber the River is made navigable by Act of Parliament. ‡‡ Aton-Bridge, Yedding-
ham-Bridge, Malton-Bridge, &c.

§§ The deserted Channel accrues to the Owner of the
adjoining Ground. || An eminent Peruke-maker at Scarborough, a most expert Fisherman, and
Jaccatus Man.

‡ Its pointed Poison breaks the Globules of the Blood. § Turn'd into
a Spider for contending with Minerva at Spinning, &c.

The gifts of § *Ceres* they have here in store,
What nature craves they have; what want
they more?

As well by night as day the ** *Cyclops* work,
No greater slaves are under Moor or Turk.
The weighty hammer turns, the bellows
move

By cataraet descending from above.

The river rises nine miles from the forge,
And into Humber does at length disgorge.
Part on the south was by the †† publick made
To bear large vessels for the use of trade.

The †† bridges northwards, for the work
much prais'd,

Are with huge piers and stately arches rais'd.
As *parting Springs* and *brooks* with rivers bleed,
To the main ocean so all rivers tend.

§§ Time shifts their channels, which were
stated bounds,

And property insensibly confounds.

Here's form'd a bay, an island there doth rise,
And here and there a cape extended lies

You many things beside may reckon more,
Which to the sea are like, and the sea shore

Upon the river if you cast your eyes,
As in a mirror, you discern the skies.

A rustling noise comes from the shallow rill,
But rivers that are deep, move always still.

The spotted trout, delightful to the eye,
Or takes the worm, or rises at the fly;

Many like fishes to the bait resort,
Which to the angler oft afford good sport.

The trembling rod, which || *Tate* holds in
his hand,

When at the water's side he takes his stand,
Seems all alive, a nerve the pendent line,

He has an hand so curiously fine;
Let but the silly fish touch at his bait,

And who so dextrous as my friend, || *Nel*
Tate?

With deadly fang the † *wiper* gives the wound,
Whole pointed poison doth the blood confound;

The very fight with horror strikes and fear:
Regard not, aneler, they are seldom here.

With care § *Arachne* spins the finest
thread,

A deform'd reptile she became when dead,
'Cause she had dar'd with *Pallas* to contend,

And put herself to an untimely end;

With rage the tortures the expiring fly,
And with her forceps makes the insect die.
Behold the ant, and the laborious bee,
And learn from them the art of industry;
Tho' small, great things by wisdom they
effect;

The bee's a chymist and an architect:
Tho' statesmen both, they never understood
How differ private and the publick good.
The * *Attick* region never did produce
Honey more sweet than what is here in use.
Man only errs, for ev'ry thing beside,
By instinct takes pure nature for its guide:
What nature dictates, do not you despise,
Learn from all beings to be good and wise.
What from the country did mankind expel,
And in wall'd towns our fathers taught to
dwell?

The thirst of gain and rule, eternal foes
To human safety, order and repose.

Thou best and greatest of all gods, give me
A mind from error and delusion free;
And thou great source of intellectual light,
From my dim soul dispel the clouds of night;
May I the truth eternally espouse,
† Avow the rules I for my conduct chuse;
My course of life by ancient manners steer,
And faith and honour always hold most dear.
These things but grant, I'll not be very nice
About the matter of my sacrifice:
A little bread-corn with a soul sincere
Is the best off'ring to the gods we bear.

*On a Medicinal Well in Breconshire, call'd
the Stinking Well, from the fœtid Smell and
Taste of its Waters; and grown very famous
on account of their Efficacy in many Chroni-
cal Distempers and Scorbutick Cases.*

NYMPHA muscoso latitans in antro,
Quæ sacros servas latices, salubrem
Temperans fontem, saturisque vivo

Sulphure rivos;
Te micro, gratis, violisque dono,
O potens agrum renovare potestas,
Callida atque ima implicitum medulla

Pellere virus,
Dives undarum tibi cedit Hermus,
Sit licet multo pretiosus auro;
Ire nec supra celebres timebis

Nomina Bajas,
Perge solari miseris medendo,
Sic tuas parcat violare lymphas
Imber hibernus, nec iaiqua fontem
Hauriat æstas.

IN ENGLISH.

FAIR Nymph, tenant of the mossy cell,
All hail, thou guardian of the Cambrian
well!

* Part of Greece, famous for Honey.

† *Aparto vivere vota.*

† Alluding to a se-

rious Hand or two, admir'd by the Beau Monde for playing tuneless Tricks on the Violin.

Whose stream on nature's lap, that genial
glows,

Impregnated with cleansing sulphur, flows,
With grateful heart I court thy liquid bow-
ers,

Sprinkle the sacred wine, and strew the flow-
Thy cordial draughts luxuriant health regain,
And rooted ails evade thy search in vain.

Not *Asian Hermus'* yellow waves can dare,
Tho' stretch'd o'er golden beds, with thine
compare:

Nor need'st thou fear to trust impartial fame:
O'er *Baja's* springs to raise thy greater name.

O never cease to yield thy healing springs,
Invite fair health to come on Zephyr's wings;
So may nor summer's heat, nor winter's
rain,

Imbibe thy current, or thy water stain.

*On Mr. DUBOURG's excellent Performances on
the VIOLIN. An Epigram by Mr. Victor.*

DUBOURG! thy power is near divine!
Sweet harmony, and taste, are thine!
Play on; th' inanimate inspire!
Till brutes shall *gême*, and fools admire!
Then, in some wild, and tuneless strain,
Play tricks;—and fix 'em—fool again!

*INSCRIPTION on the Monument erected be-
tween Shakespear's and Gay's in Westmin-
ster Abbey, to the Memory of NATHANIEL
Rowe, Esq; Poet Laureat.*

THY reliques, Rowe, to this sad shrine
we trust, [best;
And near thy Shakespear place they honour'd
Oh! next him skill'd to draw the tender tear;
For never heart felt passion more sincere:
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave;
For never Britain more disdain'd a slave!
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest;
And blest, that timely from our scene re-
mov'd,
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

Underneath are the following Lines.

To these, so mourn'd in death, so lov'd
in life,
The childless parent, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

—Di tibi formam.

Di tibi divitias dederint, artemq; fruendi. &c.
Hor.

THE bounteous gods, to make you happy,
join'd
A grateful body, and a gen'rous mind;

Not riches only, they on you bestow,
But, which is best, the art to use 'em too.
Wisdom to you, their darling son, they give,
That tells you when to speak, and how to live.
Health next and fame they added to the store,
And, having giv'n you this, can give no more.

To a young Lady who walk'd publicly with
her Breasts uncover'd, tho' they were mas of
the most tempting.

AS peclars, to allure the passers by,
Display their goods to catch the wand-
ring eye;
So you, mistaken maid, lay open your breast,
And think that sight will recommend the rest.
But let it, prithce, henceforth be conceal'd:
For, charms like yours tempt least when
most reveal'd.

Oxon, June
16, 1743.

THE DESERTING HIGHLANDERS.

AWAY, false northern kerns, well you de-
serve

The greatest punishment, at home to starve.
'Midst barren rocks and dreary mountains
starv'd. [curs'd.

They think themselves in southern air ac-
quaint'd to sun-shine, their cold oatmeal blood
Loaths our good beef and pudding, English food.
From cloaths and brigs and siler, lunny pay,
Siler, a strange new sight, they run away:
Except in ruthless skies no joys they feel,
And one and all, 'gainst happiness rebel.

Thus when wife Mosey, by divine com-
mand,

Led forth God's people to the promis'd land,
The Israhel tribes, with quails and manna fed
By heaven's own hand, loath'd their celestial
bread,

Long'd for their chains and garlick once a-
gain; [vain.

And would have render'd all their blessings
Surely the land where milk and honey flow'd,
On thankless Israhelites was ill bestow'd.

The following Latin Poem on Sir ISAAC
NEWTON will, we doubt not, be accep-
table to many of our Readers. And in our
want we shall give the English Version.

In Viri Praestantissimi ISAACI NEWTONI
Opus Mathematico-Physicum, Saeculi Gen-
tisque nostrae Decus egregium.

EN tibi norma poli, & divae libramina mo-
lis, [fructum
Computus en Jovis; & quas, dum primordia
Conderet, Omnipotens sibi leges ipse Creator
Diserit, atque ope um quae fundamenta locavit,
Intima panduntur vici penetrantia caeli,
Nec latet, extremos quae vis circumrotet orbes.
Sed sollo scindens ad te jubet omnia prono
Tendere descensu, nec recto tramite curvis
Sideribus peritur vultum per inane moveri;
Sed rapit immotus, se centro, singula gyrat.

Hinc patet, hortificis quae sit via flexa cam-
tis: [Plante

Discimus hinc tandem, quae causa argentea
Passibus haud aequis eat, & cur subdita nulli
Haec tenus astronomeno numerorum fraena recuset
Cur remeant Nodi, curque Auges progredian-
tur. [Pratom

Discimus & quantis refluxum vaga Cynthia
Viribus impellat; fessis dum fluctibus ulvam
Deserit, ac nautis suspectas nudat areolas;
Alterisve ruem spumantia litora pulsat.
Quae toties animos veterum torsero soporant,
Quaeque scholas hodie rauto certamine vexat,
Obvia conspiciunt; nubem pestilente matasi:
Quae superas penetrare domos, atque arum
cellis,

Newtoni auspiciis, jam dat contingere templa

Surgite mortales, terrenas mittite curas;
Atque hinc colligere vires cognoscite mentis,
A pecudum vita longe longoque remoto.
Qui scriptis primis tabulis compescere caedes,
Furta & adulteria, & perjuræ crimina fraudis;
Quive vagis populis circumdare mœnibus urbes
Auctor erat, Ceresive beavit minere gentes;
Vel qui curarum lenimen pressit ab ura,
Vel qui Nilivæ monstravit arundine picta
Conlociare sotos, oculisque exponere voses;
Humanam sortem minus extulit; utpote parat
In commune serens miseræ solatia vitæ.
Jam vero superis convivæ admittimur, ahi
Jura poli tractare licet, jamque abdita clau-
stra patent Naturæ, & rerum immobilis
ordo;

Et quæ præteritis latuere incognita seculis.

Tassa monstrantem jussis celebrare Camenis,
Vos qui celesti gaudetis nectare veschi,
Newtonum clausi referantem scriptis veri,
Newtonum Musis carum, cui pectore pos-
Phœbus adest, totoque incessit numine men-
tem;

Nec fas est proplus mortali attingere divos.
EDM. HALLIV.

On seeing the many MONUMENTS set up in
Westminster Abbey to famous Poets.

POETS had, formerly, not only bread,
But by the great carest'd, on dainties fed
Our age, prime judges of what men deserve,
Honour dead hard, and let the living starve.

S O N G.

YOUNG Strepson, a shepherd, that long
had been smit [vit,
With the charms of fair Silvia's beauty and
As he silently wander'd, to sooth his soft pain,
Met ancient Palemon, a neighbouring swain,
Thou art pensive, my friend, (said the cheer-
ful old hind) [mind]
That long-sighing aspect, betrays thy soul
Such sighing in secret, and haunting the grove,
Are sure indications of being—in love.

Alas! (cry'd the youth) my disease thou
hast found: [deep wound]

Oh! where is the balm, that can cure the
THE

Monthly Chronologer.



ON the 15th of last Month Capt. John Mac Gillan, of the *Georgia Packet*, arriv'd in London from *South Carolina*, from whence he sailed the 26th of March last. He left *Georgia* the 31st of Jan. before, where they were preparing to put themselves in the best Posture of Defence, expecting a second Attack from the *Spaniards*; they had fortify'd *Fort-William* quite anew with Brick-Work, and great Numbers of Men were employ'd in completing the Fortifications at *Frederica*, the Walls whereof are judged strong enough to be Proof against Eighteen-Pound Shot; and two Towers (one at each Corner of the Town Walls) are erected, sufficient to contain 100 Men each, to clear the Flanks with small Arms; and the Fort commands the River. The Men are all full of Spirits, and unanimous to make a vigorous Defence to the last Drop of Blood. General *Oglethorpe* has been reinforced with 200 Men from *Virginia*, rais'd by Major *Heron*, many of whom are disciplin'd Men of Colonel *Gauge's* late Regiment; and 30. Horsemen were marching in their Way to *Georgia* to recruit the Rangers. A Party of *Spanish Indians*, conducted by French and Spanish Officers, on attempting to seduce the *Cowataw Indians* with Presents to join with them to destroy some of the Out-Settlements of the *English*, were repuls'd with great Loss, being most of them either kill'd or taken.

Admiralty Office, May 30. Letters are received from Commodore *Anson*, giving an Account of his Arrival in the River *Canton* in *China*, on the 11th of Nov. last; and he is expected in *England* some Time this Summer. While he was in the *South-Sea* he took the following Prizes. A Ship of 500 Tons, 4 Guns and 75 Men, her Cargo consisting chiefly of Bales of Woollen and Cotton Cloth, Bays, and Sugar, with a considerable Sum of Money: Another Ship of above 600 Tons, 4 Guns, 65 Men, laden chiefly with coarse Bays and Sugar, with some Money and Plate: Another of 300 Tons, 4 Guns, and 32 Men, laden with Plank and Cocos: A fourth of about 270 Tons, laden with Bale Goods, Iron and Steel: Another Ship, and a Launch, having each a considerable Sum of Money on board, and the former laden with Wine and Brandy: A Bark of about 60 Tons, of small Value. He also attack'd and took the Town of *Paya*, with the Loss of one Man kill'd and two wounded, and found a large Sum of Money

there, besides Jewels. He kept Possession of the Town for three Days, in order to plunder it, and then caus'd it to be set on Fire, in order to destroy several Storehouses fill'd with Bale Goods, Jesuits Bark, and other rich Commodities, which his Men were not able to bring off. He found a Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Row Gallies of 36 Oars each, in the Bay of *Paya*; all which he caus'd to be sunk or destroyed, (See p. 202)

May 30, was celebrated the Birth-Day of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, when the former enter'd into the 33d Year of her Age, and the latter into the 31st.

May 31, about 5 in the Morning, a Party of Foot-Guards march'd from the Parade to *Highgate*, to wait the Arrival of the Highlanders, and attend them to *London*. About Nine o'Clock they came to that Place from *Barnet*, guarded by a Troop of General *Wade's* Horse, where being joined by the Foot they proceeded to *London*, and marching thro' the City came to the Tower soon after One o'Clock. There were 101 of the Highlanders, who walk'd with their Arms tied. *Macpherson* the Corporal, and *Daniel Macdonald* the Piper, were closely confin'd in the Tower Prison, the rest were put into the Barracks. (See p. 290.)

The same Day Advice came, that the Highland Regiment was arriv'd safe at *Offend*.

We had an Account in the Papers of the following Captures, viz. A Spanish Ship richly laden, taken off the *Havanna* by the Kent Man of War, and carried to *Jamaica*: Four Prizes by the *Oxford*, carried into *Gibraltar*: Sixteen Ships taken out of the several Ports of *Spain*, by Capt. *Ambrose* in the *Rupert*, and another of his Majesty's Ships, without the Loss of one Man: A Spanish Ship called the *Santa Magdalena*, laden with Wine and some Pieces of Eight, bound to *Cuba*, taken by the *Terk* Man of War, and carried into *Port Royal*: Three Prizes, viz. a Brigantine laden with Powder and Ammunition for *La Guira*, another of 300 Tons, and the third of 250. both laden with Hides, Cochineal, Money, &c. taken by Capt. *Warren* in the *Launceston* (who is station'd at *New York*) on a Cruise; which Prizes are of very considerable value: A Spanish Ship of about 500 Tons, called the *St. Joseph Elias el Desidero*, full of European Goods, and computed worth 150,000l. Sterling, taken by the *Fowey*, and

and carried into *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*: Several *Spanish* Ships, by the *Rippon*, carried into the same Place: Two small *Spanish* Vessels in the *Mediterranean*, carried into *Port-Mahon*: A *French* Ship with Money on board to pay the *Spanish* Troops in *Italy*, taken by one of our Men of War, and carried to the Isle of *Hierus*: A *Spanish* Privateer, called the *Santa Theresa de Jesus*, of *St. Sabastian*, taken by Capt. *Aylmer* in the *Port-Mahon*, and brought into *Kingroad* near *Bristol*; she had 16 Carriage Guns and 147 Men of different Nations, ten of whom were kill'd and 14 wounded in the Engagement; and the *Port-Mahon* had but one Man wounded in the Arm: A Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns besides Swivels, and 126 Men, taken by Capt. *Wyndham*, of the *Monmouth*. In Company with the *Medway*, Capt. *Cockburns*: A *Spanish* *Barcolongo*, of 14 Carriage Guns and 100 Men, taken off *Cádiz* by the *Shark* Sloop: A *Spanish* Privateer of 14 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 150 Men, taken by the *Squirrel*, Capt. *Geary*.—But we are to observe, that the *Spaniards*, in the mean Time, were not behind Hand with us, in taking a great many of our Merchant Ships.

THURSDAY, June 2.

The Lords of the Regency met at the Cockpit, *Whitehall*, and order'd that the Parliament, which stood prorog'd to *Tuesday* next, should be further prorog'd for six Weeks.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Appeals gave Judgment in the Cause before them, in regard to the Claims on the *Le Pierre Joseph*, taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Squirrel*, (see p. 151.) and unanimously agreed not to receive any Claims on a *Spanish* Register-Ship. A great Encouragement to the Captors, and to our brave Seamen in general!

SATURDAY, 4.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, removed Mr. *Waite*, their late Cashier, from the Fleet-Prison to the King's-Bench, by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in order to charge him with a Declaration for 1300*l.* at their Suit.—Mr. *Waite* was arrested last February, at the Suit of the Bank, for 13,300*l.* and was remov'd soon after by a *Habeas Corpus* from *Newgate* to the King's-Bench, (see p. 151.) from whence he was afterwards remov'd to the Fleet.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This Morning about Nine o'Clock, the Court Martial, consisting of the principal Officers of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Foot-Guards, met at the Tower, in the House of Col. *Williamson*, Deputy-Governor, and chose General *Folliot* President of the Court; after which several Highlanders went thro' an Examination on the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, which lasted till One o'Clock, when the Court

broke up. They met every Day, (*Sunday* excepted) till they had examin'd the whole Body, which took up a Week: But the Sentence was put off for some Time.

TUESDAY, 14.

A Free Pardon, sign'd by the Lords of the Regency, came to the Savoy, for *Lacy*, *Driver*, and *Howard*, who were under Sentence of Death for Desertion; and they were order'd (with *William Francis*, who was reprieved some Days before) to be sent to *Jamaica*, to serve in one of the Independent Companies in that Island.

THURSDAY, 16.

About Two o'Clock this Morning, a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. *Payer*, a Tea Warehouse on the Pavement in *St. Martin's Lane*, which not only consum'd the same, but also that of Mr. *Simpson*, a Pen-maker, adjoining, and all *Prince's-Court*, in which were six Houses, and damaged several others.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Was held a General Court of the *East-India* Company, when it was unanimously agreed to divide Four per Cent. at *Christmas* next for the Half-Year's Dividend, and to empower the Directors to build Ships on account of the Company; at the same Time a Dividend of Three and a Half for the Half Year, due at *Midsummer*, was declar'd to be payable the 29th of *July*.

THURSDAY, 23.

This Morning Mr. *Parker*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at the Duke of *Newcastle's* Office with the following Letter from the Lord *Carteret* to his Grace.

My Lord, Dettingen, June 27.
16. 1743.

HIS Majesty (God be praised) has this Day gained a very considerable Battle: The *French* passed the *Mayn* at this Place, with about Twenty-five Thousand Men, and have been forced to repass it with considerable Loss. I write this from the Village near the Field of Battle, which the *French* were in Possession of; by which Means we have secured our Conjunction with the *Burgundians* and *Hanoverians*, in Number above 32,000, which are within two Leagues of us and to intercept whom, the *French* made this hazardous Attempt, which has failed them. His Majesty was all the Time in the Heat of the Fire; but is in perfect Health. The Duke received a Shot in his Leg, which pierced the Calf; but the Bone is not hurt: He is very well, and in high Spirits. I must refer the Particulars of this great Affair till To-morrow, or next Day. General *Clayton* is killed; and we have taken several General Officers Prisoners, and many Officers of the *French* King's Household in their fine Cloaths. The Army lies all Night under Arms. I am in a Cottage with Mar-

that *Neiberg*. The *Austrians* behaved themselves with great Gallantry: The Duke of *Armsburg* is wounded with a Musquet-Shot in the Breast. This is a good Beginning of the Campaign; the Emperor's Auxiliaries having received a very considerable Check; and they were the Aggressors.

I am, ever,
With the greatest Truth, and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Grace's Most Humble,

And Most Obedient Servant,

CARTERET.

P. S. The *Hanover* Artillery has had a considerable Share in this Victory. The Battle began at Ten in the Morning, and lasted to Four; when the Enemy repaid the *Mays* with Precipitation.

There were great Rejoicings in the City on this Occasion.

FRIDAY, 24.

The Hon. *Horatio Townsend*, Esq; Citizen and Draper, and one of the Commissioners of Excise, and *William Cheselden*, Esq; Citizen and Barber Surgeon, were chosen Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing. *Charles Cutts* and *William Quilter*, Esqrs. paid their Fine the Day before, and *Henrich Walker*, Esq; on this Day.

MONDAY, 27.

This Morning we receiv'd the following Particulars of the Action at *Dettingen*, in several Letters from both Armies.

LETTER from a French Officer from *Seeligenstadt*, June 28. N. S.

MONSIEUR *Naailles* having had Information the Night before last, that the Allied Army was decamping; and all his Advice agreeing that they were retiring towards *Hannau*; he made the necessary Preparations for passing the *Mays* with a Part of his Army over the Bridges, and by the Ford at this Place, in order to fall upon their Rear. He posted his Troops from thence up the *Mays* to a Place above the Village of *Dettingen*, where instead of the Rear, he found the whole Allied Army; and tho' he had but a Part of his own with him, and the Advantage of the Ground was on the Enemies Side, he charg'd them notwithstanding. The Action was very brisk; the Allies lost a very great Number of Men, slain or wounded; as also a Piece of Cannon and five Standards. After so obstinate a Battle the Marshal thought it necessary to withdraw his Troops; who repulsed the *Mays*, without the Allies offering to pursue them. The French have lost about 2000 Men killed and wounded, and the Marshal is return'd to his former Camp, has kept his four Bridges, and has taken Possession of *Alsbassenberg*, which was the Headquarters of the Allies.

2

S I R, *Frankfort*, June 28.

I Can only tell you in a few Words, that the Allied Army meeting with many Difficulties, and being particularly distressed by the Want of Provisions and Forage by the Motions of the French towards *Miltenberg*, and the two Bridges they had made near *Dettingen*, to cut off our Communication with this Place and *Hannau*; it was resolved that the Army should march back, in order to keep it open.

Accordingly the March began on *Wednesday* Evening the 26th, and on the 27th in the Morning, his Majesty intended to leave *Aschaffenberg*, and ride up the Line; the Right of which extended almost to *Dettingen*, and the Left near to *Aschaffenberg*, and was actually near the Middle of it at about 8 o'Clock the said Morning: When the French having marched very early up to the two Bridges near *Dettingen*, began to cannonade our Army from a Village called *Klein Ofsen* with great Fury, and some Execution. As the Baggage was posted between the 1st and 2d Column, which was done for the Convenience of marching, there was for some Time a good deal of Confusion. I can assure you, our Cavalry was a good deal galled; nevertheless they recovered their Countenance, and advanced with the greatest Firmness towards the Enemy; who had by this Time got over the *Mays* with a Body of about 20,000 Men. The French King's Household made the first Attack Sword in Hand; I saw them come full Speed down the Hill, and break in upon *Jehasen's* Infantry, who receiv'd them without retiring an Inch, and made great Havock amongst them; and took of them two Standards and a great many Prisoners. On the other hand, another Party fell upon our Cavalry, that is to say, *Ligonier's* Horse, and some Dragoons; however they were supported, return'd to the Charge, and repulsed the French; who, on their Side, came back three Times; but their last Flight was clear over the River, and with the utmost Precipitation, whereby many were drowned, I leave you now to more circumstantial Accounts for the Numbers killed, &c. on both Sides. I must however add one Article, That his Majesty appeared in the highest Spirits; and dined upon the same Spot, for the Preservation of which, and with it, of the Cause of Europe, he exposed his Royal Person beyond what every Body wished.

I am, &c.

Frankfort, June 29, N. S.

THE Emperor arrived here Yesterday at Seven o'Clock in the Morning from *Augsbourg*, which Place he left the 26th in the Afternoon, with the Prince Royal. The foreign Ministers are returning hither.

There has been a bloody Engagement near *Dettingen*, between a Part of the French, and another

another of the *English* Army; the Advantage of which this last claims to itself, and says it was very considerable, and the *French* do not deny their having missed their Aim, and being obliged to leave the Field of Battle to the *English*. There is as yet no particular Account published by either Army, but the following is the best that could be procured.

The *French* Army, which consisted of greater Numbers than that of the Allies, was extended upon the left Side of the *Mayn* in the Fate of the latter, and had an advanced Corps at *Miltensberg*, which is two or three Leagues above *Aischaffenberg*. The Allied Army was extended on the right Side of the *Mayn* from *Dettingen* to *Schelsbach*, a little above *Aischaffenberg*, and took up about two Leagues of Country. The King's Quarters were at *Aischaffenberg*, and those of the Duke of *Armsberg* at *Nieder Oheim*: The *Hessian* Troops were not yet come up, but were between *Hannau* and *Uffenbach*, and the six thousand *Hannoverians* were but just arrived in the Country about *Hannau*. This being the Position of the Army, Marshal *Nosilles* caused some Bridges to be laid near *Saalingenbach* below the *Austrian* Camp, and upon the 27th in the Morning, he passed the *Mayn* at that Place, where there is a Ford, with a great Part of his Army, whilst the rest remained near the Bridges to cover them. It is presumed that the Design of the *French* General was to cut off the *Hessians* and *Hannoverians* which were not yet come up to *Hannau*, and if he had succeeded in this Attempt the Allied Army would have been in a bad Condition: The Design was well laid, and worthy the Marshal de *Nosilles*. The King discovered the Design of the *French* General; but in order to mislead him, his Majesty seem'd to take no Notice, all the 26th Instant, of the Dispositions which the *French* were making on their Left near *Saalingenbach*. In the Evening the Tattoo was beat, as if the Troops were to repose; but presently after, the *English*, and *Hannover* Troops in the *English* Pay, received Orders to strike their Tents, and to hold themselves in Readiness to march.

Upon the 27th in the Morning the *French* passed the *Mayn* upon their Bridges, and at the Ford of *Saalingenbach*, and extended themselves towards *Dettingen*, keeping their Right to the River, and having on their Left a thick Wood of Fir-trees. The Space between this Wood and the *Mayn* is not above a Quarter of a League. The *Austrian* Troops, that were the most advanced, formed themselves into Order of Battle very soon, and being joined by the first Line of the *British* Troops, they were ready to have attacked the *French* the first; but the King, who followed with the second Line, being desirous to be present at the Action, it began later than it otherwise would have done. The Engagement was very obstinate, as may be judged

by the Duration of it, which was for four Hours. In the End the *French*, though continually receiving new Reinforcements, were routed, and pursued to the *Mayn*, which they repass'd. Part over the Bridges, and Part at the Ford of *Saalingenbach*, and Part by Swimming; leaving, besides the Field of Battle covered with dead Bodies, Part of their Artillery, and their Ammunition Waggon, to the Allies. Their Loss amounts to many Thousand Men, as well killed and wounded, as drowned and taken Prisoners. That of the Allies is much less. The Artillery of these last, particularly the *Hannoverians*, did great Execution among the *French*. The old *Austrian* Regiments, particularly that of *Salm*, behaved very well; and the two new Regiments, commanded by the Prince D'Armsberg, and the Count D'Arberg, were not inferior to them. His Majesty's Guards were engaged with a Party of the *French* Household Troops. The other *English* Troops answered the Expectations every Body had of them; but it was remarked, that they were too much crowded, and too hasty in their Fire; whereas the *Austrians* did not fire till they came up close to the Enemy. The Duration of the Engagement is a Proof that the *French* too behaved very gallantly. Amongst their Dead is the Duke de la Rochefoucault, and amongst their Wounded is the Count D'Eu, a Prince of the Blood. The *English* lost General Clayton, who was killed by a Cannon Ball. The Duke of Cumberland is wounded in the Calf of his Leg, and the Duke D'Armsberg slightly in the Breast. This Nobleman has sent a Courier to *Brussels* to carry the News of the Action, and commanded him to make his Entry into the Town preceded by seven Postillions. The Ground was not favourable to either Party, but the Allies had the Advantage of the Wind.

Extract of a private Letter from the Head Quarters of the Allied Army at Philip's Roke, a Castle belonging to Prince William of Hesse in the Neighbourhood of Hannau, dated June 30, N. S. at Seven in the Morning.

OUR whole Army decamped from *Aischaffenberg* the 14 of June, in order to get near to *Hannau* by Day-break the next Morning. The Baggage set out first, and began to march at Eleven at Night under a good Escort. It moved slowly, and through by-ways, so that at Break of Day it was yet but three Quarters of a German Mile from *Aischaffenberg* upon the *Hannau* Road, where it stopped several Hours to wait for the Army under a Village called *Klein Oheim*. The Enemy, who had Notice of our March, had got before us on the other Side of the *Mayn*.

and raised several Batteries to incommode us in it, from one of which they began to fire upon us, and particularly upon the Baggage from behind the said Village, and we returned it upon them for several Hours from Batteries which we erected immediately, whilst our Army was forming, and as soon as that was done, we attacked the Enemy in a Wood, where the main Body of their Army was very advantageously posted; for they had felled Trees in many Places to make Avenues, from which they fired upon us, and then retired into the Wood, and into Huts covered with Branches of Trees, till such Time as they had recharged their Pieces, to fire again upon us from the said Avenues. Our Army being thus formed the Length of the Wood, sent them several Volleys of Cannon-shot, and the whole Fire of our Small-arms, after which our Troops broke into the Wood with inexpressible Courage and Intrepidity, and having made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, drove them from that Post; from whence they fled in great Confusion towards the *Mayn*, which they repass'd upon a Bridge of Rafts. Our People pursued them to the River, killed Thousands of them, and many perished in the Stream.

It is said that their Pontons, and nine Pieces of Cannon are taken, but this I cannot warrant, but saw myself a great many of their Colours, Standards, and Kettle-Drums in our Possession.

The whole Action lasted till Four in the Afternoon. They are supposed to have been 30,000 strong, and consisted of the Flower of the French Army, and particularly of the Household Troops, which are in a Manner all destroyed. Amongst their Wounded, Slain, and Prisoners, there are some of the first Distinction, and it is said Princes of the Blood.

You will easily believe that we must have had some Loss on our Side, but it is assured that the Enemy's was three Times as great. Amongst the Dead, there are Lieutenant-General Clayton, and Colonel Peers of the Regiment of *Welsh* Fusiliers. In the *Hanover* Troops Major Tallard is killed and several Captains and Subalterns. Amongst the Wounded, the Principal is his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who distinguished himself by the Valour which is natural to the Princes of his illustrious House, having been in the hottest of the Action.

The King charged at the Head of a Regiment of Foot, which, as well as the whole Army, being animated by his Majesty's Presence, perform'd Wonders. The Duke *D'Artemberg* is slightly wounded, and Major General Monroy of the *Hanover* Troops, had one Leg carried off, and the other wounded.

Last Friday our whole Army marched by *Hanau* to this Place, where we found the 6000 *Hessians*, and the eight Battalions newly

arriv'd from *Hanover*. We are now above 50,000 Men, and shall extend ourselves almost to *Frankfort*, which is three Hours distant from hence. That Town, as also the River *Mayn* is of great Importance to us for our Subsistence. We shall soon know what is resolved as to farther Operations, and it seems most probable that we shall cross the *Mayn* to seek the Enemy, the King and the whole Army being in the highest Spirits. Yesterday his Majesty went to *Hanau* to see the Duke of Cumberland. Towards Evening the Baggage received Orders to decamp from hence to enter into *Hanau*.

Extract of a Letter from Count Konigsegg Erps, Dep. Gov. of the Netherlands, to Baron Reischach, the Queen of Hungary's Minister at the Hague, dated at Brussels July 1. N. S.

ALL that we have learnt by the Courier dispatched the 28th past N. S. by the Duke *D'Artemberg* amounts to this, that the French having passed the *Mayn* at *Seiligenstadt*, and having charged our Army the 27th, it pleased God to give us a complete Victory. Duke *D'Artemberg* could not have the Satisfaction of keeping the Field to the End of the Action, having been obliged to quit it by a Wound he received in his Breast. The Courier adds by Word of Mouth, that the French repass'd the *Mayn* with so much Precipitation, that a great Number of them were drowned. A Nephew of the Duke of Noailles is taken Prisoner of War. Many Colours and Standards are taken from the French. The Firing lasted about five Hours. The Consequence of this Victory, says the Duke *D'Artemberg* in his Letter to the Duchess, would show how considerable a one it is. This is all I have as yet to write to you upon it. His Britannick Majesty's Presence in the Action contributed not a little to its Success, whereupon I heartily congratulate you.

An Express at last arriv'd, which was publish'd by Authority, as follows.

Whitehall, June 29.

Last Night Mr. Over, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arriv'd at his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Office, with the following Advices from the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret, Dated at *Hanau*, 20 June, 1743.

1 July,

THE King having received certain Intelligence, that the Marshal *de Noailles* intended to endeavour to prevent the Junction of the *Hessian* Troops, under the Command of Prince George of *Hesse*, and the eight *Hanoverian* Battalions under that of General *Druckleben*, with the main Body of the Army, sent Orders to Prince George, and to the said General, upon their March, to halt at *Hanau*, and determined to join them with the whole Army; accordingly, on the 1st

in the Evening, his Majesty gave Orders that the Army should hold itself in Readiness to march the next Morning early, and about Four the Troops began to file off in two Columns, when the Duke de Noailles perceiving this Motion, immediately ordered a Detachment of his Army to march along the *Mayn* towards *Saalfeldstadt*, where the French Infantry passed that River over two Bridges, and the Cavalry forded it a little above the said Village, with a Design to oppose, with all his Force, the Junction of our Armies, his Artillery forming the Arriere Guard. As soon as it was in Reach of annoying our Army, it began to play upon us about Half an Hour past Ten in the Morning, and took us in Flank. This Fire lasted near two Hours, and tho' we erected some Batteries in order to silence those of the Enemy, yet they did not discontinue firing. Notwithstanding which, our Army continued its March, and by Perseverance arrived in a little Wood, behind which the French Army was ranged in Order of Battle; their Right Wing was covered by the *Mayn*, and supported by a Battery erected near *Maynsling*, on the other Side of the River. The Left extended itself towards the Hills, and had behind it a little Rivulet and the Village of *Dutringen*. The French Army, amounting to near 30,000 Men, was drawn up in two Lines and an Arriere Guard; it was commanded by the Duke de Noailles, the Duke de Chartres, and several other Princes of the Blood were present; and the Household Troops made the Center, supported by the Infantry.

The King having given his Orders to the respective Generals of the Army, with the greatest Calmness and Resolution, placed himself on the Right Wing at the Head of the British Infantry, on Foot, Sword in Hand. Our Army drew up in Order of Battle, as well as it could, in the Wood, and extended itself as far to the Front of the Enemy as the Ground would allow.

On the Right of our Army, at the Entrance of the Wood, the *Hanoverians* erected a Battery, which flanked the Enemy, and did great Service in the Heat of the Action; another was erected by the *English* on the Left, and a Third by the *Austrians* in the Center.

Such were the Dispositions of the two Armies till about Twelve o' Clock, when the Army was advanced to charge the Enemy. The Troops of the French King's Household attacked with great Vigour our Center, which gave Way a little, but soon rallied, repulsed them, and drove them before them till they beat them out of the Field. Annexed is a List of the Prisoners, many of which are Officers and Persons of Quality; a great Number were killed and wounded; and some Standards and Colours taken; and after this Defeat of the Household Troops,

the French Army perceiving itself attacked on all Sides, quitted the Field of Battle, passed the Rivulet behind it, and posted itself in Order of Battle upon an Eminence commanding the Plain: But notwithstanding this advantageous Disposition, upon our Troops marching towards them with Resolution, and in Order, they abandoned that Post, retired to *Kleinrossbach*, and at last retreated in great Disorder towards the Village of *Saalfeldstadt*, where they passed the *Mayn* with Precipitation and Confusion; several were drowned, and a great many died of their Wounds in the Pursuit. The great Number of the Killed, that was found dispersed on all Sides, shews, that their Loss must be considerable, and it is computed at about 4000 Men killed, wounded, drowned, and taken Prisoners. On our Side our Loss is computed to be near 1500 killed and wounded. Among the first is Lieutenant General Clayton, who was killed upon the Spot, equally regretted by the King, the Officers and Soldiers; amongst the last, his Royal Highness the Duke, commanding with great Bravery at his Post of Major General, received a Mullet Ball, which went through his Leg; the Duke D'Armenberg received one in his Breast; but neither of these Wounds is thought dangerous. Colonel Pury had a dangerous Shot in the Throat: Major General Monroy of the *Hanover* Troops, and his Son, had each a Leg shot off by the same Cannon Ball; but none of the three are despaired of. Brigadier Hays was also shot in the Heel; but though the Bone is broken, his Wound is not thought dangerous.

The British Troops, and all the Forces of the Allied Army, who were engaged in this Action, behaved with the utmost Resolution, Bravery, and Intrepidity.

List of the Killed and Wounded of Nau in the French Army.

Prince de Dombes, wounded in the Thigh. Duke of Boufflers, wounded in the Neck. M. de Sabran, Colonel of the Regiment of Combs, his Thigh shot off, and killed. M. de Boufflers, jun. his Thigh shot off. Duke of Rochechouart, Colonel of a Regiment, the Major, and the Captain of the Grenadiers of the same Regiment, killed. Duke of Harcourt, M. du Chatel, mortally wounded. Three Major Generals lost. Mess. de Mongibout, Chaurmaville, de Chauvigny, and de Chatelet, all Colonels, killed. M. de Lambilly, Captain in the Regiment of French Foot Guards, mortally wounded, and his Brother, Second Major, killed. M. de Rosting, First Captain of Grenadiers in the French King's own Regiment, his two Thighs shot off. M. de Culline, Colonel of the Regiment of Hainaut, wounded in the Fore-arm. M. de Chabot, likewise wounded in the Fore-arm. Count d'Eu, slightly wounded. M. de Vaubecourt, Colonel of the Regiment of Dauphiné, wounded in the Hand.

Duke

Duke d'Avon, a Ball through his Belly. M. de Chailly, two Shots through his Body. M. de Beuvron, a Major General, wounded. And many others of Distinction, as well as several Officers and others of the French King's Household, either killed, wounded, or lost.

A List of the Prisoners of the French King's Household, at the Camp of Dettingen, June 23, N. S. 1743.

M. de Montgibaut, Major General, Commander of the Troop of Harcourt. M. de la Sale, Adjutant of the King's Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. M. de Chavoisy, a Quarter Master of the King's Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. M. de Thely, a Quarter Master of the Musketeers, and Colonel of Horse. Mess. de Bouilland and du Fou, Sub-Brigadiers of the Musketeers. M. de la Pauperdier, a Musketeer, Black. M. d'Orville, Sub Brigadier of the Musketeers, Grey. M. de Vefan, M. de Girardole de Malassy, M. de Girardole la Sale, M. de Gressy, M. de Quesney, M. de la Fouchas, M. du Plessis, M. d'Oleau, M. de Varenne, M. de la Gravena, M. Chevalier de Serteuil, M. Chevalier le Blanc, M. de Alberti, M. Chevalier de Fenelon, M. de Prunelle, M. de Calcoen, M. de Grave, M. de Bailli, M. de St. Aubin, M. de St. Cyre, M. d'Erard, M. de Ternay, M. de Suzé, M. de Redon, A Drummer of the Musketeers, Prince of Montbelliard, M. de Monboyon, M. Chevalier de Reville, *Gens d'Armes*. M. de Paniot, a Brigadier of the Light Horse. M. de la Veille Ferte, an Adjutant of the Light Horse. M. de Boufons, M. de Brevois, M. d'Epino, M. de Breredan, M. de Cochard, M. Chevalier de Foucheres, M. d'Estreville, M. d'Orville, M. de Monseur, *Light Horse Men*. M. du Lyon, a Brigadier of the Life-Guards. M. de Voine, M. Ythier, *Esquents* of the Life-Guards. M. de l'Enclos, M. de Chevenne, *Brigadiers* of the Life-Guards, M. Perrin, M. de la Mare, M. de Bouhan, M. de Clozel, M. de Boissville, M. de Kerke, M. de Cogdela Vallée, M. du Montrail, M. des Bois, M. de la Merité, M. de Formanville, M. de Beauchambre, M. de Rozé, M. Bertran, M. de Houtolle, M. de Boisneux, M. Montamy, M. Sexux, M. Boissinat, *Life-Guards*. Marquis of Merinville, *Guidon* of the Body-Grenadier-Guards. M. de Montaigne, *Captain* of Horse. M. de Combes, *Captain* of Horse, and *Lieutenant* of the Horse Grenadiers.

(L. S.) Montgibaut.

M. de Vefan, Adjutant in Chief of the Troop of the Body-Light-Horsemen. M. de McIney, Captain in the Regiment of Foot of Rohan. Chevalier des Fontaines, Adjutant of the Light Horse. Taken by the Austrians.

Marquis of Maignan, Major General of the Light Horse. Marquis of la Viuxville, Captain in the Regiment of Horse of Noailles.

M. de Corcoral, M. de Guisain, *Light Horsemen*. Chevalier de Vaillar, Chevalier Dorien, Musketeers. M. de Marival, *Adjutant Colonel* in the Regiment of Horse of Noailles. M. Dumont, *Brigadier* of the Lieutenant Colonel's. M. de Fricamp, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mortemar.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS

THOMAS Sawyer, of Exeter in Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Sawyer.—Rev. Mr. Delafaye, of Quenborough, to Miss Junper.—Sir Tho. Robinson, Governor of Barbadoes, to Mrs. Salmon, of the said Island, a 30,000l. Fortune.—Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, to Miss Conyers.—Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Biron, Niece to the Earl of Roselgh.—James Corbett, Esq; of Shropshire, to Miss Molly Hewitt, of Litchfield.—Francis Naylor, Esq; of Suffolk, Son to the late Bishop Ears, his Name being chang'd for Mr. Naylor's Estate, to Miss Charlotte Aston, of Suffolk.—Richard Shordiche, of Retcham, near Uxbridge, Esq; to Miss Jodrell.—James Pennymann, of Ponton near Grantbarn in Lincolnshire, Esq; Nephew to Sir James Pennymann, Bart. to Miss Codrington, Sister to Sir William Codrington, Bart.—Andrew Stone, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Seaford in Suffolk, to Miss Mowllen, of Pall-Mall.—Christopher Wyell, Esq; Comptroller of the Excise, to Mrs. Thayer.—George Brown, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for the County of Durham, to Miss Gilbert, a 20,000l. Fortune.—Thomas Carrow, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Minehead, to Miss Molly Horne.—Rev. Dr. Delany, to Mrs. Pendervis, Niece to the late Lord Lansdown.—Luke Benfield, of Newfield, Esq; to Mrs. Soyer.—Rev. Mr. Charles Mills, to Miss Brooke.—William Aubrey, of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss Wotton, a 40,000l. Fortune.—Colbrook Tennison, Esq; to Miss Wright, only Daughter and Heiress of Thomas Wright of Hackney, Esq;—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse, his Majesty's third Daughter, safely deliver'd of a Prince, June 3, N. S.—Countess of Cardigan deliver'd of a Daughter.—The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Baron Clarke, of a Daughter.—The Lady of Charles Gore, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for Hertfordshire, of a Daughter.—The Lady of William Crofts, Esq; Daughter to Sir Matthew Decker, also deliver'd of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

VISCOUNTESS Dowager Ilerin, Mother of Somerset Hamilton Butler, Lord Vile. Ilerin, in Ireland.—Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. First Cousin to the Earl of Stair, and one of the Principal Clerks of Session in Scotland. His Son William, now Sir William Dalrymple, Bart. is the great Importer of, and Trader in the Scotch Linen Manufacture.—Robert Leaper, of Steyning in Suffolk, Esq;—Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for Essex.—Re. Hon. Poulter Earl Poulter upwards of 30 Years of

of Age. He held several great Posts under Q. Anne, and was Knt. of the Garter. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, John Lord Viscount Houtton, now Earl of Portland.—Lord Howley, at Bath.—Gen. Lowe, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire.—Henry Jacomb, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Money Scrivener in Lombury.—William Eyton, of Crigg in Montgomeryshire, Esq; Brother to the Rev. Dr. Eyton, Rector of Wem in Shropshire, and Archdeacon of Ely, to whom his Estate of 7000*l.* per Annum descends.—Sir Sydenham Foxe, Knt. at West Stow in Suffolk.—Colony Wyndham, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks in the Annuity-Office in the Exchequer.—Peter Benson, Esq; one of the greatest Newfoundland Traders in England.—Rev. Mr. Pritchard, at Balliol College, Oxford.—Lady Charlemont, Mother to the Lord Charlemont, in Ireland.—Dr. Nicholas Forrester, Lord Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.—Sir Henry Cairnes, Bart. in Ireland, formerly a Banker in London.—James Gregory, Esq; at Epping in Essex.—Thomas Thorpe, Esq; formerly a considerable Turkey Merchant, at his House in Audley-street near Grosvenor-square.—Felix Cornwallis, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Somersetshire.—Lady Treuchard, Relict of Sir John Treuchard, Knt. Chief Justice of Chester, and afterwards one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the Reign of K. William.—Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merrion in the Kingdom of Ireland.—Thomas Lediard, Esq; late Agent and Surveyor to the Commissioners for building the New Bridge at Westminster, which Place, worth 300*l.* per Annum, he resign'd on account

of his ill State of Health, in favour of his Son.—Rich. Ellis, Esq; at his Seat near Wilsford church in Shropshire.—Katharine Countess of Downall, Relict of the brave Earl of Downall, who was kill'd at the Siege of Barcelona. The Variety of Matter that has occur'd this Month, obliges us to defer the Remainder of the Deaths, the Promotions, Bankrupts, Monthly Catalogue, &c. to our next.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 24. to June 21.

Christned	Males	551	1087
	Females	536	
Buried	Males	805	1607
	Females	802	
Died under 2 Years old			537
Between	2 and	5	147
	5	10	84
	10	20	50
	20	30	115
	30	40	152
	40	50	176
	50	60	110
	60	70	121
	70	80	79
	80	90	30
	90 and upwards		6

1607

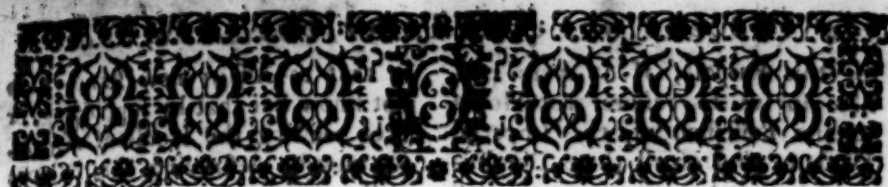
Hay 55 to 60*s.* a Load.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 6th of this Month, O. S. the Army of the Allies, viz. the Queen of Hungary and Great Britain, marched from Hanau, to Altschaffenburg, where there is a Stone Bridge over the Main, which the French had a Mind to have taken Possession of, but were prevented by this March of the Allies. On the 8th his Britannick Majesty arrived in the Army, and fixed his Head Quarters in the Castle of Altschaffenburg. Next Day, the Earl of Stair, with an Escorte of 30 Troopers, past the Main, in order to reconnoitre a Body of the French that had advanced towards that River; when of a sudden a Party of their Horse issued out of an adjoining Wood and attacked his Lordship's Escorte, killed two of the Men, and dangerously wounded Mr. Littleton, his Aid de Camp, in the Thigh. Even his Lordship himself was in some Danger, his Hat having been shot through with a Musket-Ball. The French after discharging their Pieces, retired again into the Wood, and the English

Troopers would have pursued them, but the General suspecting an Ambuscade, would not permit them, and returned, without any other Attack, to the Camp. Upon his Return, the King told him in the most obliging Terms, 'That he would take it very kindly of his Lordship not to expose his Person on such Occasions as this, but reserve it for more important ones.'

Tho' the Season be so far advanced, neither Side seems inclined to come to Action either in Italy or Savoy. Count Traun, the Austrian General, has, indeed, made a Movement into the Bolognese, and seems inclined to go and attack the Spanish Army under the Duke of Modena at Rimini; but the Piedmontese do not yet seem inclined to march along with him, and it is thought he will not go without them. On the other Side Don Philip remains quiet in his Camp in Savoy, the King of Sardinia contenting himself with guarding the Passes so as to prevent his Entrance into Piedmont.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U L Y, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 286

The next and the last Speech we shall give in the Debate begun in our Magazine for May, and continued in our last, was that of C. Popilius Lænas, which was in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,
S I R,



In all Affairs of a political Nature, the Vulgar without Doors are very much swayed in their Opinion by those Sounds they have been long accustomed to, or those Maxims they have long adopted. Without considering the Difference of Times; or the Difference of Circumstances, they are governed by a favourite Sound, even after it becomes nothing but a Sound; or by a Maxim which when first adopted was right, but by a Change of Circumstances has become useless or perhaps pernicious. This is at present the Case as to the People without Doors, and from

the Course of the Argument in this Debate, it seems to be the Case with too many even in this House. Whilst the House of *Austria* was possessed, and likely to remain possessed of the Imperial Diadem, the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and the Power of the House of *Austria*, were synonymous Terms, and for almost a Century passed they have been rightly considered as such. But from the Moment the Duke of *Bavaria* was chosen Emperor, those two Terms became distinct, and the Balance of Power in *Europe* had no more to do with the Power of the House of *Austria*, than it had with the Power of any other Sovereign House in *Germany*.

As *France* is still the most formidable Power in *Europe*, it is still the Business of our Politicians to find out such a Balance for the Power of *France*, as will at all Times be ready to oppose the ambitious Views of that Nation; and I shall readily grant, that the House of *Austria* would be the most proper Power in *Europe* for us to fix our Eyes upon

1743

* In the Character of Lord Strange.

for this Purpose, if it were possible for us to restore that House to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, and of all those Dominions which it has lost within this last Dozen of Years. But is this possible, Sir? From the present Appearance of Things it is evident, that it is not. What then are we going to do? We are going to put ourselves to a vast Expence, and to engage perhaps in a War, in which neither the Interest of this Nation, nor the Preservation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, has the least Concern; for as long as the House of *Austria* cannot be set up as a Balance for the Power of *France*, and as long as the latter acquires no Addition of Power, what signifies it to this Nation, whether the House of *Austria* or the House of *Bavaria* becomes the most powerful House in *Germany*? The latter has already got Possession of the Imperial Dignity, by the Assistance of *France*, and the late bad Conduct of this Nation: Suppose it should by the same Assistance get Possession of some of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*; are we to suppose, that the House of *Bavaria* will therefore consent to be the humble Slave of *France*, or that it will co-operate with the *French* King in establishing his arbitrary Power over *Germany*, as well as the rest of *Europe*? No Sir: If the House of *Bavaria* were once established in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Dignity, and of some Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, the Princes or Emperors of the House of *Bavaria* would be as ready to oppose the ambitious Schemes of *France* as ever the House of *Austria* was; and the sooner that House is established in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Dignity, the greater Part it acquires of the *Austrian* Dominions, the more ready, and the more able will it be to oppose any of the future ambitious Schemes of *France*;

so that as Affairs now stand, I do not know but that by supporting, or even assisting the House of *Austria*, we may be destroying the Balance of Power instead of restoring it, unless we could propose to divest the present Emperor of the Imperial Dignity, to restore it to the House of *Austria*, and to take from *France*, and give to that House, an Equivalent for what it has yielded to *Prussia*.

Can we propose to do this, Sir, without any Assistance either from the *Dutch*, or from any of the Princes of *Germany*? Surely, no such Thought can enter into the Head of the boldest Minister we have amongst us; and therefore the first Question stated by a noble Lord in this Debate, is not quite so clear as he imagines it is. But the noble Lord, in this Question, as well as the next, confounds himself by connecting the House of *Austria* with the Balance of Power, whereas there is really now no more Connection between the House of *Austria* and the Balance of Power, than there is between the House of *Bavaria* and the Balance of Power. Nay, if the latter were once fully established, and likely to continue in the peaceable Possession of the Imperial Diadem, there would then be a greater Connection between the Balance of Power, and the Power of the House of *Bavaria*, than between the Balance of Power and the Power of the House of *Austria*, or any other Sovereign House in *Germany*. The other Princes of *Germany* may sometimes be induced from particular Views of their own, to favour the ambitious Views of *France*, but whatever Prince is at the Head of the Empire, he will always look upon himself as the Rival of *France*, and will consequently be ready to join in defeating any ambitious Design that may hereafter be formed by that powerful Nation.

From

From what I have said, Sir, I hope it will not be thought, that I was at first against assisting the Queen of Hungary, or that I should now be against assisting her *totis Viribus*, if the Dutch and some of the most powerful Princes of Germany would resolve to do the same. In such a Case we might propose to re-establish the Balance of Power upon its ancient Foundation, by restoring the Imperial Dignity to the House of Austria, and by giving to that House an Equivalent for the Dominions it has lately been oblig'd to part with. This, I shall grant, would be extremely desirable, and therefore, I wish, we could prevail with the Dutch and some of the Princes of Germany to join with us in this Scheme. I have so good an Opinion of our Ministers, that I am persuaded, they have attempted it; but the very Demand now under our Consideration is a convincing Proof, that they have not succeeded, and will, I am afraid, be an Obstruction to their future Success. This Demand must shew to us, Sir, and what is much worse, to all Europe, that we have not so much as prevailed with the Electorate of Hanover to join with us in this Scheme; for if that Electorate had agreed to assist the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, it could not have desired of us to take the greatest Part of its Army into our Pay; and when the Electorate of Hanover thus openly refuses to join with us in such a Scheme, can we suppose, that any other Power in Europe will? I must therefore conclude, that as Affairs stand at this present Conjuncture, it is impossible for us to give the Queen of Hungary such an Assistance as will be effectual for re-establishing the Balance of Power upon its former Basis, and for this Reason I am against our giving her any further Assistance than what we are oblig'd to by Treaty; this Assistance I am indeed for giving, not because I

think it will any way contribute towards the Preservation or Re-establishment of the Balance of Power, but merely because we are obliged by Treaty to give it; for I shall always be for a most religious Observance of Treaties, however contrary it may be to the Practice of the present Times.

There is another Assistance which, I think, Sir, we ought to give, not because it will be an Assistance to her, but because it will bring Distress upon our own declar'd Enemies the Spaniards. You will readily suppose, Sir, I mean an Assistance against the Spaniards in Italy. I am really surpris'd how we came to permit them to send any Troops to Italy: I think it is an Affair which demands a Parliamentary Inquiry as much as any Affair that ever happened to us: But whatever we may do in this respect, I hope, Care will be taken not to permit any such Thing for the future. We may by our Squadron prevent their sending any more Troops thither by Sea; and I hope that, by means of the Alliance we have with the King of Sardinia, we shall be able to prevent their sending any thither by Land. As the Queen of Spain is, we know, very intent upon having her Son Don Philip settled in Italy, and her native Country freed from the Dominion of the Germans, this may perhaps be a better, and a shorter Method of obtaining Satisfaction from the Spaniards, than any Attack we can make upon them either in Europe or America; therefore we are not only in Honour but in Interest bound to prevent their making any Conquests in Italy as long as they are at War with us; and for this Reason I must think, that our allowing their Fleet and Land Forces to pass undisturbed in Italy, was one of the greatest Indignities, as well as one of the greatest Prejudices, this Nation ever suffered,

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Having

Having thus, Sir, explained what Sort of Assistance we ought to give to the Queen of Hungary, and for what Reason, I may, I think, conclude, that we ought not to assist her *totis Viribus*, unless the Dutch and some of the most potent Princes in Germany will agree to do the same, and, consequently, the second Question stated by the noble Lord can admit of no absolute, but a conditional Answer. If the other Powers, who are equally concerned with us, will join with us, his Lordship's Question ought to be answered in the Affirmative: If they will not, it ought certainly to be answered in the Negative; and unfortunately for his Lordship, his third Question must, in either of these Cases, have a Negative put upon it; for if none of the other Powers of Europe will join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary, and consequently we are to give her no Assistance but what we are obliged to by Treaty, we have no Occasion for taking either Hanoverians or any other Troops into our Pay, because it will be more convenient for us, and better, I believe, for her, to advance our Quota in Money; and if she should insist upon our Quota in Troops, we can spare enough, and more than enough of our own Troops, and may, I hope, have Liberty to march them through Hanover for that Service.

On the other hand, Sir, if any of the Powers of Europe are to join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, the Electorate of Hanover will certainly be the first; for as his Majesty is absolute in his Electorate, if the Balance of Power were really in Danger, he would certainly order his Electorate to join with us *totis Viribus*, in which Case we could have no Occasion for taking 16,000 Hanoverians into our Pay, because the Electorate could, and certainly would

send us 16,000 of those Troops it maintains in Time of Peace at its own Expence. If, indeed, upon this Occasion, the Electorate were to send, at its own Expence, all the Troops it has now on Foot to the Assistance of the Queen of Hungary, and to raise 16,000 more for the same Purpose, there might be some Reason for our taking that additional 16,000 into our Pay; but even in this Case it would be more prudent to take 16,000 of the Troops of any other Potentate in Europe into our Pay, than to desire the Electorate of Hanover to raise 16,000 fresh Troops for our Service. This, I say, Sir, would be more prudent for several very substantial Reasons: Our hiring 16,000 Troops from any other Prince in Europe, might be an Inducement for him to join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary, or, at least, it might prevent his joining with France against us; whereas, without any such Consideration, I hope, we are sure, that the Electorate of Hanover will never do so: And lastly, Sir, it must be allowed, that 16,000 veteran Troops of any other Potentate in Europe, would be more fit for immediate Service than 16,000 Troops newly raised in Hanover.

Therefore, Sir, if we were to assist the Queen of Hungary *totis Viribus*, and were to take 16,000 foreign Troops into our Pay, the Troops of Hanover are, in my Opinion, the last we should think of; but as the noble Lord was pleased, upon this his third Question, to state three or four previous Questions, I shall beg Leave to give every one of them a proper Answer, beginning with the second and the last connected together, because they are in Effect the very same: Whether the Troops of Hanover are as good, and as much to be depended on, as the Troops of any other Potentate whatsoever? As to this Question,

Now, I shall grant, Sir, that the veteran Troops of *Hanover* may be as good, and are as much to be depended on as the Troops of any other Potentate whatsoever; but if *Hanover* is to join *totis Viribus* in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, all its veteran Troops must be employed at its own Expence; consequently if we take 16,000 into our Pay, fresh Troops must be raised for that Purpose, and, I hope, I may say without any Derogation, that 16,000 *Hanoverians* newly raised, are not so good as 16,000 of the veteran Troops of any one other Potentate in *Europe*; for in the last War, even the veteran Troops of *Hanover* were far from being reckoned the best of any we had in our Service.

The next of his Lordship's previous Questions was, Whether the Troops of *Hanover* are not as well situated as any other; and this, if we are to give any real Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, I absolutely deny; for either *Prussian*, or *Saxon*, or *Swiss* Troops, are better situated for marching to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, than those of *Hanover*. The *Prussians* and *Saxons* are upon the Confines of *Bahemia*, and might have joined the Queen of *Hungary's* Army in two or three Days; and as to the *Swiss*, I was surprised to hear his Lordship talk of marching them down the *Rhine* to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, when every one knows, that they lie upon the Borders of her Province of *Trent*, and might easily march to join her Army, either in *Italy* or *Germany*, without coming near any of the strong Places of *France*; so that to march them down the *Rhine*, would really be to march them away from, instead of marching them to her Assistance. But our Army in *Flanders* was, it seems, to be the Loadstone which was to draw whatever Troops we hired to that Corner, where neither

could be of any Use to the Queen of *Hungary*, without a previous Concert with the *Dutch* to attack *France* upon that Quarter. And as the *Dutch* were so far from being in a Concert with us for this Purpose, that they positively declared against it, and even threatened to declare War against us if we began the Attack there, I cannot yet comprehend, what was our real Motive for sending our Troops to *Flanders*; for if we were resolved to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, surely the best and most ready Way would have been to have sent them to *Hanover*, in order to join with the Troops of that Electorate, and drive *M. Maillebois* out of *Germany*, or at least prevent his marching to the Relief of *Prague*. In this Case indeed, the *Hanover* Troops would have been the best situated of any in *Europe* for our Purpose; but then they ought to have marched at the Expence of the Electorate, and not at the Expence of this Nation; for the Electorate of *Hanover* is as much obliged, both in Honour and Interest, to assist the Queen of *Hungary totis Viribus*, as this Nation can be supposed to be.

Upon this Subject his Lordship endeavoured to shew, either that we could get no other Troops to hire, beside the *Hanoverian*, or that no other Troops were so proper for us. The *Dutch* we ought not to take into our Pay, he says, because we cannot suppose, the *Dutch* will pay their own Troops in Aid of the common Cause, when they find this Nation ready to do it for them. Sir, does not every one see, that this Objection lies equally strong against our taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay; and I will say in general, that for Half a Century past we have given ourselves too much Concern about preserving the Balance of Power, and have shewn ourselves too ready to take Troops into our Pay

Pay for that Purpose; for the Powers upon the Continent would be more careful of themselves, and more ready to pay their own Troops in Aid of the common Cause, if they did not expect us to be such generous Fools as to do it for them. By this Means we have already almost ruined ourselves, and now we must, it seems, compleat that Ruin, by undertaking alone the Support of what some Gentlemen are pleased to call the Balance of Power, tho' it is evident, that it is not so, and still more evident that, if it were, it would not be in our Power to support it by ourselves alone.

As for the *Danes*, *Prussians*, and *Saxons*, his Lordship thinks, we can have none of them, even for our Money, because they are either jealous of one another, or warped towards the Interest of *France*. I do not know, Sir, but it may be so; and if it is, I am sure, we ought not to take any foreign Troops into our Pay, because if no Power in *Europe* will assist us, we cannot propose to re-establish the Balance of Power upon its former Foundation. But if the Case be as his Lordship represents, we have ourselves only to blame for it; for if we had got the Court of *Vienna* to have accepted of the Terms at first offered by the King of *Prussia*, and had thereby got him to join with us in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and in getting her Consort, the Grand Duke, raised to the Imperial Throne, I am persuaded, neither the *Bavarians* nor *French* would have attack'd her, nor would the *Swedes* have attack'd the *Muscovites*; but we encouraged the Queen of *Hungary* in her Obstinacy towards *Prussia*, and by the Treatment the latter met with, at the Court of *Vienna*, and especially in this House, we at last, fore against his Will, drove him into the Arms of *France*, which encouraged the

French to send their Troops into *Germany*; and then, in order to prevent any *Muscovite* Troops being sent to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, they prevailed with *Sweden* to declare War against *Muscovy*, the Fate of which has given them a Handle to get the King of *Denmark* warp'd over to their Interest. Thus it may justly be said, that all the present Confusions in *Europe* are owing to the Treatment the King of *Prussia* met with upon his invading *Silesia*; and as he may still have a great Hand in bringing those Confusions to a happy or very unhappy Issue for this Nation, I was glad to hear the noble Lord maintain a proper Respect in discouraging of so great a Character: I wish the same Respect had been maintained, when the Conduct of that Prince came first under the Consideration of this House; for I know of no Variety in his Conduct, except what he has been provoked to by the Conduct of those he has had to deal with, and his Invasion of *Silesia* we had no Right to find Fault with, nor any Authority to condemn.

I come now to his Lordship's first previous Question, which was, Whether these *Hanoverian* Troops are as cheap to us as any other Forces we can hire? This, his Lordship says, the Estimates now upon our Table do sufficiently demonstrate. I wish his Lordship had examined the Estimate of the *Hanover* Troops taken into our Pay in the Year 1702, before he had determined this Question in such a magisterial Manner. If he had compared that Estimate, or indeed any Estimate of foreign Troops taken into our Pay, with the Estimate now upon our Table, he would have seen it sufficiently demonstrated by Figures, that these *Hanover* Troops now taken into our Pay will cost us a much larger Sum, in Proportion to their Number, than the *Hanover*

Hanover Troops did in the Year 1702, or than any foreign Troops taken into the Pay of *Great Britain* ever did. It would be too tedious, Sir, to run over all the Articles of the present Estimate, and to shew the Newness or the Excess of each; but I must beg Leave to mention some of the most extraordinary. In 1702 the *Hanover* Troops then stipulated, began to be in our Pay only the 1st of *June*, and before the 21st of that Month, when the Convention for them was signed, some of them were arrived at the appointed Place of Action, as is declared in the Convention itself; and they were to continue no longer in our Pay than till the first of *January* following. From hence we may see, that they were in actual Service as well as actual Pay for the chief Part of one whole Campaign, and that we were to give them but seven Months Pay for this whole Campaign, which was much more glorious for this Nation, and contributed more to the Relief of *Europe*, than the next Campaign is likely to do; and yet by the Estimate for the *Hanoverians* now on our Table, we are to give them no less than 16 Months Pay for the ensuing Campaign; for it is evident that during last Campaign they neither were, nor could be of any Service to this Nation, to *Europe*, or to the Queen of *Hungary*.

Another Article of the present Estimate is not only of an excessive but a new Kind: In 1702, we paid no Levy Money for the *Hanover* Troops then taken into our Pay; but by the present Estimate we are to pay no less a Sum than 139,313*l.* *Sterling* for Levy Money, tho' the Troops were all raised long before we desir'd to take them into our Pay, and tho' no new Troops are to be raised in *Hanover*, instead of those now taken into our Pay. A second Article of the same Kind

is the recruiting Money, amounting to near 20,000*l.* which is an Article never before heard of in the hiring of any Troops, and an Article of Expence which was never allowed even to our own Army, because this Service is always provided for out of the Savings that necessarily happen every Year by Mens dying, deserting, or being killed. A third Article of the same Kind is the Pay of the Officers and Men belonging to the *Hanoverian* Train, amounting to near 13,000*l.* which is not only new, but is an Article of Expence we might have saved to the Nation by sending a sufficient Train of our own to *Flanders*; for surely, a Train might have been sent to *Flanders*, at a less Expence from *England* than from *Hanover*; and considering the vast Sums raised yearly upon this Nation for the Service of our Ordnance, it cannot be supposed, that we had not in our Stores sufficient to spare for this Service. And the fourth Article of a new as well as excessive Nature, is the great Number of *Hanoverian* General Officers now pinn'd upon us. In the Year 1702, with the 10,000 Men then taken into our Service, we had but one Lieutenant General and one Major General; whereas with the 16,000 now taken into our Service, we have, and are to pay, one General, two Lieutenant Generals, and three Major Generals, besides a most extraordinary Number of Brigadier Generals, Aid de Camps, Majors of Brigade, and other Sorts of Superior Officers.

Before I leave this Subject, Sir, I must take Notice of one other Article which really seems to be a downright Imposition upon this Nation. In 1702, a certain fixed Number of *Guilders* was to be paid, at stated Times at *Rotterdam*, for the *Hanover* Forces then taken into our Pay, so that the Nation could lose nothing by the Exchange; but

by the present Contract, or rather the present Estimate, for I do not know how any Contract could be made between the King of *Great-Britain* and the Elector of *Hanover*, the Levy Money, recruiting Money, and Pay of those Troops, is to be in **A** *Pounds Sterling*, at *ten Guilders ten Stivers* for a *Pound*, when every one knows, the present Exchange is *ten Guilders eighteen Stivers*, so that this Nation loses *eight Stivers* upon every *Pound Sterling*, which upon 657,888*l.* the whole Sum we are to pay for **B** those *Hanover* Troops, amounts to about 26,000*l. Sterling* Loss to this Nation, and Gain to the Electorate or Elector of *Hanover*.

After these Observations upon the present Estimate, and the Convention in 1702 for the same Troops, **C** I hope, no Man will say, that these *Hanover* Troops are now as cheap as those were which we took into our Pay in 1702; and upon comparing this Estimate with all the Treaties we ever made for Auxiliary Troops, it will appear, that these *Hanover* **D** Troops we now take into our Pay are the dearest of any we ever did, or, I hope, will ever again take into our Pay. As these Observations, Sir, are all founded upon Figures, and upon very easy and obvious Calculations, I shall not say, it is an affected Ignorance, but I must say it is an inexcusable Neglect, that can induce any Gentleman to say, that these *Hanover* Troops are as cheap as any other Forces we can hire. The contrary is so evident, that I could not imagine, any of the Advocates **E** for this Measure would be hardy enough to state the Question in such plain Terms; and supposing the Measure could in every other Respect be supported, this alone would be a sufficient Argument for my being against it. Our paying such an ex- **G** travagant Price for these *Hanover* Troops will introduce a Precedent of a most pernicious Nature to this

Kingdom; because every foreign Prince we may hereafter have Occasion to treat with for auxiliary Troops, will expect the same Terms we now allow to the Elector of *Hanover*, and will refuse his Troops if we refuse agreeing to his Terms. The Elector of *Hanover* may ask what he pleases for his Troops, and his *British* Ministers may have Complaisance enough to agree to all his Demands: They may even do so with an Expectation, that such extravagant Demands will be refused by a *British* Parliament; but if they are there agreed to, they can be refused by no other Power or Authority; and therefore, it would be both a most criminal and a most inexcusable Complaisance in us to agree to such extravagant Demands.

Having thus, Sir, answered all his Lordship's previous Questions, and having answer'd them in a Manner, I believe, which he little expected, the Answer which from thence naturally flows to his third principal **D** Question, is, that suppose we are to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, and suppose we are to assist her with our whole Force, the *Hanover* Troops ought not to be made a Part of that Force, nor ought the Electorate of *Hanover* to desire any such Thing of **E** us, because it is equally with us obliged, both in Honour and Interest, to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, and consequently ought, at its own Expence, to assist her with all the Troops it has in actual Pay. We ought therefore to have look'd out **F** for the Troops of some other Potentate; and if we could find no such Troops to hire, it was, and is still an unanswerable Argument against our giving her any other Assistance than what we stand engag'd to by Treaty; and this Assistance we might have given her in Money, **G** which would have been more convenient for us, and better for her, than any proportionable Number of Troops

Troops we could have sent to her Assistance.

But as the noble Lord was pleas'd to state us another Question upon this Head, and thereupon endeavoured to shew that we ought to assist her with Troops rather than Money, I shall beg leave to consider the Arguments he made use of for this Purpose. His Lordship was pleased to say, upon the Authority of an Hon. Gentleman, that if we gave the Queen of Hungary any large Sum of Money, a great Part of it would be squander'd among the Austrian Ministers and Favourites. Whatever Regard his Lordship may pay to the Authority he quoted, I can lay no great Stress upon it; because from the Consequences of that Hon. Gentleman's Negotiations we have no Reason to suppose, that his Knowledge of foreign Affairs is very exact or extensive; and if he knows any Thing of Publick Money's being squander'd among Ministers, I am persuaded, he got his Knowledge of these Matters at home, and not abroad. I shall grant, that such a Misapplication of Publick Money is but too frequent at most Courts, and we in this Country have from Experience great Reason to be jealous of it; but the present Court of Vienna is as little to be suspected of such a Misapplication as any Court ever was; for the Queen of Hungary could not have made such a glorious Stand as she has already done, against so many and such powerful Enemies, if any of her Money had been squandered among Ministers and Favourites; and for this Reason, if we are to raise a Million and a Half for her Support, I should chuse to put it under her own Management, in order to enable her to support herself, rather than to put it under the Management of our own Ministers, in order to enable them to support her with Troops.

This, I say, I should chuse, and I am directed to this Choice by the very Measure now under our Consideration; for if she had been to contract for 16,000 veteran Troops, I am sure she might, and would have got them for much less than we are to pay for these 16,000 Hanoverians.

Another Objection his Lordship made to our assisting the Queen of Hungary with any large Sum of Money was, that it would be a Sort of Vote of Credit, and might be converted by our Ministers here to very bad Purposes. Sir, we might easily prevent this by our Method of granting it; for if we order'd it to be paid directly to her Minister here, or to such Persons as she should appoint, I am persuaded, every Shilling of it would be faithfully and speedily remitted to her. Some of the little petty Princes of Germany may perhaps submit to give a Receipt for 30,000*l.* when they receive but twenty; but the Queen of Hungary has shewn too much Spirit to be suspected of any such mean Submission. If a Million and a Half were granted to her by the British Parliament, I am convinced she would insist upon every Shilling of it being paid: She would scorn to let any British Minister go shares with her in the Grant, or to give a Receipt for more than she actually received.

But, Sir, when the noble Lord seems to be so suspicious of our Ministers, and of their purloining 500,000*l.* out of a Million and a Half, in Case we should grant such a Sum to the Queen of Hungary, I wonder he does not see, that what we are now to grant is worse than a Vote of Credit, because it is an absolute Gift to the Crown of at least 600,000*l.* For as no new Troops are to be raised in Hanover, and as these 16,000 Men must have been paid and maintain'd by his Majesty,

tho' we had not taken them into our Pay, I am persuaded the Difference between the Expence of maintaining them at home, and the Expence of marching them to, and maintaining them in *Flanders*, or any Part of *Germany*, will not amount to the odd 57,000*l.* and consequently, whatever we pay for those Troops above that Expence, ought to be look'd on as a Free-Gift to his Majesty, which his Ministers may apply, if he pleases, towards replenishing the Coffers of an exhausted Civil List; and I wish no Part of it may be applied to any worse Purpose; for tho' his Majesty is not to be so much as suspected of consenting to any wrong Application of publick Money, yet Experience has shewn, that the Civil List Money, or any publick Money, which is not to be strictly accounted for to Parliament, may by Ministers be applied to very vile Purposes without the Knowledge of their Master.

I now come, Sir, to the particular View, which the noble Lord says we have in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and which, he says, cannot be answered by our supporting her with Money only. This View, his Lordship tells us, is to prevent the *French* from making any further Acquisitions in *Flanders*. How his Lordship's Imagination came to suggest any such View to him, I cannot tell, but I am convinced, no one of our Ministers ever had such a View: They know, that the Neutrality of the *Dutch* depends upon *France's* attempting no such Thing, and therefore, there never was the least Occasion for our sending any of our own Troops to *Flanders*, and much less for our sending any Auxiliaries there, unless the *Dutch* had desired it, in order to enable them to break the Neutrality they have hitherto so religiously observed; and if they had done this, we should have had no Occasion

to send any of our auxiliary Troops to *Flanders*; for with the Assistance of the *Dutch*, and by sending 10 or 12,000 more of own Troops thither, which we might easily have spared, we could have formed such an Army in *Flanders*, as would have been sufficient to oppose any of the Designs of *France*, in that Part of the World, especially, if by sending our Auxiliaries to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, we had enabled her to drive the *French* out of that Country, because she might then, and certainly would have come down upon the *Rhine*, with such an Army as would have prevented the *French* from being able to push any Conquests in *Flanders*; for as *France* lies much more open upon the Side of *Germany* than upon that of *Flanders*, their own Prudence would have directed, and even Necessity would have drove them to have stood upon the Defensive in *Flanders*, in order to have sent their most powerful Armies towards the *Rhine*, because, in *Flanders*, they may defend themselves by their strong Garisons, but towards *Germany* they must defend themselves by their numerous Armies.

Thus, Sir, in every Light this Measure can be considered, it must appear to be wrong. As the Balance of Power, in the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, no more depends upon the Power of the House of *Austria*, than upon the Power of any other House in *Germany*, it was wrong in us to think of giving the House of *Austria* any farther Assistance than we were obliged to by Treaty, unless the other Powers of *Europe*, equally concerned, had joined with us in restoring that House to the Imperial Diadem, as well as in procuring it an Equivalent from *France* for the Dominions it has been lately dispossessed of. If it had been right to give the Queen

Queen of Hungary a greater Assistance than we were obliged to by Treaty, and to take foreign Troops into our Pay for that Purpose, it was wrong to take *Hanoverians*. If it had been right to take *Hanoverians*, it was wrong to take them at such an extravagant Price; and if it had been right to take them at any Price, it was wrong to march them into *Flanders*, because they must march back again to *Germany*, before they can be of any Use to the Queen of Hungary.

But really, in my Opinion, Sir, and according to the present Appearance of Things, I cannot believe, that either the *Hanoverians* or *Hessians*, or even our own Troops, will march into *Germany*, or give the Queen of Hungary any real Assistance. Let us consider, Sir, that both the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* are the Emperor's Subjects, and, consequently, their fighting even as Auxiliaries against him may expose their Masters to the Ban of the Empire. Nay, the Ban, I believe, would be the certain Consequence, if we should happen to be unsuccessful in the War; therefore, tho' the Elector of *Hanover* and the Prince of *Hesse* may allow their Troops to take our Money, I do not believe, they will allow their Troops to engage against the Emperor. This, Sir, is the Case of the *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops, and as to our own Troops, I do not think it possible for them to march to the farther End of *Germany*. How shall we subsist them upon their March thither? How shall we subsist them after they are there? How shall we recruit them? How shall we preserve the Remains of our Army, in Case it should happen to meet with a Defeat? These, Sir, are Questions very material, and I protest, I do not see how any one of them can be answered. What Change may be produced in the

present Face of Affairs by the good Conduct of the Court of *Vienna*, and the bad Conduct of the Court of *Versailles*, I do not know, nor is it possible for human Wisdom to foresee; for the Conduct of the one may be so good, and that of the other so bad, as may give Courage, and even a probable View of Success, to some of the Princes of *Germany*, to act against the Emperor they have chosen, and I am sure, the Electorate of *Hanover* in particular has great Reason to resent the scurrilous Treatment it has lately met with from the *French*, with regard to the Neutrality it was forced into, and especially the insulting Manner in which the *French* Ministers openly talk'd at all the Courts of *Europe* of that Neutrality's being solicited, and even begged of the *French* Court by that Electorate.

One cannot therefore determine what may hereafter happen, but in determining the Question now before us, we must consider the present Posture of Affairs only, and from thence we must conclude, that the *Hanoverian* Troops neither can, nor will act against the Emperor. I am sure, no Man who has any Regard for the Safety of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions, will at present advise him to expose himself to the Ban of the Empire, by allowing his Electoral Troops to act offensively against the Emperor; and if such a Change should hereafter happen in the Affairs of *Europe*, as to render such a Step advisable, it will then be Time enough for us to take those *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay. We shall thereby save the Expence of maintaining them for seven or eight Months, when they neither will nor can be of any Service either to us or the Queen of Hungary; and considering the present distressed Condition of this Nation, the heavy War we are already engaged in, and the more heavy War

we are like to be engaged in, this is a Saying which, I am sure, a true British House of Commons will not neglect.

The next Debate I shall give an Account of, was that which happened in our Club, the 3d of December last, upon a Motion, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; but as I have formerly given a Debate upon the same Subject, I shall now give only a few of the Speeches that were made upon this Occasion; and the first I shall give, is the Substance of what was said by Cn. Manlius Vulso, who seconded the Motion, and spoke thus:*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

AS this Motion was last Session agreed to, and as the Bill itself was brought in, and in every Step approved of, by this very House of Commons, I should with great Confidence of Success rise up to second this Motion, if I did not from Experience know, that Gentlemen often change their Sentiments with their Situation, and that a Gentleman, after he becomes a Placeman, begins to entertain Notions of the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Liberties of the People, very different from those he entertained whilst he was a plain, honest, Country Gentleman. If any Thing like this should happen in the present Debate, it may tend to disappoint the Motion, but with all those who are neither Placemen nor Pensioners, I am sure, it ought to be an Argument in its Favour, and, I hope, it will prevail with some Gentlemen, who in former Sessions opposed this Motion, to alter their Sentiments and their Way of voting upon this Occasion, when they have

such a plain Proof before their Eyes, that if a Place does not induce a Man to vote against his Honour and his Conscience, it at last biases his Judgment, and makes him conclude that to be wrong, which he before thought and declared to be right.

Another strong Argument in Favour of this Motion, Sir, is the melancholy and distressed Condition which the Affairs of Europe, as well as of this Nation, are now reduced to. We have for near thirty Years been in a Course of approving and supporting almost every political Measure the Crown seemed resolved to pursue: With regard to foreign Affairs, we have approved and supported every one of them without Exception: Thank God! I have had no Concern in this general uninterrupted Approbation: I have at the respective Times publickly declared my Dislike of many of them, and yet I am far from thinking, that any of those who approved, voted at any Time against the plain Dictates of their Conscience, but I am convinced, that many of them were biased in their Judgments by the Fears of losing the Places they possessed, or the Hopes of getting the Titles, Places, or Preferments they expected. In all political Disputes it is very easy to impose upon Gentlemen who have never made that Science their Study, and are never let into any Secrets of State unless with a Design to deceive them; therefore in all such Cases, I have great Charity for those who happen to differ from me in Opinion; but when the Wickedness or Folly of the Measures begins to appear from the fatal Consequences they have produced, my Charity begins to cease with respect to those who persevere in their Opinions, and refuse coming into any Method for preventing themselves or their Successors in this House from being deceived

* In the Character of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

deceived by the same Bias towards a Court.

I have, Sir, as great an Opinion as any Gentleman can, as any Gentleman ought to have, of the Honour and Impartiality of those who are Members of either House of Parliament; but it is arguing against common Sense, common Reason, and common Experience, to pretend, that no Member of this House will be biased in his Opinion, or influenced in his Voting, by 500 or 1000 or perhaps 5000*l.* a Year. It has in all Countries and in all Ages been held as an established Maxim, that no Man ought to be allowed to sit as Judge, or even as a Jurymen, in any Cause where 'he is to get or lose by the Event of the Suit; and as we sit as Judges, almost in every Case that can come before us, between the People and their Sovereign, or those employed by him in the executive Part of our Government, surely no Man ought to be allowed to sit here, who is to get or lose the Whole, or the chief Part of his Subsistence, by the Judgment he passes upon any Affair depending in this House.

In former Times, Sir, when we had no standing Army, nor any Officers of our Army kept in continual Pay: When we had no Navy or Ships of War but such as were fitted out when Occasion required, and commanded by Officers appointed by those that fitted them out: When we had no Excises nor Excisemen: When we had few or no Taxes, and as few Tax Gatherers; it was not necessary to have any such Law enacted; because no publick Officer then ever thought of getting himself chosen a Member of Parliament. Whilst he remained in Pay, he was obliged to attend the Duty of his Office, and consequently could neither attend the Business, nor be chosen a Member of Parliament. This is the true Reason why

the High Sheriff of a County cannot even now be chosen a Member of this House; and when this Maxim was first established, I am persuaded, it was a Maxim observed with regard to every other publick Officer; but as it was established by Common Law, or, as the Lawyers call it, Common Reason only, it fell by Degrees into Disuse, and publick Officers of all Ranks and Degrees may be, and are now chosen Members of Parliament, except High Sheriffs, and some few others who have been disqualify'd by express Statute.

Thus, Sir, our Constitution stands at present, and as the Number of our publick Officers of all Kinds, and in all Stations, has been of late Years vastly increased and is every Day increasing, as their yearly Profits and Emoluments have been vastly augmented, and as their Power is growing every Year more and more extensive, they have now a great Sway in all our Elections, especially those for our Cities and Boroughs, so that in a few Years we may, nay we must expect, that a Majority of this House will always consist of such as hold or expect Offices, Places, or private Pensions, at the Pleasure of the Crown; and what Justice or Mercy the People can expect from such a House of Commons, common Sense, I had almost said, common Experience may instruct.

For this Reason, Sir, if we have a Mind to preserve our Constitution: If we have a Mind that Parliaments should ever be of any Use to the King or his People: If we have a Mind to prevent a Parliament's being a cumbersome Clog to a good King, and a cruel Instrument of Oppression in the Hands of a tyrannical one, we must pass a Law for limiting the Number of Officers in this House; and this we ought to be the more ardent to have speedily done, because if we are once caught in the Snare, it will be impossible for

us ever to escape; for if a Majority of this House should ever once come to consist of a Majority of Officers and Placemen, it is not to be supposed, they would pass a Bill for their own Exclusion. Upon the contrary, if they should entertain the least Jealousy of their not being able to get themselves, or a Majority of such as themselves, chosen at a new Election, they would, by the Authority of a late Precedent, continue themselves, or they would pass an Excise Bill, or some such Bill, for giving the Crown an absolute Command over a Majority of our Elections; and thereby establish an arbitrary Power of the most expensive, cruel, and tyrannical Kind, I mean an arbitrary Power supported by a corrupt Parliament and a numerous mercenary Army. To prevent this, Sir, I rise up to second the Motion made by my worthy Friend. I shall always endeavour to prevent it by my Vote in this House, and if ever it should become necessary, by the Risk of my Life and Fortune in the Field.

*The next that spoke in this Debate was
Albius Tibullus *, whose Speech
was to this Effect:*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

AS I have sometimes conversed with some of our young Lawyers, who are more ready than the old ones to communicate their Knowledge without a Fee, I have from them learned this Maxim, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari*. This I take to be a good Maxim with regard to Law, and I take it to be no less a good one with regard to Politicks. We know, we have for many Ages experienced the Happiness of our present Constitution; but no Man can foretel what will be the Consequences of any material Alteration; for which Reason I am, and shall

* In the Character of *Edw. Walpole, Esq;*

always be, against an Alteration, or what the Projectors are always pleased to call an Amendment, unless I have very sensibly felt the Inconvenience of what is proposed to be amended. In the present Case, perhaps my Want of Feeling may proceed from my Want of Experience; but young as I am, as I have the Honour to be a Member of this House, I think myself bound to judge for myself, and not to pin my Faith upon the Feeling or Experience of any other Gentleman; and therefore, I hope, I shall be excus'd if I differ from the two Hon. Gentlemen who have made and seconded this Motion.

I shall readily admit it to be a right Maxim in private Affairs, not to allow any Man to sit as a Judge in a Cause where he has an Interest in the Event of the Suit. This, I say, Sir, is a right Maxim in private Affairs; but in those relating to the Publick it is impossible to admit it; for every Man of the Society must have an Interest in every Thing that relates to the Society in general; and besides this general Interest, there is hardly any Thing comes before us, in which the private Interest of many amongst us has not a particular Concern upon one Side or other. In one of the most important Kinds of Affairs that comes before this Assembly every Man has a private Interest, in being against what is proposed by the Court. When I say this, Sir, I believe, you will readily suppose, I mean the Business of granting Money for the publick Service. As this Money must be raised upon the Subject, every Subject, and consequently every Member of this House must have a private Interest in refusing the Grant, and it is certain, that nothing but his Regard for the publick Welfare, or his Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can prevail with him to consent to

a publick Grant, which must necessarily take from him some Part of his private Property.

In passing of Laws, Sir, the Case is the same. There was never, I believe, a Law passed in this House, which did not some way or other injure the Property, the Privilege, or the Friends or Relations of some of the Members; and many Laws have been proposed here, which were inconsistent with the publick Good, but tended to promote the Interest of some of the Members. In all such Cases nothing but a superior Regard for the publick Good, or an Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can tempt Men to vote against their private Interest. And even in Cases where private Interest can have no Concern, the Satisfaction of private Passions, such as Resentment, (just or unjust, makes no Difference) Malice, Envy, and the like, must always become a Sort of private Interest or Motive with many Gentlemen in this House, to oppose what is proposed by Ministers, or to propose or support what may tend to distress their Measures; and nothing but a superior Regard for the publick Good, or an Expectation of some Favour from the Crown, can prevail with such Men to act contrary to what would give them such an exquisite Pleasure as the Gratification of any violent Passion.

In all these Cases, I hope, Gentlemen's Concern for the publick Good is generally such a prevailing Motive as to overcome every Motive of a private Nature; but however generally this may be the Case, our Constitution has not trusted entirely to it; and therefore it has provided the Crown with the Disposal of all Honours, and many other Favours, to be distributed as a Reward to those who, in all their Actions, shew a disinterested Regard for the publick Good, or as a Temp-

tation to the Selfish and Interested for drawing them off from factious Measures, or for inducing them to join with the Government in such Measures, as are really calculated for the Service of the Publick. This, I say, Sir, has been provided by our Constitution, and in my humble Opinion, it is a most wise and necessary Provision; for, I believe, it would be impossible for the most prudent and just Administration, to govern such a numerous Assembly, and to prevent its being often influenced by Faction, if the Crown had no such Favours to bestow.

I shall grant, Sir, that those Favours may sometimes be misapplied: They may by some Administrations be bestowed upon those only that shew a blind Obedience to Ministers, without any Regard to the Publick; and this may enable Ministers to get some Things passed in Parliament, which would otherwise have been rejected with Disdain; but if Ministers were forming Designs against the publick Liberty, or pursuing Measures that manifestly tended to the Ruin of the Nation, I do not believe, that all the Favours the Crown has now to bestow, could procure a parliamentary Approbation of such Designs, or Measures; because nothing but private Interest could prevail with Men to approve of such Measures or Designs, and every Man, qualified to be a Member of this House, would find a private Interest in opposing them, I mean the Preservation of his own Estate; and that he would look upon as an Interest superior to any Pension, Place, or Office, the Crown could bestow; for he would consider, that if the Nation were ruined, his private Estate would be sunk in the general Desolation; or if an arbitrary Government were set up, his Property in his Estate would become precarious; and every Man of common Sense

Sense will prefer an Estate of 300, or 600*l.* a Year, secured by the Laws of a limited Government to him and his Posterity, I say every Man of common Sense will prefer such an Estate, to an Estate, Salary, or Pension, of ten Times the Value, depending upon the Will of an arbitrary Sovereign.

We have no Occasion therefore, Sir, to dread the Introduction of arbitrary Power, from any Number of Officers being Members of this House, as long as those Officers are possessed, in their own Right, of Estates of more Value than any precarious Post or Pension the Crown can bestow, and this we have already provided for sufficiently by express Statute; but if we were to exclude all or the greatest Part of our Officers, civil and military, from having Seats in this House, it would, in my Opinion, certainly introduce Anarchy, which must necessarily be followed by arbitrary Power in some Shape or other; for if the Crown had no Power to reward any Member of this House for shewing a disinterested Zeal for the publick Service, nor any Temptation to throw in the Way of the Selfish or Faction, it would often be impossible to obtain the Consent of such a numerous Assembly, even to the most necessary Measures of Government; and the Wheels of Government being thus entirely stopp'd, a State of Anarchy would ensue, in which Case we may suppose, that all our Officers, civil and military, would rank themselves upon the Side of the Crown, and the Members of this House being without Interest or Character, either in our Fleets or Armies, we may easily judge what the Consequences would be; for if the Gentlemen concerned in the executive Part of our Government, should once perceive it to be impossible to carry on our publick Affairs, by the Authority of what some

Gentlemen are pleased to call an independent Parliament, they would certainly join with the Crown in laying Parliaments entirely aside.

Having mentioned, Sir, what some Gentlemen are pleased to call an independent Parliament, I must observe, that they seem thereby to mean an Assembly of Men, no one of whom is governed or biased in the least by any Regard to his own Interest or Advancement in the World, and that this Assembly should be chose by Electors as disinterested as themselves; such a Choice, Sir, as well as such an Assembly, I must look on as altogether *Utopian* and imaginary: We may please our Imagination with such a Representation, but no such Thing had ever any real Existence. Therefore, I shall always call a Parliament independent, if no violent or forcible Means are used for compelling the Electors, or the Members, to vote according to the Directions of him that makes use of such Means; and it is by such Means only that our Constitution can be overturned; for mercenary Considerations alone, without the Interposition of any compulsive Method, will never tempt Men to consent to what would render those very Considerations precarious, which would be the infallible Consequence of overturning our Constitution and establishing arbitrary Power; therefore, I shall never think our Liberties in any Danger, as long as the Crown neither has it in its Power, nor attempts to make use of any violent Method for directing any Man's Vote either at Elections or in Parliament. The Expectation of a Reward may induce a Man to vote with the Court in Questions that are doubtful, and where it is not quite evident to him, which Side of the Question is most for the Publick Good, but when the Court Side of the Question is apparently inconsistent with the Publick Good, or almost

almost directly tending to the Overthrow of our happy Constitution, tho' I have no very great Opinion of the Virtue or publick Spirit of Mankind, I have so good an Opinion of their common Sense, that I am convinced, no mercenary Expectation could prevail upon a Man of any Fortune or Figure in his Country to vote with the Court in such a Question. Nothing but the Fear of losing his Life, his Liberty, or his private Estate could in such a Case prevail; and as long as no such Method is attempted to be made use of, we have nothing to fear from the Honours or Offices in the Disposal of the Crown. By a cautious and prudent Distribution of those Honours and Offices amongst the Members of this House, the Ends of Faction may be disappointed, but the Constitution can never be overturned.

I hope it will now appear, Sir, that this Question is not of so clear a Nature as the Gentlemen who moved it seem to imagine. It is a Question of such a perplexed Nature, that it is very excusable in any Gentleman to change his Sentiments with regard to it; and therefore, if any Gentleman should now appear against it, who formerly appeared to be for it, it would be very uncharitable to conclude, that this Alteration in his Conduct proceeded from an Alteration in his Situation. We ought in Charity to suppose, that his Sentiments with respect to it are really changed; and I believe, every Gentleman who is transferred from being a Country Gentleman to be a Minister of State, will find more Reason for a Change of Sentiments in this Respect, than he ever before suspected he should. He will then acquire a Knowledge of Mankind, which he never could before acquire: He will then be able to penetrate further into the private Views by which Men are actuated,

and he will see how difficult it is, to get a Majority of this House to unite in the most prudent and necessary Measure that can be thought of. This may furnish him with very sufficient Reasons for a real Change in his Sentiments, and if any such Change should appear in this Debate, it ought, I think, to be a strong Argument with all those, who have upon former Occasions appeared against this Question, for adhering to their former Opinion.

Then, Sir, as to the distressed Condition which the Affairs of *Europe*, or the Affairs of this Nation are in, I shall grant that the Affairs of *Europe* are in a very distressed Condition at present, but as to the Affairs of this Nation, I cannot conceive them to be in any distressed Condition, and if I did, should avoid insisting upon it in such a publick Assembly, at a Time when a good Opinion of our Affairs at foreign Courts, is so necessary for giving Weight to those Negotiations we must be supposed to be carrying on, for forming a Confederacy in Opposition to the ambitious Views of those that have long been Enemies to publick Liberty. But thank God! whatever may be said by some Gentlemen in this House, no Foreigner who knows any Thing of this Nation can suppose, that our Affairs are in any Sort of Distress. Our publick Credit is so well established that, instead of receiving a Shock from the present Confusions in *Europe*, it has rather been improv'd; and tho' our Trade may suffer a little in one Branch by our present War with *Spain*, yet notwithstanding the Interruption it meets with from *Spanish* Privateers, it is certainly now in as flourishing a Condition as ever it was in any Time preceding. We have, 'tis true, still remaining a great Load of publick Debts; but this is not owing to any

Mismanagement at home, but to the many Broils we have been of late Years engaged in by the Ambition of foreign Courts, and to the great Tenderness both his late and present Majesty have shewn towards their People, especially the landed Interest.

Our own Affairs therefore, Sir, can afford no Argument for shewing, that ever our Parliament has been prevailed on by a corrupt Influence to approve of any wrong Measures; and as to the Affairs of Europe, tho' they are at present in great Confusion, I am sure, it can no Way be imputed to any Misconduct in our Administration. Will any Gentleman pretend, that our War with Spain was provoked by any rash Step in our Ministers? Can it be said, that we gave Encouragement to the King of Prussia, or the Duke of Bavaria, to attack the Queen of Hungary; or that we encouraged the French to send their Troops into Germany, or the Spaniards to send their Troops into Italy? Are not all the Confusions in Europe owing to the Ambition or Obstinacy of foreign Courts, and not to any Misconduct of ours? Has not our Court tried all the Methods that could be thought of, for preventing or putting an End to those Confusions? The Parliament had therefore good Reason to approve of all our foreign Measures, and consequently that Approbation could not be owing to their Judgments being biased, or their Votes directed, by any Favours enjoyed, or expected from the Crown.

Therefore, Sir, as we have never suffered any Prejudice from the Number of Officers in this House: As we have no Reason to apprehend Danger from any Number that can be in it, in any future Parliament; and as I think, that the excluding them from Seats in this House would be of the most dan-

gerous Consequence to our Constitution, I must be against the Motion.

The next Speaker I shall mention in this Debate was C. Popilius Lenax*, who spoke in Substance thus:

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS we seem to improve every Day in those Doctrines that are introductory of arbitrary Power, the Doctrine of Corruption has this Day been pushed farther than ever, I believe, it was in this Assembly. It has been represented not only as a harmless but a necessary Implement of Government; and all the Laws we have for excluding Pensioners, and several Sorts of Officers, from having Seats in this Assembly, may, by the same Sort of Reasoning, be proved to be subversive of our Constitution, and introductory of Anarchy, Confusion, and arbitrary Power. If a Gentleman of a small Estate, or of an Estate, however large, that cannot supply the Wants of his Luxury or Avarice, cannot be supposed capable of being induced, by any mercenary Motive the Crown can throw in his Way, to consent to Grants or Regulations, or to approve of Measures that tend towards the Introduction of arbitrary Power, or that appear to be inconsistent with the publick Good, why should we exclude Pensioners, why should we exclude the Commissioners and Officers of our Customs and Excise, from having Seats in this House? If the Power of granting pecuniary and mercenary Rewards to Members be so necessary for the managing of this Assembly, and for answering the necessary Ends of Government, why should we in any Respect abridge that Power, which, if never so extensive, can do us no Harm, and which,

* In the Character of Lord Strange.

which, if too much abridged, may overfet both our Government and Constitution? Surely, no Man of common Sense would make the leaft Approach towards a Precipice, if he could keep his Distance without the leaft Danger or Inconvenience; therefore, if we admit this Doctrine, we must suppose thofe Parliaments void of common Sense, in which the Laws we now have for excluding Pensioners and feveral Sorts of Officers were agreed to.

But Experience in all Ages and all Countries, Sir, must convince us, that this Doctrine is falfe, deceitful and pernicious. In all Countries where arbitrary Power ever was, or is now fet up, Corruption was the Footstool upon which it mounted into the Throne. By Corruption Men are induced to arm their Magistrates, or fupreme Magistrate, with fuch Powers as enable them to deftroy, firft the Effence, and afterwards the very Face of publick Liberty. Whilst arbitrary Power is in its Infancy, and creeping up by Degrees to Man's Eftate, no Doubt it will, it must refrain from Acts of Violence and Compulfion. It will by Bribery gain the Consent of thofe it has not as yet got Strength enough to compel; but when it is by Bribery grown up to its full Strength and Vigour, even Bribery itfelf will be neglected, and whoever then oppofes its Views will be ruined, either by open Violence, or falfe Informations and cook'd up Profecutions.

I fhall grant, Sir, that if the Question were put in plain and direct Terms, no Man, or at leaft very few, would agree to give up their Property in their Eftates, for the Sake of a much greater Eftate or Pension, depending upon the Will of an arbitrary Sovereign. But fuch a Question never was, nor ever will be put by thofe who aim at arbitrary Power. They always find fpo-

ciuous Pretences for fome new Power, or fome little Increase of Power, and then another new Power, or another little Increase of Power, till at laft their Power becomes by Degrees uncontrollable; and Men of corrupt Hearts are, by mercenary Motives, prevented from confidering or forefeeing the Confequences of the new or additional Powers they grant. It is, I think, highly probable, that *Julius Cæfar* had laid the Scheme of enslaving his Country, before he obtained the Province of *Transalpin Gaul*. For this Purpose he rightly judged, that it was neceffary to get a great Army under his Command, and by his Continuance and Succefs in that Command, to render that Army more attached to him than to the Laws and Liberties of their Country. For obtaining that Command, and for continuing in it, he knew he must depend upon the Votes of his Fellow Citizens, for his Succefs in it he must depend upon his own Conduct. If he had told his Fellow Citizens that he wanted from them fuch an Army as might enable him to opprefs the Liberties of his Country, they would certainly have refused it: Notwithstanding the Avarice, Luxury, and Selfifhnefs then prevailing amongst them, he could not by all his Bribery have got them to agree to fuch a direct Question. He therefore at firft propofed to them only to give him the Command of *Cisalpin Gaul*, with *Illyria* annexed, which by Bribery, and by having infinuated himfelf into great Favour with the People, he obtained, and by the fame Means he got the *Transalpin Gaul* added to it. This gave him the Command of a great Army, and the People being blinded by his Largeffs and his Succeffes, they continued him in that Command till he made his Army fo abfolutely his own, that it eftablifhed him in arbitrary Power,

and so effectually destroyed the Liberties of the People, that they could never again be restored; for the short Interval between his Death and the Establishment of his Successor, *Augustus Caesar*, was no free or regular Government, but a continued Series of Usurpation, Murder, and Civil War.

If the People of *Rome*, Sir, had foreseen the Consequences of their Favours to *Julius Caesar*, they would certainly have refused granting him so many; but they were so blinded by their Corruption, that they did not consider the Consequences. This destroyed irrecoverably that glorious Republick; and this will destroy every Republick, where any one Man has Wealth or Power enough to corrupt a great Number of People. Let us consider, Sir, in what Liberty and Property truly consists, and we shall see, that where any one Man has in his Power a large Fund for Corruption, both may be absolutely destroyed, and an arbitrary Power established, before People become generally sensible of their Danger. A Man's Liberty consists in its not being in the Power of any Man or Magistrate, with Impunity, to imprison or kill him, or inflict any personal Punishment upon him, unless he has been formally tried, and justly condemned by that Method of Trial, and by those Laws, which have been established, and are approved of by the Majority of the Society to which he belongs. Property again consists in a Man's being secure of enjoying, and transmitting to his Posterity, what has been left to him by his Ancestors, or acquired by his own Industry, unless the Whole, or some Part of it, be taken from him, in Pursuance of Laws that have been established, and are approved by the Majority of the Society to which he belongs. Whilst this is the Case, every Man of the Society enjoys Liberty and

Property in their full Extent; and this will be our Case as long as our Elections and Parliaments remain free from any Influence, either compulsive or corrupt.

But suppose, Sir, a Majority of our House of Commons consisted of such as held lucrative Places from the Crown, and suppose a Judge were to be brought before them, who, for the Sake of some corrupt Consideration, had, at the Desire of the Crown, illegally and unjustly condemned and imprisoned many of his Fellow Subjects; would not the Crown, I mean the Ministers of the Crown, endeavour to protect such a Judge? Would not they give Hints to their Officers in this House, that a Dismission would be the certain Consequence of their giving a Vote against this Tool of a Judge? And can we suppose, that many of those Officers would chuse to lose a Place of 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a Year, rather than give a Vote in Favour of this Judge? Sir, I have a very great Opinion of our present Judges, but without any Reflection upon them, I will say, that it is upon the Independency and Integrity of our Parliaments that we must depend for the Integrity and Impartiality of our Judges; for the Crown has many Ways to reward a pliable Judge, and as many to punish an obstinate one: Nay, if Parliaments were once become dependent upon the Crown, an obstinate Integrity would of itself be sufficient for getting a Judge removed by the Address of both Houses of Parliament; for if the Majority of Parliament were such as depended upon the Crown for getting or holding some lucrative Employment, they would be easily persuaded, that such a Judge had done Injustice to the Crown, or had fomented Sedition by shewing Favour to the Seditious, and under this Pretence, they would vote for addressing to remove him, without con-

considering, that they thereby established arbitrary Power, and made not only their own Estates, but their Lives and Liberties dependent upon the arbitrary Will of their Sovereign; for by this Precedent all our Judges would be convinced, that they must take Directions from the Ministers of the Crown in all Prosecutions, Trials, and Causes that might afterwards come before them; and what Man could say, he had any Liberty or Property left, if the Ministers of the Crown had it in their Power to take his Life, Liberty, or Estate from him, whenever they pleased, by a false Accusation, and a mock Trial?

Even after such a fatal Turn in our Constitution, as long as a Spirit of Corruption prevailed among the People, and the Court kept within the Bounds of common Decency, there would be no Occasion for any compulsive Methods either at Elections or in Parliament, because the Ministers would always find People enough that would be ready to take their Money or their Favours, and in Expectation or Return would agree to vote as directed; but if by the ridiculous Conduct of the Court a Spirit of Liberty should arise among the People, the violent and compulsive Methods usual in such Cases would be made use of. Informers, or *Delatores*, as the *Romans* called them, would be found out and retained, and spread over the whole Nation, in order to bring false Informations against those who dared to oppose the Court either at Elections or in Parliament; and in both, Men would be forced to vote according to the Directions of a Minister, in order to preserve that Property by a slavish Subjection, which they had before been endeavouring to increase by a villainous Corruption.

After what I have said, Sir, I hope, I need not particularly men-

tion all the other Methods, by which a corrupt dependent Parliament may sap the Foundations of our Constitution: Ensnaring Laws may be made, or the Laws we have for securing our Liberties may be repealed or suspended, upon various Pretences, without a corrupt Man's being sensible, that he is thereby exposing his own Estate to the precarious Tenure of arbitrary Power. On Pretence of a sham Plot, or a pretended Disaffection, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, that Corner Stone of our Liberties, may be suspended for a Twelvemonth, and under the same Pretence that Suspension may be renewed for another, and a third Twelvemonth, till at last the annual Suspension of that salutary Law may go as glibly down as the Mutiny or Malt-Tax Bill now does; for when these two Bills were first introduced, no Man supposed, they would ever become Bills of Course, to be passed without Opposition in every succeeding Session of Parliament.

The keeping up a standing Army in this Island in Time of Peace, was always till the Revolution deemed inconsistent with our Constitution. Since that Time, indeed, we have always thought, that the keeping up of a small Number of regular Troops is necessary for preserving our Constitution, or at least the present Establishment. How far this may be right I shall not pretend to determine, but I must observe, that the famous Scheme for overturning our Constitution, which was publish'd in the Year 1629, required but 3000 Foot for this Purpose; and if King *Charles the First* had, in the Year 1641, been provided with such a Number of regular Troops, upon whom he might have depended for overawing the Mob of the City of *London*, his Fate, I believe, would have been very different from what it was. I am very far from thinking, that such a very small Number, even

now our People are so much disused to Arms, would be sufficient for overturning our Constitution; but there is a certain Number which would be infallibly sufficient for this Purpose, and it is not easy to determine how near we may now be come to that Number. Now suppose, we are come within 2 or 3000 of that Number, and that a Minister, in order to render his Success against our Constitution infallible, should upon some specious Pretence or other desire the Parliament to consent to an Augmentation of 2 or 3000 Men to our Army; can we suppose that such a small Augmentation, upon a plausible Pretence, would be refused by a Parliament, chiefly composed of Officers and Placemen? Can we suppose, that any Man would risk his losing a lucrative Employment, by voting against such a small Augmentation? Some civil Powers to be executed by civil Officers, and some military Powers to be executed by a standing Army, or a standing Militia, are certainly necessary in all Governments: I am afraid, it is impossible to preserve a free Government, when all those Powers are lodged in one single Man; but when they are not only lodged in one single Man, but greatly increased beyond what is necessary for the Support of a free Government, I am sure the Freedom of that Government must soon be at an End; and it is very hard to distinguish between the Powers necessary for the Support of a free Government, and those that are sufficient for establishing an arbitrary one: The Partition is so thin that it may easily be mistaken, and certainly will be mistaken, by most of those who are under a Temptation to judge partially in Favour of arbitrary Power.

This, Sir, must convince every true Lover of Liberty, how necessa-

ry it is, that no Member of this Assembly, or at least as few as possible, should lie under such a Temptation. I shall grant, that in most Things that come before this House, some of our Members may have a private Interest in opposing or agreeing to it, but as long as this private Interest does not proceed from the Favours they enjoy or expect from the Crown, it can never injure the publick Good; because if some have a private Interest in opposing, others will have a private Interest in agreeing to what is proposed, and those whose private Interest is no Way concerned, will always cast the Balance in favour of the publick Good. The granting of Money is the only Case where we can suppose the Members generally engaged, by their private Interest, to oppose what is necessary for the publick Service; but this Interest is so small with regard to each particular Member, that it can never be of any Weight: This is demonstrated, Sir, from the whole Course of our History; for I defy any Man to give me an Instance, where the Parliament denied granting what was necessary for the publick Service, unless they were denied Justice with regard to the Redress of Grievances, or unless they had well grounded Apprehensions that the Money would be misapplied.

But let us see, Sir, how this Argument will stand upon the other Side of the Question. It is certain, that the Parliament ought never to grant more than is absolutely necessary for the publick Service: It is likewise certain, that we never ought to grant even what is necessary, till all Grievances be redressed, and our former Grants regularly and strictly accounted for. This is our Duty as Members of this House, but will we perform this Duty, if a Majority of us be greatly concerned in Interest to neglect it? And this will always be the Case, if a Majority of us hold

hold or expect some lucrative Office or Employment at the Pleasure of the Crown; because it will always be the Interest of Ministers, and even their Safety may sometimes be concerned in our not performing this Duty. Suppose, they ask from A Parliament 500,000*l.* or a *Million*, for carrying on some whimsical, perhaps pernicious, Scheme of their own; will a Member of this House, who is to pay for his Share not above 50*l.* of this Sum, refuse granting it, when he is to get or hold B 500*l.* or 1000*l.* a Year by consenting to the Grant? Will a Member of this House insist upon first redressing a Grievance, by which he suffers little, perhaps no sensible Prejudice, when he is to get or hold 2 or 300*l.* a Year by letting it remain? And finally, Sir, will a Member of this House call Ministers to a strict Account, by which he can never expect to put a Farthing into his own Pocket, when by neglecting to do so, he may get or hold a good Post or Employment, and perhaps D preserve a round Sum which he himself has purloined from the Publick?

Sir, I was sorry to hear a young Gentleman talk so much of Mens private Passions and Affections, and of every Man's having a View to E the Service of some favourite private Passion, in every Vote he gave in Parliament or at Elections. I hope the Case is far otherwise, but if it is not, we ought to endeavour to make it so, by putting it out of the Power (at least as far as we F can by such Laws as this) of any Man to serve himself, by his Way of voting in Parliament or at Elections, any farther than may result to him from the general Good of his Country. If we can do this: If we can put it out of the Power G of the Selfish and Mercenary to sell their Votes in Parliament, no Man will purchase a Seat there at any

high Price, and this will of course put an End to Bribery and Corruption at Elections; for no mercenary Soul will purchase what he cannot sell, and those who are prompted by their Ambition to purchase, will never go to any high Price, nor will they submit to be the Slaves of a Minister after they have purchased. Even Ministers themselves would cease their Bribery at Elections, because they could not depend upon having their Candidate's Vote in Parliament, if he had no lucrative Office depending upon his voting always with the Minister; and if the Flood Gates of the Treasury were not opened at any Election, I am convinced, we should soon have little or no Bribery in the Kingdom.

Whilst there are Purchasers, Sir, there will be Sellers: I am afraid there are at present too many of both; but if you can make it worth no Man's while to purchase, you will put an End to the Traffick; and this is the Design of the Bill now proposed. I have shewn, that if you do not agree to it, there will be, there must be a corrupt Dependency in Parliament; that by such a Dependency our Constitution may be overturned, without any compulsive Dependency; and that the latter may be made use of by an arbitrary Government, and certainly will be made use of, as soon as it becomes necessary for the Support of its arbitrary Power. Upon this Side, Sir, the Danger is certain and inevitable; let us then consider the Danger pretended to be on the other. If we exclude Officers, or the greatest Part of them, from having Seats in this House, it is said, it will introduce Anarchy and Confusion, because it will be impossible to govern such a numerous Assembly as this, without a Power in the Crown to reward those who appear zealous in its Service; and that as soon

soon as this Impossibility is perceived, all our Officers, civil and military, will join with the Crown in laying aside the Use of Parliaments.

[*This SPEECH to be concluded, and the DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

In our last, p. 264, *M. Quintilius Varus* in the Character of Lord Vile. *Quarendon*, now Earl of *Litchfield*.

EXTRACTS from *A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, in the Years 1740-1. Containing a faithful Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Wager on a desolate Island in the Latitude 47 South, Longitude 81:40 West, &c. &c. Compiled by Persons concerned in the Facts related, viz. JOHN BULKELEY and JOHN CUMMINS, late Gunner and Carpenter of the Wager.*

ON Thursday, September 18, 1740, failed from St. Hellen's his Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, Commodore *Anson*, with the *Gloucester*, *Pearl*, *Severn*, *Wager*, and *Tryal*, and two Store-ships; this Squadron was design'd round *Cape-Horn* into the *South-Seas*, to distress the *Spaniards* in those Parts. The Men were elevated with Hopes of growing immensely rich, and in a few Years of returning to *Old England* loaden with the Wealth of their Enemies.

Oct. 26, about Five in the Morning, the *Severn* showed Lights, and fired several Guns a-head; soon after we saw the Land bearing W. by S. and at Noon the East End of *Madaira* bore North, distant five Leagues.

Oct. 29, we moored in *Fouchials* Road, so called from a City of that Name, which is the Metropolis of the Island of *Madaira*; here we employ'd most of our Time in getting aboard Water, and stowing our dry Provisions between Decks.

Tuesday, Nov. 4, Capt. *Kidd* our Commander was removed on board the *Pearl*, and the Hon. Capt. *Murray* succeeded him in the *Wager*. Capt. *Norris* of the *Gloucester* having obtained Leave to return to *England*, on Account of his ill State of Health, occasioned the above Removals.

Nov. 5, we sailed from *Madaira*, and on the 28th, by Account, we cross'd the *Equinoctial*.

Dec. 19, we anchor'd in St. *Catharine's* Bay, in upward of twelve Fathom Water, the Island *Gaul* on the Coast of *Brazil* bearing N. by E. distant four Leagues. On the 20th we anchor'd in St. *Catharine's* Road, and the Day following we moored between the Island of St. *Catharine* and the *Main*.

Jan. 17, 1741, we sailed from St. *Catharine's*; and on Feb. 19, we came to Anchor off the River of St. *Julian's*, on the Coast of *Patagonia*, St. *Julian's* Hill bearing S. W. by W. and the Southmost Land in Sight S. by E. distant from the Shore three Leagues. This Day our Captain, the Hon. *George Murray*, took Command on board the *Pearl*, Capt. *Kidd* having died on the Voyage since we left St. *Catharine's*.

Capt. *Kidd* was heard to say, a few Days before his Death, That this Voyage, which both Officers and Sailors had engag'd in with so much Alacrity, would prove in the End very far from their Expectations, notwithstanding the vast Treasure they imagined to gain by it; that it would end in Poverty, Vermin, Famine, Death, and Destruction. How far the Captain's Words were prophetick, will appear in the Course of our Journal. Capt. C— succeeded Capt. *Murray* on board the *Wager*.

While we lay at St. *Julian's*, we saw the Sea full of Shrimps, and red as if they were boiled; the Water appeared tinged with that Degree, that it look'd like Blood.

March

March 7, we pass'd through the Straights of La Maire; Cape Diego bore N. W. by W. three Leagues, and the West End of the Island, Staten Land, bore E. N. E. distant four Leagues, the Squadron under Reeft Courses. On the 12th, carried away the Rails and Timbers of the Head on both Sides. The 30th the *Gloucester* broke her Main-Yard in the Slings. And on April 1, the Commodore order'd Mr. Cummins, the Carpenter, on board her.

April 8, carried away the Mizzen-Mast, two Feet above the Awning; there was no Sail on the Mast. Upon the Row of a Sea, all the Chain-Plates to Wind-ward broke, Lat. 56. 31. Long. 87. 4. West. At Noon Cape St. Baribolomew bore North, 34 Deg. E. distant 229 Leagues.

The 10th, lost Sight of the *Sovereign* and *Pearl*. Lat. 56. 29. Long. 85 West. At Ten last Night fell in with two small Islands; at Eight in the Morning the Islands bore N. N. W. by the Compass distant eight Leagues, in the Lat. 54. 00 South; we took 'em for the Islands which lay off *Brewer's Straights*, Lat. 54. 50 South, Long. 84. 56 West.

On the 12th we had very hard Gales at West, with the largest Swell I ever saw; I was Officer of the Watch (tho' I was Gunner of the Ship, I had the Charge of a Watch during the whole Voyage,) we had our Lar-board Tacks on board; Between Six and Seven in the Morning, holding by the Top-fail Hallyards to Wind-ward, there broke a Sea in the Ship, which carried me over the Wheel, bilg'd the Cutter, and canted her off the Skeet's Bottom up athwart the Barge; it likewise half filled the Long-Boat.

The 13th, under Reeft Courses, the Lar-board Tacks; the Commodore being on the Weather-Quarter, bore down under our Lee, and spoke with us. He ask'd the Captain, If the Carpenter was return'd from the *Gloucester*? The Captain answer'd, No; and am surpriz'd Capt. M——l should detain him, when he knows I must want him about my Mizzen-Mast. The Commodore told him he would speak with the *Gloucester*, and order him on board. He then ask'd the Captain, Why he did not set the Main-top-sail, and make more Sail? Capt. C——p made Answer, My Rigging is all gone, and broke fore and aft, and my People almost all taken ill, and down; but I will set him as soon as possible. The Commodore desired he would, and make what Sail he could after him.

The 14th, the Carpenter return'd from the *Gloucester*, it being the only Day this Fortnight a Boat could live in the Sea. As soon as the Carpenter came on board, he waited on the Captain, who order'd him to look on the Chain-Plates and Chains, and to give his Opinion of the Mast's going away.

The Carpenter look'd as order'd, and gave Capt. C——p for Answer, That the Chain-Plates were all broke. The Captain shook his Head, and said, Carpenter! that is not the Reason of the Mast's going away. The Carpenter, not willing, as the Mast was gone, to lay it to any one's Mismanagement, or to occasion any Uneasiness about what was now past Prevention, fitted a Cap on the Stump of the Mizzen-Mast, got up a lower Studding-Sail-Boom of 40 Feet, and hoisted a Sail to keep the Ship to.

To-day, being the 19th, and the finest Day we had in these Seas, we were employ'd in repairing the Rigging; we bent a new Main-fail and reefed him, as did the *Ann Pink*; the *Gloucester* at the same Time fix'd her Main-Yard; the Commodore and *Tryal* keeping a-head, and at a considerable Distance; between Four and Six at Night saw the Commodore's Light. At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light, tho' it was visible to every one else on the Quarter-Deck; The Master still persist'd he could not see it; on which I went and acquainted the Captain, who came upon Deck, and seeing the Light, ask'd the Master, Where his Eyes were? This was the last Time I ever saw the Commodore. The Lieutenant having the first Watch lost Sight of him at Nine o'Clock, and at Ten was oblig'd to hand the Fore-Sail; in doing of which we lost a Seaman over-board. We saw the *Gloucester* and *Ann Pink* a-stern in the Morning; but they were soon gone a-head, and out of Sight.

The 21st, as I was in the Steward's Room, *Joseph King*, Seaman, came for a Pound of Bread. I heard him ask the Steward, If he thought they would be serv'd with the same Quantity of Water as before? Without waiting for an Answer, No, G——d d——n em; as the Commodore was parted, they should find the Difference. Not knowing the Consequence of this, or by whom the Fellow might be spirited up, I acquainted the Captain with the Affair, who order'd me to deliver a Brace of Pistols charg'd with a Brace of Balls to every Officer in the Ship who wanted 'em; and to take no farther Notice of the Matter.

May the 1st. This Day the Officers were call'd, and their Opinions ask'd concerning the best Bower-Anchor; resolv'd to cut the Anchor away, for fear of endangering the Ship, there being no Possibility of securing it without putting our Fore-Mast in extreme Danger, the Shrouds and Chain-Plates being all broke.

Fourteen Days before the Loss of the Ship, the Wind at S. and S. S. W. steer'd N. W. by N. and N. N. W. by the Compass: Laid the Ship to for the first four Nights; the Meaning of this I could not learn. I ask'd

The Lieutenant the Reason of our bearing for the Land on a Lee-shore, when we had a fair Wind for our Rendezvous, which I had always thought was for the Island of *Juan Fernandez*. The Lieutenant told me the Rendezvous was alter'd to an Island in the Latitude of 44. S. Upon this I said to the Lieutenant, This is a very great Misfortune to us; that we can do nothing with the Ship in the Condition she is in upon a Lee-shore; and am surpris'd, that we should be oblig'd to go there. The Lieutenant told me, he had said every Thing he could to dissuade the Captain from it, but found him determin'd to go there. The fifth Night, and every Night after, made Sail; the Wind to the Westward. I never reliev'd the Lieutenant, but I ask'd him, What he thought of a Lee-shore with the Ship in this Condition? He always reply'd, He could not tell. We saw Rock-weed in abundance pass by the Ship. The Hon. *J—n B—n*, Midshipman, being on the Quarter-Deck, said, We can't be far off the Land by these Weeds. The Lieutenant and Mate being by, I said, Gentlemen, What can we do with the Ship in the miserable Condition she is in on a Lee-shore? The Lieutenant answer'd, Whenever I have been with the Captain since our first lying to, I always persuaded him to go for *Juan Fernandez*; therefore I would have you go to him, he may be persuaded by you, tho' he will not by me. I said, If that was the Case, my going to him is needless. In a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, the Captain sent for me, and said, Gunner! What Longitude have you made? I told him 32. 30. What Distance do you reckon yourself off the Land? I answer'd About 60 Leagues: But if the two Islands we saw are those which are laid down in your Chart to lay off *Brewer's Straights*, and the same Current continues with the Western Swell, we can't be above a third Part of the Distance off the Land. The Captain made Answer, As for the Currents, there is no Account to be given for 'em; sometimes they set one Way, and sometimes another. I said, Sir, very true; but as the Ship has been always under Reef'd Courses, with the Mizzen-Mast gone, she must wholly drive to Leeward, and nigher the Land than expected. The Captain then told me, I suppose you are not unacquainted of my Rendezvous for the Island of *Nostra Signora Di Socra*, in the Latitude of 44. I reply'd, Sir, the Ship is in a very bad Condition to come in with the Lee-shore; and if it is possible to bring the Ship to an Anchor, we shall never purchase him again. The Captain answer'd, I don't design to come to an Anchor; for there are no Soundings until you come within seven Leagues of the Land. I purpose to stand off and on twenty-four

Hours; and if I don't see the Commodore, or any of the Squadron in that Time, we will go for *Juan Fernandez*. To this I said, Sir, the Ship is a perfect Wreck; our Mizzen-Mast gone, with our standing Rigging afore and abaft, and all our People down; therefore I can't see what we can do with the Land. The Captain's Answer was, It does not signify, I am oblig'd and determin'd to go for the first Rendezvous.

On the 13th, at Eight in the Morning, the Straps of the Fore-Jeer Blocks broke; receiv'd the Top Ropes, and lower'd the Yard; went to strapping the Blocks. At Nine, the Carpenter going forward to inspect the Chain-Plates, saw the Land from the Forecastle; on which he ask'd the Boatswain's Mate, who was by him, If he saw the Land? He answer'd, No. The Carpenter shew'd it him, and he saw it plain. The Carpenter then shew'd it to the Lieutenant; but he would not believe it to be Land, because it bore N. N. W. and said it was impossible; therefore he never inform'd the Captain of the Sight of Land, as the Hon. Mr. *B—n* hath heard the Captain say. At Two in the Afternoon lower'd the Fore-yard, and hawl'd the Fore-sail up. Notwithstanding I was Officer of the Watch, I was oblig'd to go upon the Fore-yard, where was Mr. *Campbell*, Midshipman, one Boatswain's Mate, four Seamen, and the Master's Servant; which were all the Hands we could get out of the Ship's Company to assist. Whilst on the Yard I saw the Land very plain, on the Larboard-beam, bearing N. W. half N. near High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommacoe like a Sugar-loaf, very high. At the Sight of Land I came off the Fore-yard, and acquainted the Captain. He immediately gave Orders to sway the Fore-yard up, and set the Fore-sail; then we wore Ship with her Head to the Southward. The Captain coming forward, unhappily received a Fall, which dislocated his Shoulder, so that he was obliged to be put into the Surgeon's Cabin. Some Time after he sent for the Lieutenant and myself, acquainting us of the Necessity there was for making Sail, as being on a Lee-shore; therefore desired we would use our utmost Endeavours to crowd the Ship off. You see, Gentlemen, said he, my Misfortune will not permit me to continue on the Deck: As for the Master, he is not worthy of the Charge of a Watch; therefore I must desire you, Mr. *Bulkeley*, to be in the Watch with him, and to make but two Watches: Keep a good Look-out, and, if possible, set the Main-top sail. Mr. *B—n*, I must desire Mr. *Cummins* to be with you; and beg you will take all the Care you can. I having the first Watch, set the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Stay-sail; it blew so hard I found it impossible to set the Main-top-sail; of which

which I acquainted the Captain: All the Hands we could muster in both Watches, Officers included, were but twelve; the rest of the Ship's Company were all sick below: I very often could get no more than three Seamen in my Watch. The Ship for these three Weeks hath been no better than a Wreck; the Mizen-Mast gone; the standing Rigging and Chain-Plates, afore and abaft, mostly broke and ruin'd. The Top-sails now at the Yards are so bad, that if we attempt to loose 'em for making Sail, we are in Danger of splitting 'em; and we have not a spare Sail in the Ship that can be brought to the Yard without being repair'd. This is the present deplorable Situation of the Ship. All the first and middle Watch it blow'd and rain'd; and withal so very dark, that we could not see the Length of the Ship: For the greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S. S. W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West; so that her Head was then off the Shore.

Thursday, May the 14th, 1741, at Half an Hour past Four this Morning, the Ship struck abaft on a sunken Rock, sounded fourteen Fathom; but it being impossible to let go the Anchor Time enough to bring her up, being surrounded on every Side with Rocks, (a very dismal Prospect to behold!) the Ship struck a second Time, which broke the Head of the Tiller; so that we were obliged to steer her with the Main and Fore-sheets, by easing off one, and hawling aft the other, as she came to, or fell off. In a short Time after, she struck, bilged, and grounded, between two small Islands, where Providence directed us to such a Place as we could save our Lives. When the Ship struck it was about Break of Day, and not above a Mullet-shot from the Shore. Launch'd the Barge, Cutter, and Yawl, over the Gunnel; cut the Main and Fore-Mast by the Board, and the Sheet-Anchor from the Gunnel. The Captain sent the Barge ashore, with Mr. S—w the Mate, to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly; but, without any Regard to his Duty, or the Preservation of the Lives of the People, he staid ashore. The Barge not returning as expected, the Lieutenant was sent in the Yawl, with Orders to bring off the Barge. The Lieutenant tarried ashore, but sent off the Boat. As soon as the Boat came on board, the Captain, being very ill, was persuaded by the Officers to go ashore: With the Captain went the Land-Officers, Mate, and Mischipmen; the Officers remaining on board were the Master, Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter: The Boatswain, who was laid up a Month before the Loss of the Ship, became of a sudden very vigorous and active. At Night it blow'd very hard at

North, with a great tumbling Sea; we expected every Moment that the Ship would part, fetching such Jukes and Twistings as shock'd every Person aboard, who had the least Care for the Preservation of Life; yet, in the dismal Situation we were in, we had several in the Ship so thoughtless of their Danger, so stupid, and insensible of their Misery, that upon the principal Officers leaving her, they fell into the most violent Outrage and Disorder: They began with broaching the Wine in the Lazaretto; then to breaking open Cabbins and Chests, arming themselves with Swords and Pistols, threatening to murder those who should oppose or question them: Being drunk and mad with Liquor, they plunder'd Chests and Cabbins for Money and other Things of Value, clothed themselves in the richest Apparel they could find, and imagined themselves Lords Paramount.

Friday the 15th, the Ship was bilged in the Mid-ships on a great Rock; we took Care to secure some Powder, Ball, and a little Bread. In the Afternoon, the Carpenter and myself went ashore with several of those imaginary Lords in the rich Attire they had plunder'd Yesterday; but upon the Purser and Lieutenant *Hamilton* of Marines presenting Pistols to some of their Breasts, those Grandees suffer'd themselves very quietly to be disrob'd of all their Greatness, and in a few Minutes look'd like a Parcel of transported Felons. On our coming ashore, we found the Captain had taken his Lodging in a little Hut, supposed to be built by Indians; as for our Parts, we were forced to take Shelter under a great Tree, where we made a large Fire; but it rain'd so hard, that it had almost cost us our Lives; an Invalid died that very Night on the Spot.

[To be continued in our next.]

M. VAN HOEY'S LETTERS, &c. continued.
(See p. 286.)

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

S I R,

ON Monday I had the Honour to see the Cardinal at 11^o, I found him much better than when I left him on Saturday Sevenight. M. Tellusm, Minister here from the Republick of Geneva, informs me that this Court was by no Means satisfied with the Government of Geneva's giving so ready Belief to the false Advice of a pretended Patriot, of which I have given an Account in my most humble Letter of the 10th Instant, (see p. 289) and he desired me that I would employ my Interest with the Cardinal to soften to him as much as possible, as to what passed upon that Occasion; for you must know, Sir, that these false Reports made such an Im-

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pression

pression at *Genova*, that the Government thought proper to regulate with the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berna*, the Signals that they are accustomed to make in Times of the greatest Danger.

To comply with his Request, I began the Conversation with the Cardinal, by representing to him, to how great a Length, that Love which all Men naturally have for the Preservation of their Liberty and Religion will carry them; and that therefore we ought not to blame the Precautions they take for securing such precious Treasures, whenever they believe them in Danger. I next made an Application of this general Maxim, to the Conduct of the Republick of *Genova*. His Eminency acknowledged, that I had Reason on my Side, as to what I advanced in my Thesis; but so far as it related to the Republick of *Genova*, their Proceedings resembled rather Suspitions unjustly conceived, and consequently very injurious to this Crown, than wise Precautions dictated by Prudence. His Eminency then spoke to me of the Misfortunes that generally overwhelm those, who endeavour only to satisfy their Ambition, by inciting domestick Troubles, or kindling foreign Wars, as often as with any Appearance of Truth, they can suggest that Liberty or Religion is in Danger; that Histories are full of Examples, which prove, that not only Hypocrites and *Tartuffs*, but also such as have said in their Hearts, there is no God, have frequently succeeded in deluding the People by this Means, and have been their Victims in the End.

I made use of this Reflection of the Cardinal's, to make him sensible, that there could not be a better Reason for excusing the *Genovese*, who had only been too credulous in a Case, in which of all others human Nature, is most apt to take Umbrage; and this I had the good Luck to push so effectually, and to make his Eminency enter so far into my Sentiments, that I flatter myself, he has not so much as the Shadow of Resentment against the People of *Genova*.

In the same Conversation, as also in that which I had the Day following, with the other Ministers at *Versailles*, it appeared to me clearly:

1. That the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*, continue still to practise upon the Emperor by the most seducing Offers of their Friendship, and to assure him that they will give him the most essential Proofs of it by an Augmentation of his Dominions, provided he will declare himself an Enemy to this Crown; and altho' this Court has not the least Reason in the World to suspect his Imperial Majesty will be drawn in by such Pretences, to the Prejudice of his Honour and Glory, it is however natural to suppose, that such flattering Offers will necessarily produce the proposed Effect, viz. hindering the Emperor

from justifying his Arms by a formal Declaration, declaring his Resolution to obtain what actually belongs to him, and render evident the great Injustice of his Enemies.

2. That the Disposition of the Court of *Versailles* to Peace remains precisely the same, and that she still most passionately wishes that of *Europe* in general, and of this Crown in particular, may be owing to their High Mightinesses.

3, and lastly, That the new Levies mentioned in my former are now fixed only at 300 Troops of Horse, consisting of 35 each; 48 Troops of *Hussars*, and 7 Battalions to be joined to the 7 *German* Regiments which are at present in the Service of the Crown of *France*. But it is very possible they may speedily push these Levies much further; because it is here thought, that the surest Way of hastening the Peace so long desired, is to put themselves into a Posture proper to shew the Vanity of their Ambition, who seek to satisfy themselves by a Continuation of these Troubles.

As the Means by which the general Peace may and ought to be established make at present here, as probably they do elsewhere, the principal Topick of Conversation, I cannot forbear adding upon that Subject, what I have heard from Persons, whose Judgments have the greater Weight with me, because they have been almost always justified by the Event, viz. that the Motives the Parties now engaged in War have to seek for Peace, and their Schemes for conducting that salutary Work to a good End, may be reduced under these two Heads, 1st, That the shortest Follies are the best; 2^{dly}, That it is better to stop short in the Middle of a bad Road, than to persist in going on: This being settled, that every one should be content with his own, without troubling any farther others in the Possession of theirs; and besides shewing a proper Disposition to make equitable Reparations and Satisfaction, as far as is in their Power, to the End that Matters may be settled between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, in the State in which they were before the War, and Things between the Courts of *England* and *Spain* may be put on a Footing agreeable to the Law of Nations and the Tenor of Treaties; for then this great Work would be very near the Point of Perfection, and in a Condition of being as lasting as the Uncertainty of human Affairs will permit, because the particular Interest of each Party, secured on Conditions equal and just for all, would serve for the Basis.

I have not, since the Beginning of these Troubles (you can bear me Witness, Sir) reasoned on any other Principle than what is contained in these two Maxims; and tho' this has made a great many People very angry with me, yet I could never perceive that such

Conduct rendered me disagreeable to the Ministers of this Court, whether it proceeds from their Opinion of my Candor and Sincerity, or that the Brightness and Beauty of Truth made sufficiently my Apology towards all who dare heartily rise up in her Defence, I dare also take upon me to say, that at present this whole Nation have so thoroughly adapted these two wise Maxims as to make them the Rules of their Conduct, conformable to what I have hinted in many of my former Relations.

I had hitherto forgot to insert the following Words, which the Cardinal let fall in the same Conversation: 'Self-love, Pride, and the Councils of the *English* Court, have gained such an Ascendant over the Spirit of the Court of *Vienna*, that without the least Breach of Charity, I think I may safely declare to you, that all Sentiments of good Faith, Justice and Equity, are there absolutely stifled and destroyed.' In saying this, his Eminency stooped short, and, as I am not accustomed to force a Conversation by asking improper Questions in order to draw out what was never intended to be told me, our Conversation ended here.

Paris, Dec.

23, 1742.

I am yours, &c.

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel.

SIR,

THE March of the Troops which are in *Flanders* is at present the principal Topic of publick Speculations, and was also that of my Conversation last *Tuesday* with the Cardinal and other Ministers of this Court; and as far as I am able to penetrate, the Intelligence they have upon this Subject amounts nearly to what follows, viz. That the Duke of *Armborg*, being perfectly acquainted with the Moderation of this Court, which is content to procure a Peace between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, upon Terms with which their High Mightinesses are acquainted, had induced the Court of *England* to take a Resolution with respect to this March, by making it apparent, that there being no longer any Question about preserving to her *Hungarian* Majesty all that belongs to her, there was no other Way of prosecuting the War, than by making her hope that these Conditions might be bettered by Advantages that might be gained by her Troops; but as these Hopes are incompatible with her Force, there would still remain no other Step to take but Peace, at least if *England* should refuse, by the Junction of her Troops in *Flanders*, to put it in her Power totally to ruin those of *France* in *Bavaria* and *Bohemia*.

That upon this Representation of the Duke of *Armborg*, the King of *England* had consented to this last Project, or rather to that

of penetrating into the Heart of *France* by *Lorain* or *Champagne*, without laying down his Arms, till the Emperor was forced to abdicate in Favour of the Grand Duke, and till the Queen was put in Possession of *Alsace* and *Lorain*, or obtained some Augmentation of her Dominions equivalent thereto. That the Queen of *Hungary* had on her Side also engaged, that as soon as this should be effected, she would be content to leave the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and perhaps something more, if it were necessary, to the Disposition of *England*, to the End, that by yielding these Dominions to Don Philip, she may obtain either Settlements in the *Spanish West-Indies*, or such new Advantages in Trade, as the *British* Court shall think proper to accept.

Tho' they spoke pretty positively to me on this new Project, yet at the same Time they expressed their Doubts as to its being effectually carried into Execution; and the principal Reasons they offer in support of these Doubts, were what follow:

1. The Length of the March from *Flanders* into *Bavaria* and *Bohemia*, the Rigour of the Season, and the Difficulty of finding Provisions on the March, having no Magazine any where.

2. The natural Aversion which it must be supposed all *German* Troops, such as *Hanoverians* and *Hessians*, have to serve against the Emperor their Sovereign, as he is Head of the Empire, and to enter, for that End, into a Country, which may be properly called the Lion's Den, where there are Footsteps enough to be seen of those that are gone before, but few or none of such that have found their Way back.

3. Because, endeavouring to oblige the Emperor to abdicate, is in effect, a declaring War against the whole Empire; so that the Mischiefs necessarily resulting from so odious a Project as that to the Queen of *Hungary*, will much over-balance any Kind of Advantages she can propose to herself in taking this Step.

4. Because, suppose even the Point to be carried in beating the *French* Troops, and driving them out of *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, still the Conquest of *Alsace* and *Lorain* will not be less difficult, or the Success of it less uncertain; not to add, that this Enterprize seems, humanly speaking, too great for the Forces of *England* and the Queen of *Hungary* joined together.

5. Because, besides the Obstacles they must meet with in the Invasion of *Lorain*, or *Champagne*, such an Expedition would have the same Fate with Bombardments, which never turn out to their Profit, in any Shape, who undertake them, and who besides pay very dearly themselves for the Mischiefs they do to others.

6, and lastly, For the Reasons which I have

have often mentioned in some of my former, the Cession of certain Settlements, or extraordinary Advantages of Commerce in the *Spanish America*, in the Prejudice of other Nations in general, and of this of ours in particular, far from being a Good, would be in fact a Disadvantage to *England*. I recollect in these Conversations, that at the same Time when *England* and the Queen of *Hungary* were making great Preparations for reducing the Emperor, these two Courts employed the most seducing Offers in order to draw his Imperial Majesty to join his Power to theirs to make War against *France*, and to co-operate in disposing the Empire to elect the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, King of the *Romans*, which rendered all the Negotiations between this Court and that of the Emperor, infinitely more difficult and delicate than they had been before; for as Men generally attach themselves to those from whom they hope the greatest Advantages, there was nothing farther from impossible than that the Emperor should suffer himself in the End to be brought over, and to prefer the Friendship of *England* and *Hungary* to that of *France*, since these two Crowns promise him a great Addition to his Dominions, whereas the latter would oblige him to be content with what is his own.

This Reflection furnishes a new Proof, and that the most convincing, of there being no other Way than the pacifick Efforts of their High Mightinesses capable to restore the general Tranquillity, by explaining the real Objects which the several Parties in this Quarrel have in View, distinguishing with Certainty where Ambition absolutely governs, and where true Moderation reigns, so as at last to force all, if I may so speak, into Peace, by the sole Power of Truth.

The Cardinal repeated to me what he had often said in former Conversations, *viz.* That the Wisdom of their High Mightinesses shone particularly bright in their vigilant Care to divert all Dangers, from what Quarter soever they arose; and in their Assiduity, in cultivating, by all proper and lawful Means, the Friendship of their most potent Neighbours; adding, that as Peace was certainly most advantageous to *England*, and the Queen of *Hungary* in particular, as well as the greatest Blessing to all Nations in general, it might possibly happen, that some Tempers might be exasperated at these christian Efforts of their High Mightinesses, to procure so salutary an End; but that Resentment in this Case may be compared to that which a Man conceives in a high Fever against any one who endeavours to keep him quiet, which Resentment very soon changes into Thankfulness.

Paris, Dec.

27, 1743

I am yours, &c.

Common Sense, July 2. N^o 335.

Of TREATIES, and the true Policy with regard to them.

AT this Time when we are inform'd that a Treaty between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary* is going on, and that the Preliminaries to it are actually sign'd, it may not be *mal à propos* to enquire a little how far the Interests of *Great Britain* may be concerned in publick Treaties, and to mark wherein her true Policy consists.

Treaties in general may be said to be political Compacts or Agreements made among Princes, States or Nations, either to support the Weaker against the Stronger, to uphold their mutual Interests, Titles, Projects, Pretensions, or Claims of any Sort whatever; or to obviate and oppose all Encroachments on Dominion, Commerce, or Power: Yet are not these Compacts any otherwise practicable, any longer observ'd, or to be depended upon, than as they serve to maintain and secure the mutual Interests of the several contracting Powers. And, as this has been confirm'd by the Experience of all Ages, it ought to be the particular Policy and Wisdom of every Statesman, to form his Alliances and publick Engagements in such Manner, that they may co-incide or tally with the Interests of all Persons concern'd, so that they may all find it for their mutual Interest and Benefit to support the several Contracts they have enter'd into.

We may venture then to say, that it is the true Interest and the best Policy of all Nations to preserve their Treaties sacred and inviolable, as well as it is the Interest of individuals in private Life; all Delusion, Chicanery and Fraud in Government being as detrimental in true Policy, as it is infamous and dishonourable in the Merchant, or the Citizen. Therefore we hope we shall never enter into any publick Engagements to satisfy any particular or private Views, which it may not be for our Interest or Honour in any succeeding Time to fulfil and make good.

It would be very prejudicial to enter into any Treaties with a Design to break them, as a neighbouring Nation has constantly practised, for that must engage us in continual Broils, as it has done them; to prevent this therefore, it seems to be advisable not to make any Treaties but such as shall appear to be our particular Interest to observe at all Times, and likewise to insist upon the faithful Execution of them by those who engage with us. When *Cromwell* was told, on his Conclusion of a Treaty with *France*, that they never kept their Words; *Let them do as they think proper* (said he) 'tis my Business to look to that: And this he knew was quite necessary,

necessary, for when our Allies know we have both Power and Spirit to oblige them to Fidelity, they will respect us and their Treaties too.

A Multiplicity of Treaties and publick Compacts, such and so many as we have seen made for some Years past by the *Balance-Master General*, who had been dancing from Court to Court, and cooking up Treaties every where, until he was obliged with his own Mouth to declare we had not one Ally in the World, have been very far from establishing the publick Peace; and the true Reason perhaps might be, that many of them were drawn not so much with Regard to the general Good, as in order to secure and establish a particular Interest.

It is necessary to avoid, as much as we can, entering into Treaties of Alliance, as in those Compacts it is generally stipulated, that the Parties contracting shall, when they are attacked, mutually assist each other with Troops; now we, who are not upon the Continent, and therefore cannot be invaded but by a naval Force, should not be too fond of going into mutual Engagements of this Sort with Foreigners, the *Hollanders* only excepted, who are bound by Interest, and therefore their Aid, as it has been found by Experience, may be trusted to and depended upon; but how odd, how dangerous would it be for us to behold on any Occasion, tho' by Virtue of the most solemn Treaty, a large Body of *French* Horse and Foot sailing over to protect us; nor should we better approve of the Sight of *German* Troops, nor could we have any solid Dependence on the Sight of *Spanish* Forces; and yet these Nations would readily receive our Assistance in Case they should be attacked: Our Alliance therefore with *Holland* only, whose Interests in many Respects are inseparable from that of *England*; is certainly natural, and may be with Reason accepted.

Thus far we have adventured to give our Hints and Notions of Treaties, and of Alliances; but we are assured the ministerial Advocates will give us their old trite Answer; they will tell us, that *different Times and different Situations of Affairs require different Ways of acting*:—This is true, and yet we are in Opinion, tho' Ministers are obliged on different Occasions to speak and to act in a different Manner, they ought on no Occasion to lose the main Object, tho' the Manner of pursuing it may be alter'd; and surely we may be allowed, that this Object ought at all Times to be the greatest national Good; all wise and honest Servants of the Publick will look upon all Countries but their own with an indifferent Eye; therefore they will at no Time lean to or be tempted to encourage any foreign Interest, but as that Interest is brought nearer to the Interest of their own Country.

But I am afraid, if we were to enquire into the Particulars, we should find, that on some Occasions Ministers have been persuaded into an Inclination for a foreign Interest, even to *France* itself; we may therefore be indulged to say, that particular Care should be taken that we should not, in any future Treaty, incline any more to the Interest of that intriguing Nation, as we know well it can at no Juncture of Time or Circumstance be for our Advantage; but this one would imagine we should have been fully instructed in, if we look back a little, and take a Review of the frequent Examples they have given us and every Nation, with whom they have made Conventions and Alliances for Ages past.

B We know what Volumes of Treaties, Conventions, Alliances, Negotiations, &c. have appeared in the World within 20 Years past, and we have seen how ineffectual they have proved towards establishing the Peace of *Europe*; one has been signed and ratified, and then another, and presently it was discover'd that it was necessary to form a third to explain and amend the former; and thus they have gone on from Year to Year, from Congress to Congress, busily employ'd, in Chicanes and Ceremony.

Universal Spectator, July 2. N^o 769.

CHARACTER of SEMANDRA; or, the Town Lady making a good Country Wife.

Ms. Stonecastle.

YOUR late Paper on Town Ladies busily employing their Time in the Country at their Husbands Seats, was, I allow, a true Picture of a young *London* Coquette, who entertains no Ideas but such as are formed within 20 Miles of that Metropolis; (see p. 299.) But I hope you will allow, for the Honour of the Sex, there are Women of Fortune, who not only can reconcile themselves to the Confinement of a Mansion-House, but behave in them worthy their Rank of Life, and the Wives of Country Gentlemen. I am, in this Point, an Advocate for my own Sex, and I justly can say, there are Characters of Ladies in the Country superior to all the modish Accomplishments of Town Elegance.

How happy, how amiable is the Life and Conduct of *Semandra*! With what conscious Pleasure does she reflect, that all her Actions produce her new Felicity! *Semandra*, after an elegant, but virtuous Education, marry'd by her Parents Commands, a Man she never saw a Fortnight before they were inseparably join'd for Life. The young Bridegroom had been always educated in the Country, and had no other Polishing, than from a private School, to have been two Years Resident at the University, and two Months in *London*.

Here

Here was nothing to charm a young Lady of *Semandra's* Education: She only obey'd her Parents, and waited to find the Temper and Disposition of her Husband, who immediately after the Performance of the Ceremony, carried her into the Country.—That Marriage comes first, and Love after, is a Maxim among old People, who think more of Interest than Happiness, and whose sordid Views reach no farther than Wealth. In *Semandra's* Marriage this was the Case; between the Bride and Bridegroom there were none of the tender, thrilling, happy Emotions on their being to live together, which those Hearts feel that have known the Fears, Anxieties, Resentments, Reconcilements, which the true Passion of Love can only inspire. *Semandra* trembled for fear what Sort of Man her Spouse might prove: He thought only that he had an handsome Wife, and Fortune enough with her to purchase Part of Sir *Joseph Squander's* Estate, adjoining to his own.

Semandra had now the Name of *Plainly*, and in Mr. *Plainly*, a Man of Sobriety, Honesty, and many good Qualities, which he had never reveal'd, from a Turn of Temper which made him silent and reserv'd. In short, he was one of those Men who will not give themselves the Trouble to shew their good Qualifications, and you must know them some Time to comprehend they can be Men of Sense. This Temper was soon discover'd by *Semandra*: She luckily found the cold Lover grow insensibly into a fond Husband: She endeavour'd to make herself more and more agreeable to him; and thus, where the Love of others too generally ends, that of *Plainly* and *Semandra* began. As their Educations had been so different, they mutually corrected the Foibles of both. *Semandra* made her Husband more a Gentleman in Behaviour, and he converted her Notions of the Splendor and Luxury she had seen about Courts, into those of Frugality and Benevolence.

Behold now *Semandra* at Four and Twenty residing on her Husband's Estate, in the Midst of many People, who are Tenants and Dependants to her Family. As to all she is kind, free and hospitable; she lives among them belov'd with Reverence and Affection. Her Grace of ———, with all her Pomp, Wealth, and numerous Retinues, feels not a thousandth Part of the Pleasure which *Semandra* enjoys. A homely Curtsy from a Cottager's Daughter, conveys a Sincerity which is never known at a Play or Assembly; and when a Farmer's Man doffs his Hat, she infinitely prefers it to Lord *Casper's* Congee at a *Ridotto*. It may make the fine Ladies in Town laugh at the gay *Semandra's* having learnt to make up Medicines, Oils, Plaisters, Unguents, with a long *Et cetera*. Lady *Bountiful* in the Play will immediately quote their little comparative

Wit; but the dispensing Drugs, and such common Medicines of Relief as give Benefit without Danger, often in the Country relieve the indigent Sick; who for Want of even such common Reliefs, must perish with their Families. But *Semandra's* Practice has been the more successful, as she entirely differs in it from the whole College; she never gives Advice without giving some Money to enable her Patients to follow it; and to all their Physick adds the enlivening Cordial, of praying for their Health. To restore Health to the Infirm, to relieve the Hungry, to comfort the Oppress'd, *Semandra* thinks greater Pleasures than squandering Money in Assemblies and Concert Subscriptions.

Notwithstanding these Instances of Humanity, Mrs. *Plainly* acts according to her Rank in Life: At a Visit there appears cheerful Politeness with Wit, and such as is not refin'd enough to slip the Bounds of Decency. In her Air, Speech and Motion, there is a winning Elegance that is irresistible, and thro' all her Discourse there is a soft Composure, which thinks of what she says; but if she is ever so right, she never contradicts Mr. *Plainly*.

How to spend Time was one great Misfortune complain'd of by your Country Lady: Ours has no Time, which is a Burden to her. She has three Children, and is unfashionable enough to shew she is their Mother, by suckling and nursing them.—Thus the Children of any Lady may employ her many an Hour, besides playing with them when sent for out of the Nursery for a Quarter of an Hour's Amusement.

Besides this Employment, all the Family Oeconomy is under the Inspection of the Mistress of the Family, and by this Mr. *Plainly* has liv'd handsomer and cheaper since he has been marry'd, than when a Bachelor.

Amidst all this strange Doctrine of Management, *Semandra* not only diverts herself, but her Husband frequently with a Piece of Musick on her Harpsichord, so-companied by a Voice of most agreeable Sweetness; sometimes rides out with him; at others, she renders herself agreeable, by accompanying him a fishing: She never suffers any Time to be unemploy'd; but it is exercis'd in Actions which make a good Wife and a good Woman, which is the highest Character our Sex can attain.

Such is *Semandra*! But, alas! I am afraid there are not few such: To her Merit suffer me to inscribe this Epistle, and I shall be

Your oblig'd Reader,

JUSTITIA.

Old England, July 9. N^o 23.

POLITICAL and MILITARY PUFFING.

I Have heard of a certain confident Painter, who, being call'd to Account for the wretched

wretched Drawing of one of his Portraits, pleasantly pleaded, That it would be quite another Thing when it was *varnish'd*; as if a false Glare, set upon his Colours, would hide an ill Design.

But, however insignificant this Expedient of *varnishing* may prove in Painting, it seems to be of vast Importance in Life: If we can but let a Gloss upon what we do, no Matter how 'tis done; if we can but dazzle, no Matter whether we convince. To be, is a Work of Study, Labour, and Difficulty; it requires a Foundation of Strength and Solidity, and the Expence of the Building is often paid only in Fame; whereas to *seem*, which makes as good a Shew, is a cheap Edifice, rais'd as soon as contriv'd, and captivates the Many, tho' it may be slighted by the Few.

All hail, therefore, to the exquisite Occasion of the present Times, who build only for a single Life, and by the Help of Paint and Varnish, make their Paste-Board pass for Marble.

There is indeed an unlucky Expression at present pretty much in use, which was coin'd on purpose to explode this admirable Refinement of the Moderns; I mean the Word *Puffing*, which the Laughers never fail to play on as soon as the Mole-hill begins to swell, or the Mountain to be in Labour, or the Pigmy to assume the Giant.

But, as *Pistol* says in the Play, *Puff in their Teeth!* Let them laugh till their Hearts ach! The great Secret lies in obtaining a Majority, and more People are caught with a strange Story, like that of *Orbello's of Antres, Camilah, Anthropophagi*, &c. than laugh at the Absurdity of it.

Most wisely, therefore, do the Schemists of our Times make the Art of *Puffing* their principal Study; and most heartily do I congratulate the Age upon its being furnished with so many eminent Masters.

When Facts speak for themselves, the dulcet of all *Dutchmen* may set them forth, and Genius is of no use; but when they are of the doubtful Gender, or perhaps, conclude against us, to make them appear not only plausible, but meritorious, requires an equal Mixture of Judgment and Imagination; consequently none but great Men can be good *Puffers*; and none but good *Puffers* ought to be great Men.

What can be more astonishing than the Art-magick of raising Temples in a Moment to Fame and Victory, of conjuring up whole Groves of Palm and Laurel, of making the Air vocal with the glad Sounds of Joy and Triumph, and of so captivating the Eyes and Ears of the Vulgar as to make all pass for real, when all was Cloud and Vision, which Time with a single Breath would melt away, and of the Whole, nothing should remain to

Posterity, but Wonder, that their Forefathers could be so egregiously deceiv'd?

But that the Censure of our Descendants may not fall too heavy upon us for our Credulity, let me be allow'd to put in a Word or two for our Justification.

Tho' all Men sit as Spectators, and divert themselves with what passes on the publick Stage, but few ever look behind the Scenes! Hence the Million are able to judge of Outside only, to take what appears for an honest Sample of the whole Piece, *Maskes* for Faces, and *Monkeys* for Privy Counsellors;

Ob place! Ob form,
How often dost thou with thy ease, thy habit,
Wrench quare from foils, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming?

Saith Shakespear;

And, for the general, Decency, good Manners, and the Deference due to Authority, besides their own Ignorance, may be urged in their Defence. For, should a great Man, with Tragedy Buskins on his Legs, a Cloud of black funeral Feathers on his Head, a huge Pair of Whiskers from Ear to Ear, and a flaming Sword in his Hand; make his Entrance with due Pomp and Solemnity, and with a grumbling, hoarse Voice, and menacing Air, declare, *I am the bold Thunder*, who, but Mr. *Bayes*, would have the Boldness to reply, *Indeed but you are not?* No doubt his Design would be to strike his Audience with Terror; and, therefore, tho' we were ready to burst, it would be downright Rudeness to laugh in his Face.

Now every State-Proceeding partakes of the bold Thunder: Every Court is an *Olympus*, every Messenger a *Mercury*, every General a *Mars*, every Secretary an *Apollo*, and every King a *Jove*: Fill'd, therefore, with such awful Ideas, our Approbation is already bespoken; and when the Machine descends, our Business is not to look out for the Wires and Pulleys, but acknowledge its Mission to be from above.

It was thus from the Beginning, it will be thus to the End of the World. The People are at all Times glad of a Holiday, and perhaps he that undertakes to convince them that they would get more by their Work than a Victory, would have his Windows broke for his Pains.

My Reader will easily see that I am led into these Thoughts by the *Paris-a-la-Main*, a wicked, puffing Paper, which, to reconcile the People to their being stripp'd of their *last Livre*, and knock'd o'th' Head in a Quarrel in which they have not the *least Concern*, hath given out, That the *Allies* were worsted in the late Engagement, that they lost 5000 Men, that they left the *French Masters* of the Field, &c. &c. All which romantic Particulars, the deluded People not only swallow without

without a wry Face, but felicitate themselves upon, as an Access of Glory to their grand Monarch, and an Earnest of Peace and Tranquillity to themselves.

But, tho' our Neighbours (I have no Authority as yet to call them Enemies) are thus fatally deluded into Expenses without Bound, and Mischiefs without End, it is apparent our Ministers are as far from stooping to such Artifices, as our Circumstances from standing in Need of them.

If our great Guns are fir'd by Command, if our Populace take the Hint to light Bonfires, and insist on having the Windows illuminated from *Hyde Park Corner to Lime-house*; if our Expectations in general are rais'd, and we depend upon the glad News of an absolute Victory, why the authentick Gazette, which, from the Siege of *Prague*, till now, never once dealt in Puff or Varnish, but told the *Truth*, the whole *Truth*, and nothing but the *Truth*; the authentick Gazette, I say, assures us, that, God be prais'd, we have gain'd a considerable Victory, that we have given the Enemy a considerable Check, that we have taken a considerable Number of the French Officers in their *fur Cloaks*, that the Hanover Artillery had a considerable Share in the Victory, &c. (see p. 306, 307.)

If, therefore, we give a Loose to Joy and Triumph, we are sure we have good Grounds for it: Besides, tho' we have got a World of Honour, like Sir *John Falstaff's*, it came unlook'd for; since the French were the Aggressors, and every Body knows that Surprise is a very exquisite Ingredient in Pleasure: Nor is it wholly unworthy Notice, that the mighty Sam laid out in Hanover Troops, appears now to have been well dispos'd of, since their Artillery, at least, play'd their Part to Admiration.

But, notwithstanding so many auspicious Circumstances, which conclude so notoriously in our Favour, there seems to be still a Spirit of Perseverence abroad, that neither Argument nor Matter of Fact can wholly qualify: And this I gather not only from Conversation, but the Epistles of several of my Correspondents; one of which in particular, gives me to understand, that all we can learn from the Accounts of both Sides is, that they endeavour to out-puff one another. He next terrifies me with certain impertinent Queries, viz. 1st, Whether it is most natural to put up a Blanketing for a Victory or a Detourment? 2^d, Whether to continue a March, and continue a *Révolue*, or not convey the same Idea? 3^d, Whether it is usual for Generals to leave the Care of their Wounded to the Paraphrased?

His next Paragraph consists of a ridiculous Proposal for the *Cook's* Cooks, to represent the whole Action in Puff-Blast, with a Sugar-Candy Trophy in the Middle, guarded with a File of Grenadiers, bearing in a Dinner-Roll

the following Passage, taken from Sir *William D'Arment*,

We have been so kill one know not when, nor why. I repeat these Particulars only to expose them: Some People are never satisfy'd, and when Argument fails, place their last Resource in Buffoonery and Ridicule.

Since the first Accounts of the Victory obtain'd by his Majesty at Dettingen, which our Readers may find in our last, p. 306 to 311, the following Particulars relating to that Action were published in the London Gazette of July 16.

THE King having receiv'd certain Advice, that the Marshal de Noailles intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of *Lunenburg* and *Hessian* Troops, commanded by Prince *George of Hesse*, sent Orders to the said Prince to halt at *Hanau*, and determin'd to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on Wednesday the 26th, upon several Motions which the French Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to strike their Tents at the beating of the Tattoo, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places assign'd them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majesty was persuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any Thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard, he order'd the three Battalions of *English* Guards, and the four of *Lunenburg*, that cover'd the Quarters, as also the *Hanover* Cavalry, with some Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majesty chose to be there in Person, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the British Cavalry in the Front, follow'd by the *Austrian*; then the British Foot, follow'd also by the *Austrian*. As soon as the French saw us in Motion, they also began to march with great haste towards our Right, and several of us that went down to the River-Side, review'd their Troops as they pass'd, and many of their Officers convers'd with ours. The French left their Camp standing, which persuaded us, that Marshal de Noailles was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

His Majesty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the *Mayn*, a little below *Seligenstadt*, and Colonel *Murray*, and Colonel *Go*, who recover'd him at *Dettingen*, had both sent Word, that many of their Squadrons had been seen on this Side of the *Mayn*; so that we were under some Apprehension of their intending to cut off our Communication with *Hanau*. We remain'd in the Position we were in, after the Troops taking their Posts, halting upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till Eight of the Clock, the Front of

our Horse not more advanc'd than between *Elm Ofsin* and *Dettingen*. About this Time a Battery of Cannon, which the *French* had plac'd at a little Chapel on the Right of *Heuchstet*, began to play upon the *Hanover* Cavalry, and was soon answer'd by the *British* Artillery left in the Rear, which was well serv'd, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilst this was passing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a second, extending between the Villages of *Dettingen* and *Welsheim* towards the Mountain, and two Columns of Horse marching the same Way; so that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at less than a Mile's Distance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was visible and pressing, and his Majesty, arriving at that Instant, order'd the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by entering the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River, and the two Lines of Horse were immediately form'd. His Majesty order'd the Foot that was coming up to the Right into the Wood, and some Battalions posted to cover that Flank; and as fast as they arriv'd, plac'd the Infantry, *British* and *Austrian*, as also two Battalions of *Hanoverians*, who all march'd thro' the Intervals of the Horse from the Mountain to the *Mays* in two Lines, which were supported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing also in two Lines. In making this Disposition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reason of the slow Motions of the Foot, took up a good deal of Time, the Earl of *Stair*, the Duke d' *Artemberg*, and the Marshal *Niepperg*, assist'd with great Capacity and Activity.

The *French* had pass'd over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horse, the Household at their Head, pass'd at *Fords*, or swam over: The Foot, which we saw marching without Baggage along the River, pass'd over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marshal *Nassau's*, if he had left the Morass that he pass'd, in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of *Dettingen* and the *Mays* secur'd his Right, the Morass his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Persuasion of our Surprise, and that the King could not in so little a Time make a Disposition to oppose him, made him come into Ground where he was accessible by all his Front.

During the whole Disposition, which lasted from Eight to Twelve, the *French* Batteries, posted on the rising Grounds on the other Side of the *Mays*, did us a great deal of Harm, flanking us from Left to Right within 200 Paces.

About Twelve, every Thing being ready, and the *French* advancing, his Majesty or-

der'd us to march to meet them: Lieutenant Generals *Clayton* and *Sonnenfeldt*, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, as Major General, were at the Head of the first Line of Foot: The Earl of *Dummar*, Lieutenant General, and the Earl of *Ruthe*, Major General, at the Head of the second. General *Hampden*, Lieutenant General *Campbell*, *Ligonier*, and Baron *de Courriers*, and Lord *Albemarle*, as Major General, were at the Head of the first Line of Horse; Lieutenant Generals *Cope* and *Hanley* at the Head of the second. Our Lines halted half Way to the Enemy, to give the Soldiers Time to breathe; and having given a general Shout or *Horras*, march'd on to the Enemy with great Alacrity. A large Squadron of Horse, that happen'd to be at the Head of the *French* Line of Foot, upon the Left of their Center, having kept that Post whilst we were advancing, provok'd Part of our Front Line to fire upon them; this occasion'd all the Line to fire too soon: However, this had no ill Consequence, they load'd again in an Instant, and advanc'd to the Enemy, who was also moving towards us; the Fire in a Moment was general upon all the Front, our Line still advancing and gaining Ground.

Lieutenant General *Clayton* sent to desire some Squadrons near the River, where he apprehended the Enemy might flank him; The Lieutenant General of the Day sent Brigadier *Blond's* Dragoons, who in that Post suffer'd extremely. The Fire from all the Batteries of the Enemy, and particularly from those in our Flanks, was prodigious, and our Artillery answer'd very briskly, tho' much inferior in Quality and Number.

About this Time the Black Musketeers detach'd themselves from their Line, pass'd between the two Fires of the Foot, and came full gallop to attack the first Squadron on our Right: They were receiv'd as such a rash Action deserv'd, were all cut to Pieces, and their Standard taken.

In the mean Time the *British* and *Austrian* Cavalry, passing thro' the Intervals of the Foot, went and attack'd the Household Troops of *France*; they found them interlin'd with Foot, and many of our Regiments were repuls'd. However, they soon rallied and return'd to the Charge, our Lines of Foot still advancing; and a Brigade or Detachment of Grenadiers, posted in their Front, behind a Curtain, opposite to our Right Wing of Horse, having given way, all their Front began to do the same, till they put the Morass before them and *Dettingen* still on the Right, and then their whole Army retir'd, with great Precipitation, towards the Wood and Village of *Welsheim*.

Lord *Stair* order'd the Lieutenants General *Campbell* and *Bigonier* to pass the Morass, as well as they could, and march with the Horse

348 *A farther Account of the Action at DETTINGEN.*

Horse freight to *Dettingen*; which having done, and sent to reconnoitre the Village, they found it abandon'd; when they marched to *Welfheim*, where some Squadrons still appear'd on the Skirts of the Wood, who, at their Approach, flung themselves into the Woods, and behind the Village; which tho' barricaded all round, and Loop-Holes made thro' all the Walls and Tops of the Houses, we found likewise abandon'd.

Lord *Stair* not thinking it prudent to venture the Horse into the Wood, till the Foot could come up, order'd the former to halt; but most of the Enemy had, by this Time, repass'd the River, either over their Bridges or at Fords; where, in the Hurry, many were drown'd.

Thus ended this Day, wherein the Bravery of our Troops cannot be too much commended. Our Infantry still gained Ground from the Beginning, till they remain'd Masters of the Field. Our Cavalry supported, for eight or nine Hours, the most severe Cannonade that ever was known, and then attack'd the Household Troops, who, to do them Justice, supported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Bravery. In this Action *Ligonier's* Regiment of Horse, and *Bland's* Dragoons, suffer'd most and gain'd great Reputation. It is reckon'd the Enemy have lost above 8000 Men, and our Loss amounts to near 2500. The King continued the whole Day at the Head of the Foot.

List of French Standards taken at the Battle near Dettingen, on the 16th of June, O. S. 1743.

1. A white Standard finely embroider'd with Gold and Silver, a Thunderbolt in the Middle, upon a blue and white Ground. Motto, *Sensere Gigantes*. Both Sides the same.
2. A red Standard, two Hands with a Sword, and with a Laurel Wreath and Imperial Crown at Top. Motto, *Incorrupta Fides & avita Virtus*. On the other Side the Sun. Motto, *Nec plusibus impar*.
3. A yellow Standard, embroider'd with Gold and Silver, the Sun in the Middle. No Motto.
4. A green ditto, in the same Way.
5. The Mast of another tore off; but appears to have been red.
6. A white Standard, embroider'd with Gold and Silver; in the Middle, a Bunch of nine Arrows tied with a Wreath, all stain'd with Blood, the Lance broke; the Cornet kill'd without falling, being buckled behind to his Horse, and his Standard buckled to him. Motto, *Asterius Jovis altera Tela*. This Standard belong'd to the Mousquetaires Noirs, and was taken by a Serjeant of Lieutenant General *Hawley's*, of the Right Squadron of the whole Line.

In a private Letter concerning this Battle, we are told, that Sir *Robert Rich's* Regiment having lost their Standard, a private Man rode into a Squadron of French Horse, Sword in Hand, and retook it. By the Accounts from *Paris*, we learn, that the French had the Assurance to claim the Victory, under Pretence of their becoming Masters of the Field of Battle the next Day, upon the Allies pursuing their March for *Hanau*, (which they call a Retreat) and leaving their Sick and Wounded behind. Upon which, in an Account printed at *Frankfort*, and reprinted at the *Hague*, it is observ'd, As the Allies continued their March, according to their original Design, to *Hanau*, the French had an Opportunity of regaining the next Day not only the Field of Battle, but his Britannick Majesty's Head Quarters at *Alschaffenbourg*, on which some People fancy they will raise Doubts about the Victory; but as they have only taken one Piece of Cannon, a very few Colours, and scarce any Prisoners, such a Pretence would be ridiculous; neither does M. *Nogilles* stand in need of any such Artifices to raise his Reputation, since every Body agrees, that he did, on this Occasion, all that could be expected from a brave Man, or an experienced General. The French, according to their usual Modesty, also affect greatly to exaggerate the Loss of the Allies, and diminish their own, pretending, in one of their contradictory Accounts, that their Loss amounted to about 4000 Men, and that of the Allies to 6000.

A Return or List of the Kill'd and Wounded of the British Forces in the late Action near Dettingen, June 2^d, 1743.

His Royal Highness the Duke, wounded.
Lieut. Gen. *Clayton*, and Major *Colts*
E *Campbell*, his Aid de Camp, kill'd.

HORSE.

Third Troop of Guards. Lieut. Col. *Lamoniere*, Major *Johnson*, and Capt. *Wills*, w. 1 private Man k. and 2 w. 4 Horses k.

Fourth Troop of Guards. Two Men k. and 2 w. 9 Horses k.

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards. Lieut. F *Elliot*, w. 2 Men k. and 1 w.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Cornet *Davies*, w. 1 Trumpeter and 7 Men k. 11 Men w. 22 Horses k. and 14 w.

The King's Regiment. Capt. *Meriden*, Lieut. *Draper*, and Cornet *Aldcroft*, k. Major *Carr*, the Captains *Sourin* and *Smith*, and Lieut. *Wallis*, w. 8 Men k. and 28 w. 20 Horses k. and 42 w.

G Lieut. Gen. *Ligonier's* Regiment. Lieut. Col. *Ligonier*, the Captains *Stuart* and *Robinson*, Lieut. *Chalmersdeley*, and Cornet *Richardson*, w. 21 Men k. and 30 w. 35 Horses k. and 27 w.

DRA.

DRAGOONS.

Royal Regiment. Three Men k. and 3 w.
26 Horses k. and 8 w.

Royal North British. Lieut. *Preſton*, w. 4
Horses k. and 2 w.

The King's Regiment. One Lieut. k. whose
Name is not in the List; Major *Honeywood*,
Capt. *Brown*, Lieut. *Robinson*, the Cornets
Munteath, *Dawson*, and *O'Connell*; and 3 Quar-
ter Masters, w. 1 Serjeant k. and 6 w. 2
Drummers k. and 5 w. 38 Men k. and 86
w. 141 Horses k. and 50 w.

Sir Robert Rich's Regiment. One Serjeant
k. and 1 w. 3 Men k. and 5 w. 39 Horses
k. and 8 w.

Earl of Stair's Regiment. Two Men k.
and 1 w. 18 Horses k. and 9 w.

The Queen's Regiment. Lieut. *Falconer* and
Cornet *Hobey*, k. Lieut. *Frazer* and Cornet
St. Leger, w. 1 Quarter Master w. 1 Ser-
jeant k. and 2 w. 1 Man k. and 13 w. 22
Horses k. and 13 w.

FOOT.

Lieut. Gen. Howard's Regiment. Three
Men k. and 3 w.

Brigadier Onslow's. Lieut. Col. *Knightley*,
Major *Barry* (who is since dead of his
Wounds) and Lieut. *Robinson*, w. 1 Serjeant
k. and 2 w. 5 Men k. and 28 w.

Col. Sowle's. Major *Greenwood* and Capt.
Lee, w. 11 Men k. and 28 w.

Col. Durooure's. Capt. *Philips* and Lieut.
Moss, k. Capt. *Campbell*, Lieut. *Williams*,
and Ensign *Townsend*, w. 3 Serjeants, and
2 Drummers, w. 27 Men k. and 60 w.

Brigadier Polteney's. The Ensigns *Oglebie*
and *Gray*, w. 1 Drummer k. 21 Men k.
and 29 w.

Col. Bligh's. One Man k. and 1 w.

Royal North British Fusiliers. Lieut. *Yonge*,
k. and Lieut. *Levingston*, w. 1 Serjeant k.
and another w. 2 Drummers k. 35 Men k.
and 53 w.

Royal Welch Fusiliers. Col. *Piers* and
Lieut. *Price*, w. 15 Men k. and 37 w.

Brigadier Handasyd's. One Man w.

Brigadier Huske's. The Colonel and 3
Men w.

Col. Johnson's. Capt. *George Campbell*, and
the Lieutenants *Strangerways*, *Maxwell*, and
Fletcher, k. 2 Serjeants and 1 Drummer k.
23 Men k. and 50 w.

Brigadier Ponsonby's. Capt. *Deboys*, w.
1 Serjeant w. 4 Men k. and 14 w.

ARTILLERY.

One Surgeon, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner,
and 2 Matrosses, k. 4 Gunners and 4 Ma-
trosses w.

Total Horse and Dragoons, k. 101, w. 226

Foot and Artillery, k. 162, w. 332

263 558

Kill'd and wounded 821

Horses, kill'd 340, wounded 155

From Adjutant General Durooure's List.
Abstract of the Kill'd, Wounded, and Lost, of
the Austrian and Hanoverian Troops.

Austrian Dragoons. 1 Officer w. 31 private
Men k. 21 w. 12 lost; 50 Horses k.

Foot. 8 Officers k. 18 w. 276 Men k.
369 w. 241 lost.

Hanoverian Horse and Dragoons. 6 Men k.
10 w. 4 lost; 30 Horses k. 24 w. 17 lost.

Foot. 7 Officers k. 19 w. 164 Men k.
316 w. 27 lost.

Abstract of the Whole.

	Men	Horses
<i>British</i> — — —	821	495
<i>Hanoverians</i> — — —	553	71
<i>Austrians</i> — — —	977	50

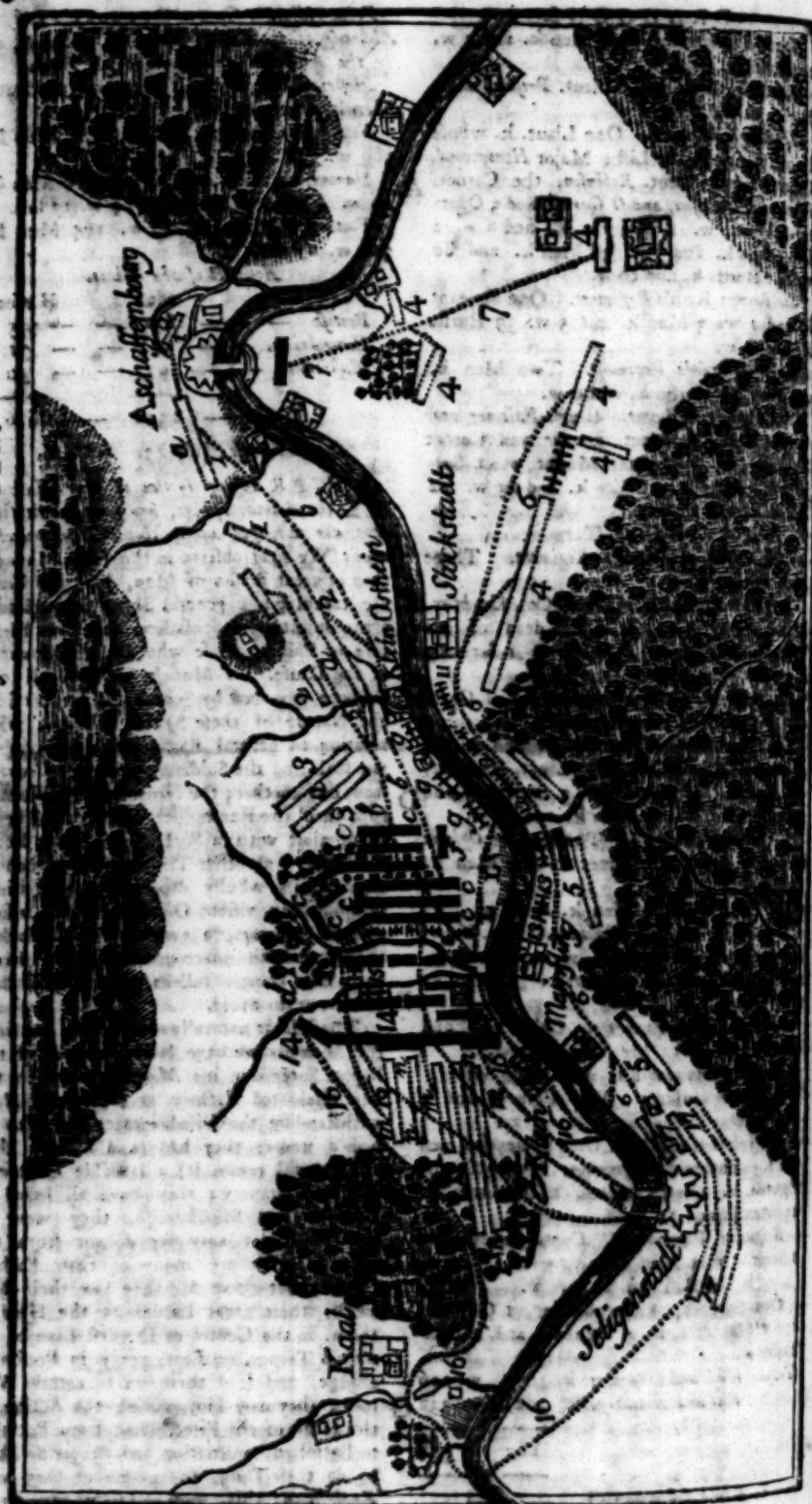
Total — 2351 — 616

Common Sense, July 23. N^o 336.

AFTER taking Notice of the Effects of
the Animal Spirits, and how wonderfully
they are wrought upon, this Writer proceeds
thus: We may observe in the same Manner,
that in great Bodies of Men, Joys and Fears
are catching; a general Shout immediately
communicates its Sensation, and gives Plea-
sure or Pain to those who are yet ignorant
of the Cause. In Music we feel all our
Passions governed by Sound. If we consider
the Nature of these Spirits of ours, with
relation to general Engagements in Armies,
we shall find the Soldiers catch their Courage
from one another; the sympathetick Warmth
runs thro' the Ranks like Wildfire, and bears
them aloft with a Sort of prophetick Force
to Victory; at other Times we may behold
their Spirits wholly depress'd and quailing,
without any visible Occasion, under insup-
portable Horrors, a general Panick strikes
them, and an unaccountable Dread drives
them into Dangers full as great as those they
endeavour to avoid.

These Ideas naturally arose within me from
the Accounts we have lately received of the
happy Success of his Majesty's Arms in the
late celebrated Victory at *Duttingen*. Not-
withstanding the Disadvantages our Men la-
bour'd under, they had (and I hope they
always will retain it) a laudable Contempt
of French Bravery; they have all heard of
Blenheim and *Marlborough*, they were at
this Time not very far distant from the
very Field where many of their Fathers
fought; but above all they saw their Mo-
narch, their great Leader at the Head of
them, in the Centre of the first Line of the
British Troops, on Foot, ready in Person to
engage, and lead them on to certain Victo-
ry; they saw him, during the Action, in
the Heat of the Fire, riding from Battalion
to Battalion, animating and exhorting them
to do their Duty, to remember they were
Englishmen; this, most certainly, gave an ad-
ditional Life and Spirit to all, both Officers
and private Men.

A PLAN of the BATTLE of DETTINGEN.



EXPLANATION of the PLAN.

References to the Allied Army.

- a The Incampment of our Army from the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, N. S. as it came up successively to the 27th in the Morning, when it marched. The English Troops being posted near *Alschembourg* at No 1, the *Hanoverian* at No 2, and the *Austrian*, with their Right to the Woods and Marshes, at No 3.
- b The March of the Army in two Columns, which ended at the Entrance of the Wood, where it drew up in Order of Battle, upon Advice that the French were passing the *Mays* at *Seligenstadt*, the Infantry over two Bridges, and the Cavalry fording it.
- c Disposition of the Army before the Battle, including the Batteries, which at first made a continual Fire, and advanced towards the Enemy with the Lines about Noon, continuing to do so till near Three o'Clock, when the Enemy retired. The Infantry is distinguished by closer Lines, and the Cavalry by open Lines.
- d The Independent Companies in a Corner of the Wood to cover our Baggage, which had retired behind it during the Battle.
- e The Cavalry observing a Party of the French on the other Side of the *Mays* at No 10, who made a Shew as if they intended to ford the River.
- f Three Batteries opposed to those of the French, which they had erected on the other Side of the *Mays* to gall our Troops in their March, and from the first of which, No 11, at about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, they began to play upon our Rear, composed of *Hanoverian* and some *English* Troops, having the King at their Head.
- g The Village and Rivulet of *Dettingen*, which the French took Possession of in order to attack us.
- h The Attack of the French Household Troops, which broke through the three first Lines of our Infantry, but were repulsed with Loss.
- i The Attack of the French Guards and other Infantry in *Trigden*, which took us in Flank, but could not break through us, besides our Infantry of the Wing formed immediately a Flank against them, repulsed them, and forced those who did not throw themselves into the River and swim over, to retire along the River, to regain the Village of *Dettingen*.
- j The March of our Army in Order of Battle pursuing the Enemy, in which

the first Line of the Cavalry was ordered to take the Lead, and which kept before the Infantry till they arrived at the Place where the new Camp was established, and taken Possession of.

The new Camp where the Army passed the Night of the 27th, and from whence it began to march between Nine and Ten o'Clock in the Morning, in order to reach the Camp between *Hannau* and *Frankfurt*.

References to the French Army.

- Nº 4 The Camp of the French from the 16th and 17th of June to the 24th.
- 5 The shifting of their Camp till the Day of Battle.
- 6 March of the French from Break of Day on the 27th of June.
- 7 March of five Brigades of French Infantry to attack the Head of the Bridge, and the Town too of *Alschembourg*, which they took Possession of, finding no one there to oppose them.
- 8 Passage of their Infantry over two Bridges at *Seligenstadt*.
- 9 Passage of their Cavalry at the Fords.
- 10 Other Fords, before which a Party of French Horse were placed, N.º 10.
- 11 The first Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, from which the French play'd upon our Rear about Eight in the Morning, which, (as has been before observed) the King led on in Person.
- 12 The second and third Batteries, which likewise took us in Flank during our March.
- 13 The fourth and fifth Batteries, which accompanied our Army, whilst it was drawing up in Order of Battle, and which continued cannonading it during the Battle, and till the Action was near over.
- 14 Plain where the French drew up, and advanced with the Battery of Cannon marked 15, from which they only fired during the Engagement of the Household Troops, and which disappeared immediately, upon their aid the other Troops, as well Horse as Foot, being repulsed.
- 16 Retreat of the French.
- 17 Their Incampment after they had repulsed the Mays over the Bridges, and at the Fords, when a great Number were drowned, particularly of the French Guards.

SONG, composed, by a young Gentleman now in America, at his leaving New York, Dec. 11, 1742, in order to proceed to Maryland.

Tune, *In vain dear Chloe, &c.*

FROM native Britain's verdant plains,
Where ev'ry joy and pleasure reigns,
I greet this *Indian* shore;
But ah! how much unlike the scene,
That in each *British* glade I've seen,
Whose charms I still adore.

These * frozen climes, that meet my view,
Remind me of the sad adieu,

I took of ev'ry fair:
So gloomy, black and dismal seem'd
The day, on which the light scarce gleam'd
To soften my despair.

The noisy rout of raking blades,
Remote from reason's friendly aids,
Provoke my rage and spleen;
Unlike those dear and learned friends,
I left, yet for no fordid ends,
To wed with such wild din.

But see! behold the op'ning sight!
What extasy! what sweet delight
Balks o'er my sick'ning mind!

Sure, this will wond'rously repay,
And chase the odd chagrin away,
To which I so inclin'd.

'Tis † *Kitty*, she, the blooming maid!

Whom not one folly can invade,

Nor can ill-gatute taint:

Gen'cel, refin'd, and fraught with wit,
And prudence too, to govern it,
She, more than pen can paint.

New York no more a desert waste,
I think the dangers small, I've past,

To hail the seemly pile;

Since here perfection keeps its court,
And ev'ry virtue makes resort:

Ah! would but *Kitty* smile!

Fly swift ye irksome lagging hours,
Transport me swift to yonder bowers,

And quick return me here †:

Else all my days are fable night,

Disturb'd by ev'ry hellish sprite,

And tortur'd by despair.

E. K.

AN EPIGRAM.

Occasion'd by taking the *White Standard* from the French at the Battle of Dettingen.
Motto, *Seniores Gigantes*,

— *Vicem gerit ille Tonantis*.

IF giants, sons of earth! once vainly strove
To match their strength against the arm
of Jove;

* Winter-time, when he arriv'd there,
Whom he should return to New York.

Augustus' wrath, proud *Louis!* cease to dare;
Nor wage with *Britons* such unequal war:
Alike 'tis fate, when darted from the skies,
Or hurl'd from *George's* hand, the forked
light'ning flies.

Upon Sir ISAAC NEWTON's *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*. Being a Translation of the Latin Poem in our last, p. 304.

LO, here, the laws that frame the stony
pole!

Behold th' omniscient builder's wise adjustment!
The counter-poises, his unerring skill
Fixt and establish'd, when he rais'd a world!
The sacred canons which the great Creator
Pronounc'd upon himself, when first he laid
The strong foundations of his work divine!
This daring hand from ravisht heav'n has
won

Her deep *arcana*: And to men reveals
The force smaxing, whose impetuous whirl
Rolls round the various globes that shine re-
motely. [thence,

The monarch sun, self-center'd in his
With regal might, compels the orbs reluctant,
To own their king, inclining to his footstool!
He suffers not their glittering cars to rove
Thro' endless lengths of wide immensity;
But checks their rapid course, and still ordains
That all shall travel round his glorious seat,
And dance perpetual in their golden orbits.

Astonish'd, here, we see what path prodigious

Th' Almighty has prescrib'd for horrid comets.
And here, we learn, why the fair queen of
stars

Directs her silent course with steps unequal:
Why she disdains th' astronomer's strict rules,
And mocks, at once, his numbers and his
toil!

Why th' *Apsides* and *Nodes* contrariwise move;
Those, marching forward, these, the while,
retreating: [power

What secret force the wand'ring moon im-
To rule the tidy sea; whose weary waves,
Now, ebbing from the shore, desert the sands,
And leave the naked bosom of the deep
Expos'd, and open to profane spectators;
When now, his surging waters flow, alternate,
And rush, and foam, and beat against the
banks. [beams,

Newton's great genius, with prevailing
Scatters the clouds; and gloriously displays
Those hidden truths, that long perplex'd the
minds

Of doubting sages; and the schools involv'd
In endless labyrinths of hoarse disputes.
Triumphant *Newton* leads us thro' the heav'ns,
Unfolding all the wonders of the skies!

Rise,

† Miss Kath. Laurence.

‡ He then

Rise, mortals, rise, and quit your earthy
cares, [know
And learn from hence, with conscious joy, to
Th' endowments and capacities profound
Of heav'n-born minds; to angels near ally'd.
Lest he advanc'd mankind, whose righteous
laws [lains;
First fear'd the just from murderers and vil-
Lest he, who first reduc'd our vagrant race
By civil arts to dwell in walled cities:
Or he, that first the yellow harvest bruis'd,
And bless'd the nations with their proper food;
Or he, who first from purple vines express'd
The foreign juice that softens all our cares:
Or lastly he, that found the happy art
With pictur'd thoughts to stain the conscious
paper.

All these can only boast they introduc'd
Some few mean comforts of a wretched state!
But here, we're brought to banquet with the
gods! [springs!

To know great nature's laws and secret
Th' eternal order of the works divine!
And truths conceal'd from all the ages past.

Ye, therefore, who affect this heav'nly
feast,

O celebrate, in worthy strains, the man,
The great discoverer of such mighty things!
He that unlocks the cabinets of truth!
Prodigious *Newton*! favourite of heaven!
Whose sacred bosom seems to have engros'd
The total stores of science! and than whom
No mortal nearer shall approach the gods.

The Pleasures of REFLECTION.

[Continued from p. 251.]

HAPPY *Oxonians*!—O! too blest ye
were,

Did ye but duly know the joys, ye share.
Some pangs at parting, well may be suppos'd,
When these unparallel'd delights are lost:
And no small grief is sure to be sustain'd:
When, from our dearest *alma mater* wean'd:
This noble *university* we at length must leave,
And, with the saddest sighs our bosoms heave.
Seven years, it's true, are quickly come and
gone;

But, ah! at *Oxford*, seem no more than one:
The rolling world, there, whirls about so fast,
The pleasing 'prenticeship, at once, is past.
And,—O! the thing I well remember yet;
Nay more, methinks, I never shall forget,
How, o'er each shoulder, with repeated look,
By turns, I many a longing farewell took.
Farewel, sweet place! said I with heavy
heart;

Adieu! dear *Oxford*!—thou and I must part.
How has my soul been ravish'd with delight,
In dear, delusive visions of the night!
How oft been fill'd with wonder and surprise,
And sweetly dream'd of academick joys!

1743

* In his Fable of the Poet and the Rose.
Mag. for August 1741, p. 704.

But morning-sighs the error soon confess'd,
And I no more the *paradise* possess'd.

Nor cou'd I well with such a loss dispense,
Had not wit, beauty, virtue, and good sense,
In my dear, amiable *Maria*, met,
And render'd her, in ev'ry thing, compleat.
The musick of her voice, and in her soul,
And fine, fair features harmoniz'd the whole.
Her love of books, her charming hand and
style.

Her chearful suff'rance of domestick toil;
Her gen'rous extract, and uncommon fame,
Made me e'en doat upon the very name.
The strange vicissitude of hopes and fears,
Of rallying friends the not unwelcome jeers,
(For friends will joke upon a lover's pains,)
Caus'd me to hug the more my am'rous chains:
And each sweet interview (surprising case!)
Endear'd, for ever since, each pleasing place.

Chatcull!—O charming *Chatcull*!—ev'ry
part

Of thee will ever, sure, rejoice my heart.
O! thither let my roving mind remove,
And view the various scenes of virtuous love:
The decent house, wherein my fair one dwelt,
Reminds me of the fervid flames, I felt.
The handsome parlour, where I prov'd so
pos'd,

When, much abash'd, my passion I disclos'd;
The spacious lightsome room, wherein I lay,
When thus my true respects I came to pay,
And ev'ry picture seems, methinks, to strive
These fav'rite, dear ideas to revive.
Be this too mention'd;—that whene'er I see,
Or mount, by steps, the *arbour* in the tree,
How does the lofty ever-verdant *yew*
The thoughts of pleasing incidents, renew!
For here, one charming day, my lovely fair,
And I—(O sweet remembrance!) took the
air.

There, as the fat, a damask-rose I took,
There, with a trembling hand, and tender
look,

The flow'r, depriv'd of thorns, I gently
And blushing put between each snowy breath.
Then—(in the words of dear, ingenious *Gay**,
Who always speaks in a becoming way,)

'Go, rose, said I, my *Chloe's* bosom grace;
'O! might I but supply that env'd place,
'With undissembled, never-fading love,
'Happy,—O! then, how happy should I
prove!

In short,—the gardens, groves, extensive
And whate'er else may thereabout be seen,
All point out, where (enchanting time of life!)
I woo'd the dearest maid to be my wife.
Charles too, by chance, whene'er my eyes
behold,

Experience proves, I need not to be told,
The flutt'ring heart of man, how it affects,
To view the sweetest pattern of her sex.

B b b

Fof

† See The Lads of Chatcull-Green, in our

For there, quite charm'd, and with a kind of
awe,

There, there, I first, this best of blessings,
And, O delightful *Broughton*;—thee I'll love,
As long as life this beating heart shall move.
Whenever I ascend that sacred hill,
Whereon thy *chapel* stands, fresh joys I feel.
This I with pleasure found, the other day *,
When thither I repair'd my thanks to pay.
For there, O! there, the nuptial knot was ty'd,
Sweet *M—y B—*—there became my *bride*!
Wedlock!—thou holy, happy, blest estate!
What tongue describe, what language can re-
late,

In fitting numbers, all the various joys,
And purer pleasures, that in thee we prize?
Joys, which the brutal sort wou'd fain disown,
And seem, to lawless libertines unknown.
But, O! the heav'nly band shall have due praise
From all, whom reason, or religion sways.
I chiefly, as in strictest duty bound,
With grateful heart, these praises shou'd re-
found:

I!—that so long have liv'd with *such a wife*!
And meetly shou'd commend a marry'd life,
Dio I, with strict regard to sacred vows,
But answer half the merit of my spouse.

'Tis true, no perfect happiness (we know,)
Can justly be expected here below.
Chequer'd with ills each state of life we find:
The world may frown; or friends may seem
unkind.

But yet, in providence we ought to trust;
Murmurs are most ungrateful, and unjust.
This world's a state of discipline; a school,
Where we must learn our appetites to rule,
With care to use each innocent device,
To govern passions, and to conquer vice;
By faith, and hope of unseen things to live,
To love our foes, and injuries forgive.
Prudence, as well as probity, shou'd prove
Us *wife as serpents, harmless as the dove*;
And to look back upon a well spent life,
When death approaches,—be our only strife.
Then, the true riches, we shall have in store,
When this vain, fleeting world shall be no
more.

The little while indeed, we sojourn here,
Some transient objects of delight appear.
But lo! we, by eternal truth, are told,
The good shall greater things than these, behold.
No mortal eye has seen, nor ear has heard
The things, that heav'n has for the just pre-
par'd.

Nor can the most capacious mind comprise
The meanest part of those extatick joys.
Rivers of pleasure, there for ever flow!
The saints, shall there, in full perfection,
know

All, that can give delight, or merit praise,
Attract their love, or admiration raise.

Eternal source of all, that's truly good!
O! may no more such bounty be withstood:

* May 15, 1743.

Such grace, no longer let my sins abuse;
But boundless favour *bely* thoughts infuse.
In this short scene of things, this vale of tears,
Whate'er falls out, let no desponding fears
My soul cast down, or over-much deject.
No;—I'll on future happiness reflect,
Fix my unstable thoughts on things above,
And the great God of endless mercy love,
With all my heart, and soul, and strength, and
mind:

The only sure way, this!—true happiness to
find.
J A N U S.

Wrote by a Person just retired from the Funeral
of an intimate Acquaintance.

HARK! hark! the melancholy sounding
bell
Pours forth, by minutes slow, each solemn
With downcast look the dreadful call I hear,
To pay the dead the tribute of a tear.
Dim and dark the tomb-like room I found,
With awful black and scutcheons hung around:
Two rows of tapers, woe-discovering, blaz'd;
Between, the coffin of the dead was rais'd:
Around the corps the female mourners stood,
With grief distilling from each sable hood.
Panting with thoughts confus'd I nearer drew,
To take a parting kiss, a farewell view;
And gently lifted up the cloth, that, spread
With easy folds, embrac'd the livid head.
Musing the dreadful scene, my breast, before
Rais'd from the world, now glow'd and kind-
led more and more.

See there a youth two suns ago who rang'd
The merry woods, now lies — alas! how
chang'd!
Healthful a while, and nourish'd by each
He grew; now cut, and wither'd like a flower!
How oft with thee the tedious summer's day,
Wing'd with delights, has past unseen away!
But now thy wit, good-nature, mirth, and ease
Delight no more, alas! no longer please!
Farewell, my much-lov'd friend; once more
above
We'll meet again, and, raptur'd, taste eternal
[love.]

Upon a Piece of Musick compos'd by Mr. HAN-
DEL, and perform'd at Oxford, to raise Mo-
ney for a Musick-Room building there.

AMPHION well-skill'd
By musick could build,
Of whom poets miracl'es tell:
But let us no more
Boast wonders of yore,
For Handel can work them as well.

By the Hon. H. HARVEY, written at the
Rev. Mr. Darby's at Cowly, near Ox-
bridge.

ENVY, shou'd'st thou hither stray,
Here thou'lt find but little prey.

No

No fret-work ceiling decks this room,
No cedar wainscot sheds perfume;
No wealth, nor titles here abide,
Parents of luxury and pride,
Bare walls, for contemplation fit,
A desk to write on, chair to sit:
Some books to profit, and to please;
Peace, silence, solitude and ease.
Envy, thou'lt famish here, I vow;
Thou art above me, or below.

A NEW BALLAD; or, BRITONS Rejoice, &c.

To the Tune of Handel's March in Scipio.

BRITONS rejoice,
Your honour's now retriev'd,
The French are beat,
Our joy's compleat,
And Germany reliev'd.
Then never fear, brave boys,
But boldly still advance,
Like Edward, and like Henry,
Great George will conquer France.
Our Britons brave,
Tho' they ne'er fought before,
Are still the same
True cocks of game,
As in the days of yore.
Should Edward and the Black Prince
Now rise, with joy, they'd see
That Englishmen are still the same
As they were at Cressy.
The odds were great,
And great the game to play:
Says English John,
But three to one,
Huzza! brave boys, huzza!
Then soon pell-mell we drove them
Into the river Mayn:
Five thousand there were drowned,
Five thousand more were slain.
The British name
All Europe will revere:
No vile disgrace,
Nor insult base
We now shall need to fear.
Then curse on wicked W—le,
And all his pilf'ring crew,
Who ty'd those hands
With shameful bands
That cou'd the world subdue.

On the FRENCH singing TE DEUM at Paris.

THE French, tho' beat, *Te Deum* sing,
As if they overcame us;
Fight them again, Great Britain's king,
And make them cry—*Oramus*.

AN EPIGRAM.

THIS said that a congress is soon to be
held,
To peaceably end the dire work of the field:

But Britons and Germans, in congress take care,
France regains not by tricks, what she lost by
the war.

EPIGRAM. By SYLVIA.

PULCHRA Cloë egregio Leonillam vi-
cerat ore,
Pulchram divitiis at Leonilla Cloën; [at,
Auratum juvenum Leonillam turba frequen-
Atq; inopis formam spernit avara Cloës,
Tum sic fata Cloë est, Veniunt ex dote sagittæ,
Nullus ad amissas ibit amator opes:
Quin et ego antiquæ possem primordia stirpis
Dicere, & illustrem nobilitate Larem.
Sed quo stulta feror? tecum venit unda pro-
corum,
Dulce, nitens aurum, te fugiente fugit.
As in præsentem perfectam format amicam,
Non, Leonilla, nitent ora, sed æra nitent.

On the Means of perpetuating the Fame of
great Actions.

Urgentur ignoti longa
Nocte, carent quia Vate sacro.

VAIN are th' atchievements of the
sword

To raise a lasting name;
Unless some able pen record,
'Tis but precarious fame.

This, Horace has declar'd his sense;
Vain Louis this discerning,
To poets dol'd about his pence,
And cherish'd men of learning.

Thrice happy G—— who to rehearse
Thy vict'ries o'er thy foes,
Hast C—— ready with his verse,
And C—— with his prose.

THE LION and the FROG. A FABLE.

A Frog and lion made alliance,
Which might bid all the plain defiance,
The king of *cocks (a haughty race)
Whome'er he wou'd with crowns would grace;
The lion with imperial sway
Rouz'd up, and check'd him in his way;
Call'd to his aid his neighbour frog:
Who croak'd—but stir'd just like a log!
Frogs—twenty thousand were to fight
In morning;—not to march e'er night:
Such faith and valour they discover,
That e'er they move the conquest's over.
'Why, cry the allies, *messieurs—myneers*,
'Such tardy, slow, reserve appears?—
Says a sage frog—in oozy beds
We always like to keep our heads;
Be famine, war, at highest pitch,
We bask in mud, and still grow rich:
You've beat the cocks, their schemes per-
plex'd;—
One vict'ry more gain;—make them vex—
—And—we'll dare march out to the next.

B b b 2

T H E

* Gallus is Latin for a Cock and a Frenchman.

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



BY Letters from New York, dated May 6, we had Advice, that Capt. Allen, in a Privateer belonging to that Place, had carry'd in a Prize Sloop, taken in the Old Streights, valued at between 30 and 40,000l. Sterling.

On June 30, *Alexander Hume*, Esq; was declar'd duly elected Member of Parliament for *Southwark*; by a Majority of 41 upon the Scrutiny, against *William Hammond*, Esq; who was return'd upon the Poll by a Majority of 71. (See p. 255.)

His Majesty, it is said, was pleas'd, after the late Victory near *Dettingen*, to confer the Honour of Knight Bannet on the following Generals, under the Royal Standard in the Field; viz. Duke of *Cumberland*; Duke of *Marbrough*; Earl of *Stair*; Earls of *Dumfries*, *Crawford*, *Rothes*, and *Albemarle*; Lieut. Gen. *Henrywood*; Lieut. Gen. *Hatley*; Lieut. Gen. *Cope*; Lieut. Gen. *Ligonier*; Lieut. Gen. *Campbell*; Major Gen. *Bland*; Brig. Gen. *Onslow*; Brig. Gen. *Pulteney*; Brig. Gen. *Hulse*; and the Trooper who retok the Standard from the *French*.

Bannerets precede all other Knights, and even Baronets; they were reputed the next Degree below the Nobility, and were allow'd to bear Arms with Supporters, which none else may under the Degree of a Baron. In *France* the Dignity was hereditary, but in *England* it dies with the Person that gains it. The Order dwindled on the Institution of Baronets by *K. James I.* and at length became extinct. The last Person created Banneret was *Sir John Smith*, made so after *Edgehill* Battle, for rescuing the Standard of *K. Charles I.*

The Form of the Banneret's Creation was thus. On a Day of Battle the Candidate presented his Flag to the King, or General, who cutting off the Train or Skirt thereof, and making it a Square, return'd it again; the proper Banner of Bannerets, who are hence sometimes call'd Knights of the Square Flag.

FRIDAY, July 1.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Head*, for stealing two Cows, and several other Cattle, the Property of *Sir Henry Parker*; and *Richard Warwick*, for a Street-Robbery, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

MONDAY, 4.

Came on at *Guildhall*, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, a very remarkable Trial, wherein an eminent At-

torney at Law was Plaintiff, and a Rev. Divine of the Church of *England* Defendant; the Action was laid for 500l. against the Defendant, for writing a Libel, charging the Plaintiff with Criminal Conversation with his Wife; and after a Trial of several Hours, a Verdict of 250l. was given for the Plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Commencement ended at *Cambridge*, when Mr. *Pitman* and Mr. *Murrell*, of *King's College*, took their Degrees of Doctors of Divinity; Dr. *Waterland*, of *Magdalen College*, and Dr. *Lee*, of *Criminal College*, as Doctors of Laws; and Mr. *Freak*, of *Caius College*, and Mr. *Cox*, of *Sidney College*, as Doctors of Physick.

THURSDAY, 7.

The Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; having paid his Fine of 400l. and 20 Marks, and *William Chelfden*, Esq; having sworn off, (see p. 307) *Thomas Lockyer*, Esq; Citizen and Draper, and *Stephen Daubux*, Esq; Citizen and Lorriner, were elected Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing, in their Room.

FRIDAY, 8.

Came on at the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guildhall*, a Trial between the *Bank of England*, and Mr. *John Waite*, their late Cashier, on an Action of *Trover* and *Conversion*, which lasted about six Hours, when the Jury gave a Verdict in favour of the *Bank* for 14,000l. (See p. 306.)

SATURDAY, 9.

From the *London Gazette*.

From the Camp on the River *St. Mathias* in *St. John's* in *Florida*, March 12, 1743.

The *Spaniards* at *Augustine* were so strengthened by the Troops left there, after the Invasion of *Georgia*, amongst which were the *Dragoons* of the Regiment *Italica*, that they repuls'd all the Parties of *Indians* that could be sent out against them. We also had Intelligence of a strong Party of Men marching towards the River of *St. Mathias*; whereupon General *Oglethorpe*, with a Detachment of the *Highland* Company of the *Rangers*, and of his own Regiment, landed in the Night in *Florida*, and had such Success, that the *Indians* advanced undiscover'd, and attack'd the *Spaniards*, and kill'd upwards of 40 of them; but one of their own Party being kill'd, they would give no Prisoners Quarter; we therefore have no farther Intelligence, but march To-morrow, and hope to be able to force the *Spaniards* once more to take Shelter in their Town.

Florida

Florida on the River of St. Matheo, March 21. The Spaniards have quitted the Field, and are retir'd into *St. Augustine*. The Troops made a very extraordinary March, in four Days, of 96 Miles, for so many it is from this Place to *St. Augustine* and back again; and this we perform'd without leaving one sick Man behind us; and the whole Party is in Health and Strength. We hear from all Hands, that there is a strong Body of Troops in *Augustine*, and can hardly conceive the Reason of their Behaviour and precipitate Retreat from Numbers so much inferior to them. The General did all he could to draw them to Action, and having posted the Grenadiers, and some of the Troops in Ambuscade, advanced himself, with a very few Men, in Sight of the Town, intending to skirmish and retire, in order to draw them into the Ambuscade, but to no Purpose. The Indians however advanced so nimbly as to get up with a Party of the Enemy, and kill'd above 40 of them under the Cannon of the Town.

Admiralty Office, July 9. Capt. Tucker, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Fowey*, one of Sir Chaloner Ogle's Squadron, writes Word in his Letter dated April 26 at *Jamaica*, That on the 17th, in his Return from the Island of *Ruatan* thither, he met with and took, about 20 Leagues from Cape *Corrientes*, on the West Side of *Cuba*, a Register Ship, bound from *Cadix* to *La Vera Cruz*, call'd the *San Joseph el Desiderio*, *Joseph d'Orosio*, Master, of 200 Tons, 12 Guns and 70 Men, esteem'd worth above 100,000*l.* Sterling. The Captain describes the Island of *Ruatan* to be a pleasant healthy Island, the *Mumpeller* of the *West India*, well stock'd with Hog, Venison, Turtle, and Fish in Abundance, of great Variety, and extraordinary good.

MONDAY, 11.

Advice from *Bristol*, that *John Partington*, aged about 19, a private Centinel, was shot to Death, on *Clifton-Down*, for Desertion. After the Balls had enter'd his Body, he rear'd up, and cry'd, *Lord have Mercy upon me!* Another who was also condemn'd with him, walk'd up by his Side; and 'tis remarkable he was shot by Deserters only.

TUESDAY, 12.

Came on before the Lord Chief Justice Lee, at *Guildhall*, the Trial between the *East India* Company and Capt. *Gosling*, Commander of their Ship the *Suffex*, which lasted from Nine in the Morning till between Five and Six the next Morning, when a Verdict was given in favour of the Company for 25,000*l.* (See p. 255.)

THURSDAY, 14.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and (by Virtue of a Commission sign'd by the Lords of the Regency) were farther prorog'd to the 25th of *August* next.

About Two this Afternoon, one *Joby Alcott*, Servant to Mr. *Sellon*, a Gardner at *Rotterbithe*, was struck dead by a Flash of Lightning near *Peckham Gap*; his Face was shrivell'd in a frightful Manner, and his Breast very much burnt.

By Letters from *Jamaica*, dated May 1, we have Advice, that the *York* Man of War had carry'd into that Place a *Spanish* Privateer which she took off *Porto Bello*.

SUNDAY, 17.

Was observ'd as a general Thanksgiving (by Appointment of the Lords of the Regency) on Account of the late Victory over the *French* near *Dettingen*.

MONDAY, 18.

This Morning, between Five and Six o'Clock, three of the Highlanders, viz. *Samuel* and *Malcolm M'Pheron*, Corporals, and *Fargubar Shaw*, a private Man, were shot upon the Parade within the *Tower*, pursuant to the Sentence of the Court Martial, for Desertion: They behav'd with great Decency and Resolution. On this Occasion the whole Garrison was under Arms, drawn up three deep, in Form of a Half-Moon, and as close as the Men could stand by each other, the Prisoners being placed before them, who kneeling down and repeating a short Prayer, (their Countrymen, who were drawn out to see the Execution, likewise kneeling down and joining with them) and their Caps being pull'd over their Faces, twelve private Men, the proper Signal being given, discharg'd their Pieces, which instantly kill'd the unfortunate Persons. Their Bodies were immediately put into three Coffins, and buried near the Place of Execution. (See p. 305, 306.)

Letters from *Jamaica*, dated May 6, advise, that his Majesty's Ship the *Kent* had carry'd in there, a few Days before, a *Spanish* Settee laden with *Jesuits* Bark and Logwood, which she took off *Cuba*.

TUESDAY, 19.

Stephen Daubuz, Esq; having sworn off, and *Thomas Lockyer*, Esq; refused to serve as being a Dissenter, there was a new Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* on this Day, when *James Danfis*, Esq; Barber-Surgeon, and *James Brace*, Esq; Ironmonger, had a Majority of Hands; but a Poll was immediately demanded in favour of *Robert Ladbroke*, Esq; Alderman and Grocer, and *William Calvert*, Esq; Alderman and Brewer; which was granted, but presently given up; and immediately after Mr. *Danfis* paid his Fine, and Mr. *Brace* swore off. *John Ashley*, Esq; the last who was drank to by the Lord Mayor, also at the same Time swore off.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Lieut. Gen. *Clayton's* Baggage was brought to the Custom-House, in which was the Coat he had on when he was shot, and likewise the Saddle which was shot thro' when his Horse was

was kill'd. The General was kill'd between Three and Four in the Afternoon, as he was going himself (one of his Aid-de-Camps being kill'd and the other wounded) to give Directions for the Artillery to play upon the Bridge, to which the French were then retreating. His Corpse was interr'd in Prince George of Hesse's Chapel, about a Mile from Hanau, with great military Pomp.

THURSDAY, 21.

Was held a general Court of the South Sea Company, when a Dividend of 13 4ths for the Half-Year's Interest due at Midsummer on the Capital Stock, was declar'd to be payable the 9th of August next.

The Affizes ended at Buckingham, when two Prisoners were capitally convicted, one of whom was the noted *Sansbury*, who for many Years had infested that and the adjacent Counties as a Highwayman, in a most audacious Manner. He was executed the next Morning at 7 o'Clock, the Court being apprehensive of a Rescue.

SATURDAY, 23.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Ships the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. *Windham*, and the *Medway*, commanded by Capt. *Cockburne*, being on a Cruise off the Canary Islands, stood into the Road of *Santa Cruz* in the Island *Gomera*, on the 20th of May, in order to destroy the Forts, and batter the Town. They were fir'd at from three Forts; but the Ships anchoring within less than a Quarter of a Mile of them, entirely demolishes the Forts, and beat down the greatest Part of the Town, and then put to Sea on their Cruise, having receiv'd very little Damage.

The Plague raging terribly at Messina in Sicily, the Lords of the Regency publish'd a Proclamation to oblige Ships coming from that Island to perform Quarantine.

MONDAY, 25.

About 50 of the Highlanders confin'd in the Tower were put on board a Ship bound to Antigua.

TUESDAY, 26.

Mr. Alderman *Ladbroke* and Mr. Alderman *Calvert* were unanimously chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

Total of French Officers kill'd and wounded at the Battle of Dettingen, from the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals to that of Colonels.

	Kill'd	Wound.
Lieutenant Generals	—	5
Major Generals	1	5
Brigadiers	8	5
Colonels	3	3

12 18

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

DR. Thomas Hughes, an eminent Physician at Oxford, to Miss Smith of Eltham.—Dr. Nicholls, an eminent Physician at London, to Miss Betty Mead, youngest Daughter of Dr. Mead.—Frederick Newton, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of 900*l*. a Year in Berkshire to Miss Jenny Crawford, of Bondstreet.—Richard White Lucy, Esq; a young Gentleman of a large Estate near Lymington, to Miss Stafford.—Mark Smithson, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate at Guildford, to Miss Winifred Lowton, of Lambeth.—Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford, to Miss Cantillon.—Rev. Mr. Charles Allen, of Loughborough in Leicestershire, to Mrs. Jane Bakewell.—Fisher Colman, Esq; to Miss Howman of Norwich.—Andrew Stone, Esq; one of the Secretaries to the Lords of the Regency, to Miss Anna Moullion.—Rev. Mr. John King, of Bowding in Hertfordshire, to Miss Roughton, of Berkhamshead.—Mr. Cleaver, an eminent Wine Merchant, to Miss Galton.—William Saxeby, of Penshurst in Kent, Esq; to Miss Wyatt.—Thomas Ramsden, Esq; Under Secretary to the Lords of the Regency, and one of the Clerks in the Duke of Newcastle's Office, to Miss Frances Meadows, eldest Daughter of Sir Philip Meadows, Knight-Marshal.—Mr. Sbardlow Wightman, an eminent Brewer in Leather-Lane, to Miss Mer.—Edward Andrews, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Turner.—Thomas Biron Eggleston, of Beaumont-Hall in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Anna Maria Bagnall, of Hutton-Garden.—Henry Bridgman, Esq; of Princethrope in Gloucestershire, to Miss Popbam.—Mr. Aspley, a wealthy Wine-Cooper, to Miss Lydia North, of Peckham.—John Edwards, Esq; an eminent Hamburg Merchant, to Miss Mansbip.—Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of Lukie, near North Berwick, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, &c. to Miss Saintbill, Daughter of Mr. Saintbill, an eminent Surgeon on Garlick-Hill.—Rev. Mr. Robert Leake, B. D. Rector of Great Snoring, and of the younger Branch of the Scarsdale Family, to Miss Guybon, Grand-Daughter to Sir Francis Guybon, of Thursford Hall in Norfolk.—Lady Viscountess Strangford, in Ireland, deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Gower, of a Son.

DEATHS.

COUNTESS of Castlehaven, Relict of James Touchet, Baron Audley of Heleigh, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland.—Lady Carteret, at Hanover.—Right Honourable Mountagu Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Baron Norris of Rye, at his Seat at Chesherton in Oxfordshire: Leaving no Issue, he is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by the eldest Son of — Bertie, Esq; Representative for Middlesex in several Parliaments.—Mr. Trafford, a young Gentleman, Author

Author of several excellent Pieces in Poetry.
—Rev. Mr. *Frederick Reynolds*, youngest Son to the Bishop of *Lincoln*.—*Thomas Huxley*, Esq; of *Laton-Bray* in *Bedfordshire*.—*Charles Brackston*, Esq; Chief Master Cook to his Majesty.—Rev. and Learned Mr. *William Huddleston*, Rector of *Newenden* in *Kent*.—*Thomas Hawes*, Esq; late of the Admiralty.—Lady *Mary Finch*, eldest Daughter to the Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, by his present Lady.—Sir *John Thormicroft*, Bart. a Prisoner in the *King's Bench*.—*Alexander Crosby*, Esq; Lieut. Governor of *Annapolis Royal* in *America*.—*Richard Stacy*, Esq; who had been Master Shipwright of *Deptford* and several other of his Majesty's Yards, in all about 42 Years, in which Time he built upwards of 80 Sail of Ships of War, Sloops and Yachts.—Mr. *Lavington*, aged 106, a very considerable Farmer in *Somersetshire*: He left three Daughters, the youngest of whom is 72 Years old.—Right Hon. the Lord *Arthur Somerset*, Great Uncle to the Duke of *Arbuthnot*.—*Charles Lewis*, Esq; at *Charlton* in *Kent*, posses'd of an Estate in *Surrey* of 800l. a Year.—*Arthur Edwards*, Esq; First Major of the Second Troop of Horse Guards.—Rev. Mr. *Henry Gardell*, Rector of *Great Warley* in *Essex*, which Benefice he had enjoy'd upwards of 34 Years.—The only Son of the Right Hon. the Countess of *Tarmouth*, at *Bamford*.—The Lady *Allin*, Relict of Sir *Richard Allin*, Bart.—Lady *Elizabeth Noel*, Relict of Sir *Clobery Noel*, Bart.—Mr. *John Douglas*, of *Downing-street*, Surgeon, Brother to the late Dr. *Douglas*.—Rev. and learned Mr. *John Gaylard*, sometime Fellow of *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, Vicar of *Winsford* in *Somersetshire*, and many Years Master of the Grammar School at *Sherborne* in *Dorsetshire*.—Mr. *Serjeant Kettleby*, Son-in-Law to *Abel Kettleby*, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; his Name being chang'd by Act of Parliament on his Marriage.—*Francis Fowey*, Esq; at his Seat at *Byereton* in *Cheshire*.—Mr. *John Cook*, an eminent Proctor in *Doctors Commons*.—Sir *George Warburton*, of *Arley* in *Cheshire*, Bart. succeeded by his Nephew, now Sir *Peter Warburton*.

N. B. The above Persons died in June, and the following in July.

Right Hon. *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Wilmington*, Viscount *Pewsey*, and Baron of *Wilmington*, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of the Regency during his Majesty's Absence: His Lordship was President of the Council for several Years, and Speaker of the House of Commons in all the Reigns of the late King; and dying a Bachelor the Titles are extinct: A great Part of his Estate descends to his Nephew, the Earl of *Northamp-*

ton.—Hon. Lady *Godolphin*, Aunt to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*.—*Luke Farnborough*, Esq; posses'd of a large Estate in *Somersetshire*.—Mrs. *Rebecca Dowse*, near 100 Years old, who, for upwards of 60 Years, was Sexton of *St. John* at *Hackney*.—*John Buttler Symonds*, Esq; of the Island of *Nevis* at his Lodgings in *Fenchurch street*.—*Joceline* Earl of *Leicester*, the last Heir Male of the Noble Family of the *Sidneys*; the Head of which was Sir *William Sidney*, Chamberlain to *K. Henry II.* and came with him from *Anjou*. The Title is extinct in his Lordship.—Hon. *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Portsmouth*, Admiral of the Blue, Gentleman Porter of *St. James's Palace*, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—*John Walworth*, Esq; Receiver-General and Housekeeper to the *Hackney Coach Office*.—*Edward Wood*, of *Littleton* near *Shepperton* in *Middlesex*, Esq; posses'd of 4000l. per Annum, and 60,000l. in Money.—*Talbot*, Esq; Uncle to the present Earl of *Shrewsbury*.—Rev. and Hon. Mr. *James Blair*, Commissary to the Bishop of *London*, President of the Council in *Virginia*, as likewise President of *William and Mary College*.—Rev. Mr. *Hubbard*, an eminent Dissenting Minister at *Stepney*.—Rev. Mr. *James Lacy*, Vicar of *Sherbourne* in *Dorsetshire*, which Living he had enjoy'd upwards of 50 Years.—Capt. *Crookborn*, who had been many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy.—Mr. *George Parker* in the 92d Year of his Age. Author of the Almanack, call'd *Parker's Ephemeris*.—Right Rev. Dr. *John Wynne*, Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, at his Seat at *Soughton* in *Flintshire*. He was made Bishop of *St. Asaph* in the first Year of his late Majesty, and translated to *Bath and Wells* in the first of his present Majesty.—*Henry Beeston*, of *Whitney* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq; one of the King's Justices for the Grand Sessions of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan Shires*, and Son of the Rev. Dr. *Beeston*, formerly Warden of *New College* in *Oxford*.—*Thomas Skeates*, Esq; a Gentleman posses'd of a considerable Fortune in the *East Indies*.—Rev. Dr. *Willugby*, Rector of *Sanderton* in *Buckinghamshire*, and late Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*.—The Lady of Dr. *Sondiland*, an eminent Physician in *Poland-street*, *Soho*.—*Francis Boycott*, Esq; an eminent Proctor in *Doctors Commons*, and one of the Governors of *Christ Hospital*.—Sir *Henry-Joseph Tichborne*, of *Tichborne* near *Alresford* in *Hampshire*, Bart.—Rev. *Charles Wittingham*, D.D. Archdeacon of *Dublin*.—Dr. *Peter Wallis*, an eminent Physician and Man-Midwife, in *Hatton-Garden*.—The Lady of *George Lee*, L. L. D. one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Lady *Betty Egerton*, in *Cheshire*, only Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir *Rowland Egerton*, Knt.—Lady *Anne Osborn*, Wife of Sir *D'Amers Osborn*,

of Clackland in Bedfordshire, Bart.—Edward Bentley, Esq; at Little Keinton in Warwickshire.—Paul Cotton, Esq; at his Seat near Abingdon in Berkshire.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS in June and July.

MR. Shipley, made a Prebendary of Winchester.—Fisfield Allen, D. D. had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of the united Parishes of St. Anne Aldersgate and St. John Zachary, together with the Rectory of Gifford, in Hertfordshire.—John Hoadley, L. L. B. Son to the Bishop of Winchester, to hold the Rectory of Arlesford, Hants, together with that of St. Mary, near Southampton.—John Stanly, M. A. Brother to the Earl of Darby, to hold the Rectory of Liverpool, together with that of Bury, both in Lancashire.—Dr. Isaac Maddox, translated from the See of St. Asaph to that of Worcester, in the Room of the late Bishop Hough. 'Twas said that Dr. Bullock, Dean of Norwich, was nominated to the See of St. Asaph, but that he declin'd it on account of his ill State of Health. And afterwards Dr. Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, was said to be nominated to the said See.—Mr. Durnford presented to the Rectory of Broughton, Hants.—Mr. Jacob Savignas, to that of Snelland, Linc.—Mr. James Phipps, to Eboitum, Hants.—Mr. Edmund Parker, to Cheriton near Dover.—Mr. Lewis Monax, to Tempisford, Bedfordshire.—Mr. John Dunsing, to South Wooton, Norfolk.—Rich. Eyre, B. D. to Bright-Walton, Berks.—Mr. Frederick Richards, to North-Fambridge, Essex.—Mr. Henry Goodall, to Pashley, alias Pattisley in Norfolk.—Mr. Carr of Twickenham, to the Living of Risip near Uxbridge.—Tho. Lamprey, M. A. to the united Livings of St. Paul and St. Martin near Canterbury.—Mr. Samuel Aston, to the Vicarage of Burnham Overy in Norfolk.—Mr. Jonathan Peat, to that of Dronfield in Derbyshire.—Mr. Dering, Son to the Dean of Ripon, collated by the Archbishop of York, to a Prebend in that Church.—Mr. Owen Owens presented to the Vicarage of Llandylos in Montgomeryshire.—Mr. William Broderip, to that of Brookland.—Mr. Villavine, to that of Preston by Wingham, in the Room of Mr. Hopton Williams, who has accepted of the Living of Penfworth near Maidstone.—Mr. Richard Leighton, Vicar of Elean, and Mr. Richard Marsh, chosen Canons of the Cathedral of Canterbury.—Rev. Mr. Howard chosen Lecturer of St. James Garlickhithe.—James Carrington, B. A. presented to the Chapel of Edgerton in Kent.—Burke Cuppage, B. A. presented by the Irish Society at Guildhall, to the Rectory of Colerain in Ireland.—Mr. Robert Pye to the Vicarage of Knotting in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Charles Hutchinson to that of Claybrook in Leicester-

shire.—Mr. Andrew Armstrong, to that of Heddon on the Wall in Northumberland.—Mr. John Culliford, to the Rectory of St. Warburg in Bristol.—Roderick Jones, M. A. to the Vicarage of Lawwine in Montgomeryshire.—Philip Beartrest D. D. to the Rectory of Starmouth in Kent.—George Langworthy, M. A. to the Vicarage of East-Buckland, Devon.—Christopher Garrard, M. A. to the Rectory of Scures in Hampshire.—Henry Sampson, M. A. to the Living of Sberbourn in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military in June and July.

LORD Viscount Gage made Master of the Household to the Prince of Wales.—Edward Oxball appointed by the Lords Justice to be Sheriff of Warwickshire, in the Room of Bourne Eabearns, Esq; deceased.—Rev. Mr. William Cook chosen by the Provost and Fellows, Head Master of Eaton School, in the Room of the Rev. Dr. George, elected Provost of King's College, Cambridge.—Robinson Sewle, Esq; made Col. of a Reg. of Foot.—Charles Fitzroy, Esq; made Groom Porter, in the Room of Thomas Archer, Esq; deceased.—Rich. Shelley, Esq; made Naval Officer of Jamaica.—John Bennet, Esq; made Comptroller of the Apprentice Duties, a Place worth upwards of 300*l.* per Annum.—Turner, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars.—James Ramsden, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Wine Licenses.—Thomas Thornicroft, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks in the Annuity Office in the Exchequer.—Lord Say and Sele took up the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Oxford.—Capt. Howke made Commander of the Berwick, lately launched.—Capt. Stephen, Commander of the Prince of Orange, a 70 Gun Ship.—Capt. Waller made Major in Gen. Dalziel's Reg.—Capt. Wilson, Major of a Reg. of Marines.—Wynn, Esq; Capt. of a Company in the First Reg. of Foot Guards.—John Conyers, Esq; chosen a Verdurer in his Majesty's Forest of Waltham in Essex.—John Innes, Gent. made Capt. of a Company in Gen. Hargrave's Reg. at Gibraltar.—Capt. Gordon made Major to Lord Harry Beauchamp.—Samuel Warren Whitbread, Esq; made Col. of the Reg. of Dragoons, late Alexander Ross's.—Edward Rickbell, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Whitbread's.—John Folliot, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Rickbell's.—John Prior, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Lieut. Gen. Clayton's deceased.—Thomas Murray, Esq; Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Prior's.—Greenwood, Esq; Lieut. Col. to Col. Sowle's Reg. of Foot; and Arnoldus Tallbot, Esq; Major.—George Grant, Esq; made Governor of Inverness.—John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord George Sackville, Lord John Murray, Roger Townshend, Esq; and Robert Douglas, Esq;

Esq; made Aid-de-Camps to his Majesty.—
John Pine, Gent. made Chief Engraver of
his Majesty's Signets, Seals, Stamps, and
Arms, in the Room of John Rollos, decess'd.
—Thomas Rowney, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for
Oxford, chosen High Steward for that City,
in the Room of the late Earl of Abingdon.—
General Honeywood, Lieut. Gen. Campbell,
Lieut. Gen. Cope, and Lieut. Gen. Ligonier,
nominated by his Majesty to be Knights of
the Bath.—John Waldegrave, Esq; made
Capt. Lieut. in the Third Reg. of Foot
Guards, commanded by the Earl of Dunmore;
and William Earl of Hums, Capt. in the said
Reg.—John Campbell and John Lasauls, Esqs.
made Majors of Brigade of his Majesty's
Forces.—His Royal Highness William
Duke of Cumberland made Lieutenant Gene-
ral of his Majesty's Forces.—Lieut. Shaw of
the Reg. of Welch Fusiliers, made Lieut.
Col. of a Reg. of Marines, for his Bravery
at the Battle of Dettingen.—Counsellor Bar-
ker, Receiver of the First-Fruits and Tenths,
made Curfitor Baron of the Exchequer, in
the Room of Mr. Baron Clive, decess'd.—
Brigadiers General Onslow, Fullar, Pulteney,
Howard, Brag, Hulse, Ponsonby, and Framp-
ton, made Majors General of his Majesty's
Forces.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD Burrows, late of Walsall
in Staffordshire, Joiner, Carpenter, and
Dealer in Timber.—John Webb, late of Nor-
wich, Yarn-Factor.—Arthur Manwaring, of

the Parish of Stenfyth in Monmouthshire,
Innholder.—Owen Larton, of the Parish of
Christchurch, Spital-Fields, Dyar.—William
Wright, late of Chester, Flaxdresser.—An-
drew Watson, of Spennithorne in Yorkshire,
Woolstapler.—William Jordan, late of Bi-
sham in Berkshire, Dealer in Timber.—Ro-
bert Cordery, of Blewberry in Berkshire, Mer-
cer.—Rutter Cole, late of Newcastle upon
Tyne, Merchant.—Salmon Cohen Philips, late
of Betnal-Green, Jeweller.—Isaac Fuller, late
of Finchfield in Essex, Makker.—John
Flamank, of St. Columbs in Cornwall, Grocer.
—George Chambers, late of St. James's West-
minster, Taylor.—John Dickson, late of Shef-
field in Yorkshire, Factor and Tradesman.—
James Bray the Elder, of Banham in Nor-
folk, Merchant-Jobber.—John Gregory, of St.
James's Clerkenwell, Tripeman.—Sam. John-
son, of Tavistock-street, St. Paul's, Covent-
Garden, Merchant.—Gen. Nation the young-
er, of Falmouth, Chandler.—Henry Graze, of
Basingstoke, Hants, Grocer.—James Steward,
late of St. Dunstan's-Hill, London, Carpenter,
—William Williams, of Tregymorton street Ma-
riner and Merchant.—William Walker, late
of Erediston in the Parish of Landridge, War-
cestershire, Chapman.—Samuel Wills, of Corn-
hill, Haberdasher.—Thomas Coast, late of Box-
ley in Kent, Victualler.—Josias Taylor, of
Bishopsgate-street, Grocer.—Sarah Clarke, of
the Town of Battle, in Sussex, Milliner.—
Joseph Galindo, late of Goodman's-Fields, Mer-
chant.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ African
—Ann. 115 a 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ Royal Aff. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ Lon. ditto 12
—Circ. 51 125 6d 3 p. C. Ann. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Bank 119 Salt Tallies $\frac{1}{2}$ a 31
India 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 189 a $\frac{1}{2}$ Emp. Loan 114
—Bonds 41 161 a 155 Equiv. 109

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 2 Bilbao 40 $\frac{3}{8}$
D. Sight 34 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leghorn 51 a 50 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rotter. 35 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Genoa 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 33 8 Venice 51 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris 32 $\frac{3}{8}$ Lisbon 51 6d $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdx. 32 Porto 51 5d $\frac{3}{8}$
Cadiz 40 $\frac{7}{8}$ Antwo. 35 4
Madrid 42 Dublin 7 $\frac{7}{8}$

Prices of Good* at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 23 Pease 17 21
Rye 14 16 H. Pease 14 16
Barley 12 14 H. Beans 14 17
Oats 10 14 B. Malt 18 20
Tares 17 20 P. Malt 20 23

Abstract of the London WEEKLY
BILL, from June 21. to July 26.

Christned	Males 683	1303
	Females 620	
Buried	Males 916	1859
	Females 943	
Died under 2 Years old		684
Between 2 and 5		148
5	10	74
10	20	64
20	30	151
30	40	174
40	50	184
50	60	133
60	70	122
70	80	90
80	90	30
90 and upwards		5

1859

Hay 48 to 54s. a Load.

1743 C c c PRINCE

PRINCE Charles of Lorrain, with the Army under his Command, having successfully opened this Campaign, as mentioned in our *Memoirs* for May, the French and *Bavarians* fled afterwards every where before him, so that her *Hungarian Majesty's* Troops soon recovered again the Possession of *Munich* and all *Bavaria*, a few fortified Towns excepted, the Enemy having retired with their Troops under the Cannon of *Ingolstadt*, which Place they likewise left upon Prince Charles's Approach, and retired to *Donaueswert*, leaving however a Garrison in *Ingolstadt*. And even at *Donaueswert*, tho' the French had received a Reinforcement of 13 or 14,000 Men from their Army under Marshal *Noailles* upon the *Rhine*, yet they did not think fit to wait for Prince Charles's coming up, in order to give him Battle, but upon the 9th of last Month departed from that Place, after having provided it with a good Garrison, and marched towards *Heilbrunn*. Prince Charles, who was then advanced to *Ingolstadt*, could not directly pursue them, because, not expecting so sudden a Retreat, he had made no Provision for a long March with his whole Army; but he detached a large Body of *Hussars* to attend the *Mossurs* in their Retreat, by which Means he eased them of their Baggage, and all their Sick and Wounded, besides killing a great many of them in their Retreat.

The French having thus left the Emperor and his whole Dominions to the Mercy of those whom, by their Insultation, he had made his Enemies, his General, Count *Seckendorff* desired a Conference with Count *Kreussdörfer*, and they met upon the 16th, at the Convent of *Schönfeldt* in *Swabia*, where a Suspension of Arms was agreed on between the two Principals in the War, to wit, the Duke of *Bavaria*, now called Emperor, and the Queen of *Hungary*; and yet, which is something extraordinary, the War continued between the latter and the French Troops or *Bavarian* Auxiliaries, for they kept Possession of the strong Places they had, and their Armies both under *Noailles* and *Breglio* continued in the Empire. But by our last Accounts, they have been obliged to surrender *Egra*, *Brasau*, and all the other Places they were possessed of to the Empire, and their Armies are retired into their own Dominions, so that the next Step to be taken is of the utmost Consequence; for either a Peace, with respect to *France* and *Germany*, must immediately ensue, or War must be declared against *France*, which we, as well as the Queen of *Hungary*, have good Reasons for; and to encourage us to do so, our last Accounts say, that the *Russian Court* have ordered 30,000 of their best Troops to march from *Livonia* to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*; and the *Dutch* likewise have ordered 20,000 of their Troops to march to her Assistance; but as to both,

especially the latter, it is to be doubted, whether they will assist her in an offensive War against *France*; and on the other hand it is to be suspected, that if the French should be left at Quiet upon the Side of *Germany*, they will with all their Might support Spain against the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*, and against this Nation in *America*; so that the present Crisis is perhaps the most important and the most difficult of any that ever happened in *Europe*, and may probably be fatal to *France*, if the Interest of the Electorate of *Hanover*, or a Jealousy of that Electorate's growing Greatness, does not some Way or other prevent it.

Tho' the first Insurrection of the *Dankarians* in *Sweden* was quieted by Threats and Promises, yet, soon after, they assembled in Arms to the Number of 20 or 30,000 Men, and marched up within a few Miles of the capital City of *Stockholm*, where a Detachment of them entered and began to commit some Outrages, but were attacked by the regular Troops, and several of them killed and taken Prisoners, which made the rest a little more cautious; and in the mean Time Lieutenant Colonel *Lingen* arrived Express from *Abo*, with the News, that on the 16th of last Month the Preliminaries for a Peace, much more advantageous for *Sweden* than could have been expected in its present Circumstances, were settled and signed there; and the unfortunate General *Lewenhaupt* being sentenced upon the 20th to lose his Head upon a Scaffold, for his bad Conduct in the War, these two Circumstances not only pacified the *Dankarians*, but brought the House of Peasants over to consent to the Election of the Duke of *Holstein Eutin* as Successor to the Crown of *Sweden*. Upon this the King went the 23d to the great Hall where the States were assembled, and Prince *Fredrick Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein Eutin*, Bishop of *Lubeck*, and Administrator of the Duchy of *Holstein Gottorp*, was unanimously declared Successor to the Crown of that Kingdom, and immediately after proclaimed in that Quality with the usual Solemnities. Thus the foreign and domestick Tranquillity of *Sweden* were at once restored by the wise Conduct of the *Russian Party* in that Kingdom, after both had been disturbed, and the Nation brought to the Brink of Destruction, by the Intrigues of their pretended Friends the French; but whether the People will have the Satisfaction of seeing all the French Tools among them brought to consign Punishment, seems to be as yet a Question.

From *Italy* we have an Account, that the Spanish Army under Don *Philip* in *Savoy* quitted their Quarters on the 6th Instant, in order to enter upon Action; but where or how they are to begin, remains as yet a Secret.

And from *Sicily* we have most melancholy and dismal Accounts of the Plague, which was brought to *Messina* in *March* last, in some Cases of Cotton Stuffs, bought at *Patras* in *Turkey*, and clandestinely run ashore at *Messina*, on account of their being prohibited Goods. These Goods were concealed till the Beginning of *May*, when the People who had bought them opened the Cases and began to sell the Goods, immediately on which a malignant Fever, as it was at first called, began to break out in that Neighbourhood, and soon spread itself over the whole City, so that before the 1st of *June*, 9000 were computed to have died of it; and by the 8th all the Slaves and Grave-diggers being destroyed by it, the dead Bodies remained in Heaps in the Streets, and many not affected with the Plague died of Famine, Stench, and Fatigue, so that those who were left alive were in a most lamentable Situation, having nothing but Death before their Eyes in the City, and sure of being shot by the Guards surrounding it, if they attempted breaking thro' to the Country; yet some of those unfortunate Wretches have found Means to get by Sea over to *Calabria*, and by this Means the Plague has been communicated to a Village on that Coast, which upon the first Discovery was surrounded by Guards,

and none of the Inhabitants allowed to stir out of it.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 20. Captain *Franklyn* of the *Rose* Man of War, a 20 Gun Ship, arrived here a few Days since from a Cruise, and brought in with him two Prizes; he has likewise drove two Privateers ashore on the Coast of *Cuba*, and destroy'd many of their People. The Conduct of this Commander has been so well approv'd of since his Station on this Coast, having clear'd it of the Spanish Privateers with which it was greatly infested, that the Merchants have complimented him with a Present of a Punch-Bowl valued at 100*l.* Sterling.

Santa Cruz in Barbary, May 28. The Extent of King *Muley Abdalab's* Dominions is now the same with those of the late Emperor *Muley Ismael*, his Father. The *Bashaw* of *Tangier* and *Tetuan* has been obliged to surrender himself Prisoner to this Prince, who has made himself Master of all the Treasures that for a long Time the *Bashaws* of that Place had been laying up. The King's Son has reduced the few Places that were standing out, and is already arrived at *Tarudant*; so that, in all Probability, our Democrattick Government is at an End; and as we cannot resist, we must, with the best Grace we can, submit.

The Monthly Catalogue for June and July, 1743.

LAW, POLITICAL.

1. **R**EPORTS of Cases in the Court of *King's Bench*, &c. By *Robert Lord Raymond*. In 2 Vols. Folio. Printed for *C. Davis*, price 3*l.* 3*s.*

2. Political Maxims of the States of *Holland*. By *John de Wit*, Pensioner of *Holland*. To which are added, Memoirs of the two illustrious Brothers, *Cornelius* and *John de Wit*. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 6*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. Dr. *Cheyne's* own Account of himself and of his Writings, faithfully extracted from his various Works. Sold by *J. Wilford*, price 2*s.*

4. *Monsieur Blainville's* Travels thro' *Holland*, &c. Vol. 2. Sold by *J. Noon* and *R. Duffley*, price 1*s.* 5*d.*

5. *Marmor Sanduicense*, cum Comment. & Notis *J. Taylor*, L. L. D. Printed for *W. Innes* and *R. Manby*, price 4*s.*

6. *Reliquiae Eboracenses*. Per *H. D. Ripstein*. Sold by *Messrs. Knapp* and *Longman*, price 2*s.*

7. *Philosophiæ Moralis Institutio Compendiaria*. Auctore *Fr. Hutcheson*. Sold by *T. Longman* and *A. Millar*, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

8. *Hippocrates contractus*. Studio &

Cura Th. Burnet, M. D. Edit. alt. longe emendation. Printed for *C. Davis* and *J. Whiston*, price 3*s.*

9. A Voyage to the South Seas in 1740, 1741, after the Loss of the *Wager*. By *J. Bulkeley* and *J. Cummins*. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

10. A Vindication of the prime Ministry and Character of *Joseph*. By *S. Chandler*. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 3*s.*

11. The *British Merchant*. In 3 Vols. 12mo. Printed for *C. Marsh* and *T. Davies*, price 9*s.*

12. A Proposal of Christian Union. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1*s.*

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364 The Monthly Catalogue for June and July, 1743.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 336.

C. Popilius Lænas *, whose Speech
was begun in our last, concluded
thus:



WHAT the Hon. Gentleman may mean, Sir, by governing such a numerous Assembly, I do not know; but according to the common

Acceptation of the Word, I should be sorry to see it in the Power of Ministers to govern either House of Parliament, by any other Method than that of convincing the Majority, that nothing is proposed or intended but what is for the publick Good; for if either House were to be governed by the Hopes of Reward; I am sure, it could be of no Service to the People, and of very little even to the Crown itself; because the Design and Use of Parliaments is, that they may be a Check upon the Conduct of Ministers, and no Man whose Behaviour in this House is governed by his Hopes of Reward, will ever set himself up

as a Check upon the Conduct of those who alone can bestow the Reward he expects. We must therefore suppose, that Ministers may prevail with a Majority of this Assembly to approve or agree to what appears to be for the publick Service, without having it in their Power to give a Title, Post, or Pension, to every one that approves of their Measures; or otherwise we must conclude, that no such Assembly ought to exist, and, consequently, that the very Form of a limited Government ought to be abolished in this selfish and corrupt Nation. What Effect some late corrupt Practices may have had upon the Genius and Morals of the lower Sort of People, I do not know; but, I hope, it has as yet had little or no Effect upon the Generality of those that have any Chance of being Members of this House; and unless they are become very much degenerated, we must from Experience conclude, that when our Ministers pursue popular and right Measures, they may depend upon

1743

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* In the Character of Lord Strange.

the Assistance and Approbation of Parliament. This, I say, we must from Experience conclude, for in former Ages our Ministers had but few Rewards to bestow, and yet they never failed of having the Parliament's Approbation, when their Measures were such as were agreeable to the People. Nay, from the very Nature of the Case we must draw the same Conclusion; for a House of Commons freely chosen by the People, must approve of what the People approves of: If from selfish Motives they should disapprove, or oppose such Measures, the opposing Members would be sure of being turned out at the next Election; and as the King has it in his Power to bring on a new Election whenever he pleases, his Ministers may easily get rid of such selfish, mean spirited Members, and may, consequently, if they desire it, always have a Parliament generally composed of Gentlemen of true Honour and publick Spirit; but the contrary is what most Ministers desire, as has of late been manifest from the Characters of those who were generally set up as Candidates upon the Court Interest.

We can never therefore be in Danger of Anarchy or Confusion, from its not being in the Power of a Minister to bribe a Majority of this House into his Measures, nor can we suppose that the People will refuse a Majority of those who have, in a former Session, opposed what was agreeable to the greatest Part of their Constituents; but when Bribery and corrupt Motives prevail within Doors, they will certainly prevail without, and then we may see a Member burnt in Effigy one Year in the publick Streets of his Borough, and rechosen the Year following as their Representative in a new Parliament: We may see the most notorious fraudulent Practices carried on by the Underlings

in Power, and those Underlings encouraged by the Minister, and protected by a Majority in Parliament: We may see the most unpopular and destructive Measures pursued by our Ministers, and all approved, nay applauded by Parliament. These Things we may see, Sir: These Things we have seen within these last twenty Years; and this has brought our Affairs both at home and abroad into the melancholy Situation which is now acknowledged by all, and will soon, I fear, be severely felt by the whole Nation.

If the present Distress of our domestick Affairs were a Secret, I should avoid mentioning it as much as any Gentleman whatever; but alas! it is no Secret either to our Enemies or Friends; and this makes the former despise us, and the latter shy of entering into any Engagements with us. We may threaten, but our Enemies know, we are unable to carry our Threats into Execution: We may promise, but our Friends know, we are unable to perform our Engagements. This Knowledge has made those who are the professed Enemies of publick Liberty more daring in their Attempts, and, I am afraid, it will render it impossible to form any Confederacy sufficient for defeating their present ambitious Projects; and it is so evident that this Misfortune has been brought upon us and Europe by our bad Economy at home, and our wicked, wrong-headed, or pusillanimous Conduct abroad, that I am surprised to hear the contrary asserted now, when the fatal Consequences of our Conduct are become so glaring.

I shall grant, Sir, that the Nation has been of late Years involved in many Broils, but I will affirm, and it has been fully proved at the respective Times those Broils happened, that every Broil we have been engaged in since his late Majesty's

jesty's Accession to the Throne, has
 proceeded from some Scheme of our
 own contriving, or from some wrong
 Step in our own Administration. I
 shall not trouble you with taking
 Notice of every Particular, because
 it would be tedious, and, I think,
 unnecessary; therefore I shall con-
 fine myself to the three Wars now
 carrying on in *Europe*, I mean that
 between *Spain* and us; that be-
 tween the Duke of *Bavaria*, assisted
 by the *French*, and the Queen of
Hungary; and that between the
Swedes and *Muscovites*; and I shall
 shew, that every one of them pro-
 ceeded from the ridiculous Conduct
 of our Ministers. With regard to
 the *Spanish* War, if our Ministers
 had, at the Time of the Treaty of
Seville, insisted upon an Explanation
 of former Treaties, which had, be-
 fore that Time, been misinterpreted
 by *Spain*: If they had insisted upon
Spain's giving up her Pretence of
 visiting, searching, or seizing, in
 Time of Peace, any Ships in the
 high Seas of *America*, on Account
 of what they called contraband
 Goods, I am convinced, the Court
 of *Spain* would have agreed to give
 up that Pretence, in the most ex-
 plicit Terms, rather than lose the
 Advantages stipulated for them by
 that Treaty. Even after this false
 Step, if our Ministers had properly
 resented the Treatment our Com-
 missaries met with at the Court of
Spain, and had peremptorily insisted
 upon immediate Satisfaction for the
 first Insult our Merchant Ships met
 with in the Seas of *America*, the
Spanish Court would have complied,
 rather than enter into a War with
 this Nation, at the very Time they
 were engaged in a War with the
Emperor in *Italy*. But instead of this,
 our Ministers, ever since the Year
 1720, appeared so complaisant in
 every Negotiation with that Court,
 and submitted so tamely to every
 Insult, that the Court of *Spain* be-

gan to imagine, that we would give
 up the Point in Dispute, rather
 than come to an open Rupture with
 them; and this, I am persuaded,
 would have been the Consequence
 of the late Convention, if the In-
 dignation of our People had not at
 last got the better of the Submission
 of our Ministers. Our present War
 with *Spain* is, therefore, evidently
 owing to the ill-timed Complai-
 sance and Pusillanimity of our Mi-
 nisters, and yet this Complaisance
 and Pusillanimity was in every Step
 approved by our Parliaments, and
 has not even yet been censured,
 notwithstanding the fatal Conse-
 quence it has produced, and the
 Disappointment of all those Hopes,
 with which our Ministers so con-
 fidently flattered us, that their te-
 dious Negotiations would at last end
 in an honourable and advantageous
 Peace.

Then, Sir, with regard to the
 War in *Germany*, even the King of
Prussia's invading *Silesia* was owing
 to the bad Conduct of our Ministers;
 for if they had insisted upon Satis-
 faction, with regard to his Claims
 upon *Silesia*, before they guaranty'd
 the *Pragmatick Sanction*, they might
 have obtained a Stipulation for that
 Purpose from the Court of *Vienna*,
 which would have prevented that
 Invasion. But even after this Neg-
 lect, they might have prevented the
 War now carrying on in *Germany*;
 for the King of *Prussia* offer'd such
 Terms as ought in Prudence, per-
 haps in Justice too, to have been
 accepted by the Court of *Vienna*,
 and would have been accepted by
 that Court, if we had insisted upon
 it as the Condition *sine qua non* of
 our giving them any Assistance. If
 we had done this, it is evident from
 Facts and Dates, that the Duke of
Bavaria would never have been cho-
 sen *Emperor*, nor would he have at-
 tack'd the Queen of *Hungary*, and
 in that Case no *Frenchman* would
 have

have enter'd *Germany* in a hostile Manner; for none of the *French* Troops enter'd *Germany*, nor did the Duke of *Bavaria* commit any one Act of Hostility against the Queen of *Hungary*, till the King of *Prussia* was drove into their Alliance by the A Obstinacy of the Court of *Vienna*; and that Court was encouraged in their Obstinacy by our Ministers, which I need not trouble you with demonstrating, because it is evident not only from the Papers upon our Table, but also from the Resolution B of this House in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, before she had any other declared Enemy beside *Prussia*, and especially from the violent Speeches that were made by some Gentlemen upon that Occasion.

Having thus shewn, Sir, that it C was by the bad Conduct of our Ministers, that the *French* and *Bavarians* were encouraged, or rather empowered, to attack the Queen of *Hungary*, and consequently that the present War in *Germany* is entirely owing to their bad Conduct, I need not use many Words to shew, that D the War between *Sweden* and *Muscovy* is owing to the same Cause; for from the Time that War was declared by *Sweden* it is evident, that if the *French* had not resolved to send their Troops into *Germany*, the *Swedes* would not have declared War against *Muscovy*; and consequently, if the Conduct of our Ministers was the Cause of the *French* resolving to send their Troops into *Germany*, it E was the ultimate Cause of the *Swedes* declaring War against *Muscovy*.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that not only the present Distresses of this Nation, but all the Distresses and Confusions in which *Europe* is at present involved, are owing to the late Measures of our Administration; and tho' the Consequences were not perhaps at first so visible as they are at present, yet it cannot be said, they were not foretold; for what we now see has been often

foretold both within Doors and without; and, indeed, appeared manifest to a great Majority of the Nation, tho' to our great Misfortune it never appeared so to a Majority of this House, which I am not at all surpris'd at, considering the great Number of Placemen and Expectants we had always in this Assembly. That any of those Placemen or Expectants were wilfully blind, I shall not pretend to say: I do believe, that many, if not all of them, were impos'd on by the specious Pretences made use of upon each respective Occasion; and I the rather believe so, because, I know how easy it is to impose upon Men, when their own private Interest is made the Harbinger of the Deceit; but the Misfortunes we now labour under, and the Evidence from whence those Misfortunes have all proceeded, ought to be a prevailing Argument with us, to prevent any publick Deceit's being hereafter introduced into this House by the D same Sort of Gentleman Usher. That this Bill will be altogether effectual for this Purpose, is what I shall not pretend to assert, but I am convinced, it will have some Effect; and as it is the best Remedy I can think of at present, I am therefore for agreeing to the Motion.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by P. Furius Philus, which was as follows, viz.*

F Mr. President,
S I R,

A S I had the Honour to be one of those that received the Commands of the House last Session, to bring in a Bill of this Nature, I can't sit still, and not testify my Ap- G probation of it now.—If ever there was a Time when it was necessary to preserve the Purity of this House, and

* In the Character of *John Philippi*, Esq

and to guard against the Influence that the Enjoyment of Power and Profit is too apt to have on the Minds of Men, this is the Time, when the Nation is poor, groaning under the Burden of heavy Taxes, and yet luxurious and extravagant in the Pursuit of Pleasures.—Nothing can so effectually preserve this Nation from Ruin, as the maintaining of innate Freedom within these Walls, and nothing can so effectually attack and get the better of that Freedom, as the Allurements of Places and Offices, which insensibly lead Men away from their first Resolves, and at length, by Custom and Example, quite harden and corrupt them.—A Bill therefore of this Nature, that so evidently tends (if you'll give me Leave to use the Expression) to lead Men out of Temptation, must necessarily deliver them from Evil; therefore I heartily concur in the Motion.

The following Speech was made in this Debate by L. Junius Brutus, and was to this Effect:*

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS it is very well known, and, I doubt not, very well remembered, that I had last Session the Honour not only to be one of those that received the Commands of this House to bring in such a Bill as is now proposed, but was also the first Mover for it, and as I shall now be against the Motion, I think myself bound in Duty to my Sovereign, in Duty to myself, in Duty to my Country, and in Duty to the Liberties of Europe, to give my Reasons for this Change in my Behaviour, which, without an Explanation, might perhaps, by some Gentlemen, be presumed to proceed from Motives of a mercenary or ambitious Nature; and I must begin, Sir, with assuring you, that this Change in my

Behaviour does not proceed from any Change in my Situation, or from any Change in my Sentiments with regard to the Bill itself, but merely from a Change in the Circumstances of our Affairs both abroad and at home.

With regard to the Necessity of our having such a Bill as this passed into a Law, my Sentiments are rather confirmed than altered by my Change of Situation; but, I hope, there is no Gentleman in this House so deficient in that Respect which is due to his Sovereign, as to chuse to have his Majesty's Assent to any necessary Bill rather compelled than freely obtained. When I talk of his Majesty, Sir, every Gentleman must be sensible, that my Duty as a Subject, and now as a Servant, obliges me to express myself with the greatest Caution; but as the great King *William* sometimes altered his Sentiments with regard to Bills in Parliament, I hope, I may say, without any Breach of my Duty, that the wisest of Kings are in some Cases too much influenced in their Sentiments, with regard to Bills offered to them by Parliament, by the artful Insinuations of those who have accidentally and undeservedly the Honour of being in their Councils. Tho' his present Majesty's Sentiments, with regard to the Bill now proposed, were never publicly known: Tho' he never was brought under a Necessity to declare them, yet we have great Reason to believe, that he was last Session prejudiced against any such Bill as was then passed by this House. This, I believe the Majority of us were then convinced of; but we had then the Misfortune to be convinced likewise, that he had no Man in his Councils who would attempt or presume to remove those Prejudices. This made it necessary for the Parliament to interfere, and by passing such a Bill to endeavour to remove

* In the Character of Samuel Sandys, Esq;

move those Prejudices, by shewing him that it was agreeable to his supreme, however disagreeable it might be to his subordinate Councils. But thank God! our Circumstances in this Respect are now very much altered. I hope, we are all convinced, I am sure, I am convinced, that his Majesty has now some Gentlemen in his Councils that will take the Liberty to endeavour to remove his Prejudices, by shewing that such a Bill as this, no Way in-
 croaches upon his Prerogatives, and is absolutely necessary for preserving the Liberties of his People; and as soon as they have done this Piece of Service to their Country, I am convinced, they will themselves propose the bringing of such a Bill into this House, which would certainly communicate a more exquisite Pleasure to every Man who wishes well to our present Royal Family, than can be communicated by his Majesty's bare Assent to such a Bill.

I shall grant, Sir, that we are obliged, and ought to acknowledge our Gratitude to our Sovereign, even when he does no more than barely give the Royal Assent to an useful, necessary, and popular Bill; but the Obligation is certainly much greater, and will contribute more towards gaining his Majesty the Affections of his People, when such a Bill flows originally from the Crown itself, and is introduced here by those who are the known Servants of the Crown; therefore as this Bill is an useful and popular Bill, it must be the Desire of every Gentleman who has a Regard for the present Royal Family, that it should come from the Crown itself; and as we have great Reason to expect this from some of those who have been lately introduced into his Majesty's Councils, as soon as they can gain a prevailing Influence there, it is well worth our While to wait a Session or two, for an Event which

is so much to be wished for by every true Friend to the Protestant Establishment.

Thus, Sir, I have shewn such a Difference in the Circumstances of our Affairs at home, as ought, I think, to prevail with every Gentleman to suspend, at least for one Session, his Desire of having such a Law passed; and with regard to the Circumstances of our Affairs abroad, there is likewise a Difference, which ought to be an additional Argument for suspending our Desires in Favour of this Bill. The Affairs of Europe were last Session at such a Crisis as demanded the most vigorous Resolutions in our Councils, but we had then the Misfortune to have a Person at the Head of our Administration, from whom we could expect no such Resolution. From his Influence we could expect nothing but an inglorious Peace, or a sham War. In these Circumstances a Contest with our Sovereign could be no Detriment, but might be of great Advantage to the Nation, because it could produce nothing of worse Consequence than such a Peace or War as was to be expected from that Minister's Conduct, and it might produce a Change in our Administration. This was a Reason for our pushing the Bill at that Time, even tho' known to be contrary to our Sovereign's Inclination. His Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, and his Regard for the Cries of his People, at last prevailed: The obnoxious Persons were removed from the Administration, and in their Stead have been put some Gentlemen, from whom we may expect the most wise as well as the most vigorous Measures, with regard to our foreign Affairs. They have already given us Testimonies both of their Wisdom and Resolution. From their Conduct, supported by a perfect Harmony between his Majesty and his Parliament, we may expect a glorious

glorious Peace, or a vigorous and successful War; and therefore, we ought to be extremely cautious of doing any Thing that may interrupt that Harmony; because such an Interruption can now be attended with no Advantage either to this Nation or to *Europe*, but would certainly expose both to a Ruin which might otherwise have been prevented.

Now, Sir, let us consider the Circumstances in which we stand at present. We have all the Reason in the World to believe, that this Bill has been represented to his Majesty, by some of those that were lately about him, as an Incroachment upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, and a Step towards introducing a Republican Form of Government. We have Reason to believe, that by such Misrepresentations his Majesty has conceived some Prejudices against it; and we cannot suppose, that those who have so lately been introduced into his Councils, have yet had Time to eradicate those Prejudices. If this Bill should be offered to him for his Assent, whilst he remained under such Prejudices, he would look upon it as a most ungrateful Return from a Parliament to which he had made such a Sacrifice: Nay, he would look upon it as an Attempt upon his Crown, and an Affront to his Person; and in such a Case, from his Majesty's known Courage and high Spirit, must we not suppose, that he would reject it with the utmost Disdain?

This, Sir, would certainly produce a Rupture between his Majesty and his Parliament; and in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, I tremble to think of the Consequences of such a Rupture. What has hitherto been the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, what has encouraged her Subjects to venture their Lives and Fortunes so bravely,

I may say, so desperately, in her Defence, has been the Hopes that Assistance would at last come from afar, even from the remotest Corners of the *British* Dominions. But if such a Rupture should ensue, what could she or her Subjects expect from us? Instead of being able to assist her, we should be involved in endless Disputes, perhaps in a tedious and destructive Civil War amongst ourselves: Thus that brave and heroick Queen would at last be obliged to submit to the Power of *France*, and *Polyphemus's* Favour would be the only one we could expect from that insolent Nation.

For these Reasons, Sir, tho' I am as great a Friend as ever to the Bill now proposed, tho' I shall be ready to embrace the first favourable Opportunity for having it passed into a Law, yet I am against pushing for it at present, especially as I have, I think, good Reason to believe, that I shall in a very short Time have the Pleasure of seeing it readily agreed to by every Branch of our Legislature.

*The last Speech I shall give upon this Occasion, was that made by M. Valerius Corvus *, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

FROM what has been said by some Gentlemen in the Debate, I foresee, that if our Parliaments continue, in Time to come, as common to our Ministers as they have been in Time past, the Fate of this Question under this Administration, will be the same with that which was the Fate of the Question about reducing our Army under the last. The worthy Gentleman who was at the Head of our former Administration, and is now so deservedly sent to the other House, had,

* In the Character of Sir John Bernard.

had, whilst he was a Country Gentleman, so strenuously opposed keeping up a numerous standing Army in Time of Peace, that after he became Minister, tho' Excess of Modesty could never be reckoned among his Foibles, he had not the Assurance directly to oppose a Reduction. No, Sir, during the first Part of his Administration he always declared himself for a Reduction, as soon as a favourable Opportunity should offer; but he always endeavoured to shew, that the present was not a proper Opportunity, and at last both he and his Friends gathered Assurance enough to tell us, that even in Times of the most profound Tranquillity, a greater Number of regular Troops was, and always would be necessary, than that he had so strenuously opposed in the Year 1717, when there was the highest Probability of our going to be engag'd in a War both with Sweden and Spain.

This, Sir, was the Conduct of our former Minister, with regard to the annual Question about reducing our Army, and this, I could almost lay a Wager, will be the Conduct held by our present Ministers with regard to the bringing in and passing this Bill. They cannot directly oppose a Bill which they have upon former Occasions so often and so strenuously patronized; but tho' last Session did, yet this Session does not, it seems, afford us a proper Opportunity for applying a Remedy to an Evil which, they themselves allow, has brought Europe as well as this Nation, to the Brink of Destruction; and this, I am afraid, will be their Way of reasoning as long as they continue Ministers, or at least till they become as hardened as their Predecessor, which they may probably do, if they continue as long in Power, and then like him, they will freely declare, that they have actually changed their Sentiments, and that

no such Bill ought ever to be passed.

I would not have any Thing of what I have said, Sir, applied to the Hon. Gentleman who formerly used to sit very near me, and whose Assistance I have often had in Matters which I thought might tend to the Advantage or Security of my Country. As for him, I do not doubt his Sincerity, but I very much doubt his Influence, and therefore if his Majesty has been unjustly and wickedly prejudiced against this Bill, I am afraid, we must wait a very long Time, if we resolve to wait till those Prejudices be removed by his Influence. But whatever be his Majesty's Way of thinking about this Bill, it is what we have nothing to do with. As Members of this House we ought to agree to every Bill we think necessary, without regard to our Sovereign's Way of thinking; because in Duty to him, we ought to suppose, that his Sentiments will always be right; and if he should refuse the Royal Assent to a Bill which we think absolutely necessary for the Security of our Liberties, we ought in the very next Session to take that Method for having it pass'd into a Law, which was taken in King William's Time with regard to the Triennial Bill. I question much if it was a Change of Sentiments that made King William pass that Bill. On the contrary, I am apt to believe, both the King's and his Ministers Sentiments were the same with what they had been the preceding Session; but as the Bill was passed by both Houses the very Beginning of the ensuing Session, and before this House had granted the necessary Supplies, that wise King foresaw, that, in the Humour this House was in, he could expect no more Supplies if he refused to pass that Bill, and therefore he prudently complied with the Desire of his Commons, perhaps contrary to the Advice of some of his chief Ministers.

Can we suppose his present Majesty less wise, or less regardful of the Desires of his People? God forbid we should. At least, I who am no Minister, but a faithful Subject, will not dare to presume any such Thing.

I must therefore suppose, Sir, that if the Bill had been passed last Session by the other House, his Majesty would have given his Assent to it; for he must be sensible, that it is a Bill designed against the Ministers of the Crown, and not against the Crown itself; therefore, I think, we ought always to be more apprehensive of its not passing the other House, than of its not receiving the Royal Assent, after it has passed both Houses; and as, I hope, I may without Derogation suppose the other House more liable to the Influence of wicked Ministers, than we can ever suppose a wise King to be, therefore, now is the only proper Time for pushing this Bill, because some, I hope, of our present Ministers will promote its being passed by the other House, which is a Favour we cannot, in my Opinion, expect from any of them a Year hence. We must, I think, get such a Bill as this passed in the Infancy of an Administration, or never. When Ministers first enter upon their Administration, they are innocent, they are fond of Popularity; but very few of them long continue either their Innocence or Fondness. They soon find the Sweetness of being able to purchase those they cannot persuade: To this they sacrifice their Fondness for Popularity: Thus they soon become criminal; and then their own Safety makes it necessary for them to oppose the passing of any Bill that may tend not only to prevent their future, but detect their past corrupt Practices.

But allow, Sir, that it would be decent in us to suppose his Majesty prejudiced against this Bill by some

former Misrepresentations, and that he had not of himself Strength of Mind enough to remove those Prejudices, without the Assistance of some of his new Ministers, we must suppose, that those Ministers have already attempted it, or that they have not. If they have attempted it, and have not succeeded, we ought to interpose, because their Advice will certainly acquire a new Weight with his Majesty, when he finds it seconded by the Advice of both Houses of Parliament. And if those new Ministers have not attempted, in six or eight Months, what is so necessary for the Happiness of their Sovereign and Security of their Country, it must proceed either from their not having the Boldness, or their not having an Inclination to make any such Attempt. If they have not had the Boldness to make the Attempt, we ought to pass the Bill, in order to give them Courage, and to furnish them with an Excuse for speaking freely to their Master upon a Subject of such Importance; and if they have not had an Inclination to make proper Remonstrances upon this Subject, I am sure, we ought to pass the Bill, in order to force them to perform what is their Duty both to their King and their Country.

To come now, Sir, to the Arguments made use of for shewing, that we have not the same Reason for pushing the Bill this Session, as we had in the last; they are chiefly founded upon a Supposition, that we have not only changed Men but Measures, which, in my Opinion, is a Sort of begging the Question; and considering what a small Number of new Members have been introduced into the Administration, and what a great Number of the former still remain in the most eminent Posts of our Government, it is a Question which, I believe, very few will grant. But suppose this

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Question were granted, and that our new Ministers are all sincere Friends to this Bill, it is a strong Argument for pushing it during this Session, because we do not know, but that these new Ministers who are Friends to this Bill, for I much question if all of them are, may be turned out before next Session; and surely we have more Reason to expect his Majesty's Concurrence in this Bill, whilst there are some Gentlemen in his Councils that will dare to advise him right, than we can have after all such are removed.

Thus, I think, Sir, with regard to our domestick Affairs, there is no Difference in their Circumstances but what is an Argument for our pushing this Bill, with at least as much Vigour in this Session as we did in the last; and with regard to foreign Affairs, I shall readily grant, they now bear a much better Aspect than they did a Twelvemonth ago; but this, I think, is owing to the unexpected Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms, and to the bad Conduct of the French, much more than to any Change in our Administration. The ridiculous, I may say, treacherous Conduct of the French towards the King of Prussia, was the true and original Cause of detaching him from their Alliance: The Views of the Hanover Ministers being defeated, they became his Friends, since they saw, they could not with Safety or Advantage become his Enemies; and the Success of the Queen of Hungary's Arms having drawn M. Maillebois away from their Frontier, left them at Liberty to concert new Projects. These Changes our old Minister, with all his Blundering, would, I believe, have taken Advantage of, as well as the new, and might perhaps have done it with as great Effect, and perhaps with a less Expence to the Nation than the new have done; for tho' we have already been put to a monstrous Charge, it cannot be

said, that our new Ministers have as yet given any Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, but what we may suppose the former Minister would, in the same Circumstances, have been as ready to give as they; so that we cannot justly suppose our Conduct, with regard to foreign Affairs, to be in the least altered.

But suppose, Sir, that our new Ministers are to act in the most vigorous Manner: Suppose they are to involve the Nation in a War with

France, is this a Reason for our delaying to take Care of our own Liberties? Shall we sacrifice our own Liberties for the Sake of preserving the Liberties of Europe? Did such a Thought ever enter into the Heads of our Ancestors? On the contrary,

Sir, we know, that in Times of the greatest foreign Danger, they took Care to vindicate their domestick Liberty, and never upon that Account scrupled a Contest with their Sovereign, if he refused to comply with their just Demands.

The memorable Contest in King Richard the II^d's Time, when the French had an Army and a Fleet actually ready to invade the Nation, will, and ought to be a Precedent for all future Parliaments; and the Triennial Bill itself was extorted from King William in the very Heat of a French War. Therefore, the foreign Danger we are in, were it much greater than it is, can be no Argument against our passing this Bill, even suppose we were sure of its being rejected by his Majesty; but we are so far from being sure of this, that we have no Reason to suppose it. His Majesty has always shewn such a Regard for his Parliaments, and has so lately given us a Proof of that Regard, that we neither can nor ought to suppose, he will reject any Bill which is thought necessary for securing our Liberties, not only by the Parliament, but by a great Majority of the People.

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The Cause of the Queen of Hungary, Sir, which has been so emphatically recommended to us on this Occasion, deserves, I shall grant, our highest Regard. I wish the Cause of her House had been more regarded by us than it seems to have been for several Years past: I wish we had no Way contributed to the pulling down of the Power of that House; and I wish, now we are again come to our right Senses, it were in our Power to give her a more effectual Assistance than we are able or likely to give; but if we have a Mind to give her any effectual Assistance, the passing of such a Bill as this will be the best Way we can take for enabling us to do so. It will reconcile the People to their Sovereign, and put an End to all the Jealousies now reigning amongst them: It will render our Government popular, which will restore to us a Confidence amongst those who ought to be our Allies, and enable us to form a Confederacy sufficient for supporting the Queen of Hungary, and restoring the Balance of Power. Thus, Sir, in every Light we can view this Question, the present is not only a proper, but the most proper Time we can take, for attempting to have such a Bill pass'd into a Law, and therefore, I hope, the Motion will be agreed to.

As we generally have in our Club a Debate upon one or other, and sometimes upon both the Addresses presented by the two Houses of Parliament at their first Meeting, we had this Year a Debate upon that which was presented by the House of Commons, for which Purpose the Motion made for an Address in that House was read in our Club as follows, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to express our great Sa-

tisfaction at the constant Attention his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to give to the Advice of his Parliament; and to assure his Majesty, that, as we think the Support of the House of Austria, and the restoring and securing the Balance of Power in Europe, are inseparable from the true Interest of these Kingdoms, we have a grateful Sense of the early Care his Majesty took in forming such a Force in the Low Countries, as might be of Service to those great and desirable Ends; which, we are satisfy'd, could not, at that Time, have been so readily and effectually done, as by his Majesty's sending a Body of his Electoral Troops, together with the Hessians, to join the British and Austrian Forces in those Parts; and that this House will cheerfully and effectually support his Majesty in all such necessary Measures; to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Turn of Affairs in the North; and to declare, that we are fully convinced, that it is owing to the Spirit and Vigour, which his Majesty has shewn in the Defence of his Allies, that the King of Sardinia has been enabled to act a Part so useful to the common Cause, and that the Queen of Hungary has been encouraged to bear up amidst extreme Difficulties, and notwithstanding the numerous Enemies sent against her; to assure his Majesty, that this House will grant to his Majesty such Supplies, as shall be found necessary for perfecting the great Work, in which he is engaged, for prosecuting with Vigour the just and necessary War with Spain, and for maintaining the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms; and that in all our Deliberations we will endeavour to make manifest to the World, that we have nothing so much at Heart, as the Honour

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'Honour of his Majesty, the Support of his Government, and the true Interest of his Crown and Kingdoms.' Upon this Motion we had a Debate, in which Cn. Manlius Vulso * spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHAT happened towards the End of last Session, gave me a strong Suspicion, that our new Ministers would not only tread the Steps of the old, but would endeavour to improve every bad Precedent introduced by any of their Predecessors: Their Conduct since that Time has added to this Suspicion; and the Motion now made to you has confirmed it. Every one must remember how violently some Gentlemen in both Houses of Parliament have for several Years been exclaiming against the late Custom of making long complaisant Addresses to the Crown, by way of Answer to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, and with how much Zeal they endeavoured to persuade us, to return to our old Custom of presenting a short general Address upon such Occasions. Yet no sooner have those Gentlemen got into, I believe, but a very small Share of Power, than they quite alter their Tone, and propose to us a much longer, and, I think, a more parasitical Address than was ever proposed, I believe, by any of their Predecessors.

Surely, Sir, they must have a most contemptible Opinion of this House, if they expect, that we should plunge into high Encomiums upon Measures which we know nothing of, and assert Facts, which it is not possible for us to tell whether they be true or not. If we comply with such a Request, I must say, they or their Successors, for I foresee their Reign will not be long, will have Reason to cry out with the

Roman Emperor, they are shock'd with the slavish Complaisance of the British Senate. When I say this, Sir, every Gentleman must see, that I point at those Expressions in the Motion, which propose our declar-

ing that we have a grateful Sense of the early Care his Majesty took, in forming such a Force in the Low Countries, as might be of Service to the Support of the House of Austria, and restoring the Balance of Power; that this could not have been so effectually done as by his Majesty's sending a Body of his Electoral Troops into those Parts; and that the King of Sardinia's being enabled to act a Part useful to the common Cause, and the Queen of Hungary's being encouraged to bear up amidst her Difficulties, are owing to the Spirit and Vigour his Majesty has shewn in the Defence of his Allies.

For Godfakes, Sir, what have we now before us, that can give the least Authority for any of those flattering Declarations? His Majesty's Speech, indeed, seems to give some Sort of Authority, but it is an established Maxim in this House, to look upon that as no Authority, because it is always supposed to be the Speech of the Ministers; and Ministers, we know, are not very scrupulous in asserting Facts, which, they think, may tend to a Justification of their Conduct, as is manifest from many Speeches during our late Administration, and particularly from that Speech made by our Ministers in the Year 1726-7, which is, perhaps, one of the longest and most stuffed with bold Assertions, that was ever attempted to be passed upon a British Parliament; and every one may now see the Misfortunes naturally flowing from the Conduct which that Speech was intended to justify. The Facts asserted in that Speech were such as have since appeared to be false, and, indeed, they

* In the Character of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

they were such as from the very Nature of Things would have appeared suspicious to an independent and unprejudiced Parliament; we therefore never ought, in our Address, to repeat any of those Facts mentioned or referred to in the Speech from the Throne; and surely we ought not, in our Address, to mention, or to declare our Satisfaction with regard to any Circumstance that may probably, upon a strict Examination, appear to be false, which is, I think, the Case with regard to several Circumstances mentioned in this Proposition. That his Majesty has sent a few of his *British* Troops to *Flanders* is certainly true, and, I believe, we shall very soon find it to be so, by the Demands made upon us for their Support and Transportation; but how they can, in that Country, be of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, or to the restoring of the Balance of Power, is more than I can comprehend, unless it could be said, that the *Dutch* are to join with us, in order to form an Army for attacking *France* upon that Side; and if I am rightly informed, the contrary of this is true; for, I believe, they have declared to us, that whoever strikes the first Blow in that Part of the World, they will look upon as their Enemies, and will treat them as such. But suppose, Sir, that the Force we have sent to *Flanders* could there be of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, or the Balance of Power, can we say, it has been done early? Early with regard to what, Sir? Surely, it cannot be said to have been done early with regard to the Season of the Year; for the Time for Action was almost over before they were sent there. And with regard to the War now carrying on against the Queen of *Hungary*, I am sure, it cannot be said to have been done early; for if it had not

been for the surprising Fidelity and Bravery of her own Subjects, and the more surprising ill Conduct of her Enemies, she had been obliged to submit to a *Carte-Blanche* long before we sent a Man into *Flanders*.

A This Word, Early, can therefore be supposed to relate only to our new Ministers; and in this Case it ought to have a Consequence which I wish it may, but it is such a one as they, I believe, do not wish to see. It ought to engage us in an Inquiry, why this was not done by our former Minister; for if it is such a wise and such a necessary Step in our new Ministers, why was it not thought on? Why was it not made by our old?

C For these Reasons, Sir, the sending of our Troops to *Flanders* is a Measure which we ought not to precipitate ourselves into an Approbation of: At least we cannot, I think, say to his Majesty that it has been done early. As the Affair cannot yet come properly before us,

D I shall not determine myself upon either Side of the Question; but in the Light it appears to me at present, I cannot think the Measure right, and if it was right, I am sure we cannot say, it was early enough undertaken, unless we design our Address for our new Ministers and not for our Sovereign. This Part of the Proposition I cannot therefore agree to, and the next is really surprising. To desire this House to assert positively, that a proper Force could not be formed in *Flanders* without taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay, before we have had any one Proof of the Fact laid before us, is really a Piece of Assurance in our new Ministers, superior to any that was ever practised by any of their Predecessors. Whether

E we have amongst us, now the blue Ribbon is fled from our Assembly, any one that is of his Majesty's Cabinet Council, I do not know, but this,

this,

this, I am sure, is a Fact that cannot be asserted by any but such as have been for some Time there, and therefore I must beg of our Ministers not to desire us to assert a Fact which we neither do nor can know any Thing about, and which, in my Opinion, appears to be highly improbable, because I suppose we are to take these *Hanoverian* Forces into the Pay of *Great Britain*, and I think it highly improbable, that we could get no Troops to hire in all *Europe*, beside these *Hanoverians*. If there were any other Troops to be had, I will now say, it was wrong to take *Hanoverians*; and if there were any other Troops to be had in *Europe*, they might have been marched into *Flanders* Time enough for any Use we can make of them; for it is certain, we cannot now make use of them either in *Flanders*, or any where else, till next Spring, before which Time it is as certain, that Troops may march to *Flanders* from the remotest Corner of *Europe*.

I shall not anticipate the Debate, Sir, either upon our sending our own Troops to *Flanders*, or upon marching the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* thither; but I must observe, that as Things appear to me at present, if we design that our Troops should be of any real Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, we should have sent our own Troops to *Hanover*, in order to have formed such an Army there, as might have prevented M. *Maillebois's* March to the Relief of *Pragus*, or to have drove him and all his *Ragamuffians* back to his own Country; for if we had formed a sufficient Army in *Hanover*, and had been ready to attack him, or follow him, I believe, he would hardly have ventured to have marched his Army into *Bohemia*; and if he had been forced to march back to his own Country, I believe, all the *French* Troops then in *Germany*,

would soon have been in the Possession of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Emperor would have been obliged to come to an Accommodation with her, upon such Terms as we had thought fit to propose. This, Sir,

A I shall grant, is foreign to the present Debate; but it is, I think, a very good Reason for our resolving to say nothing in our Address either about sending our own Troops to *Flanders*, or about marching the *Hanoverians* thither. If our Ministers are fond of having Compliments from this House upon their Measures, I hope they will stay till those Measures are brought properly before us, and then our Compliments will come with a greater, and, I think, a much more desirable Weight.

The late Turn of Affairs in the North, I shall allow, Sir, to be happy both to this Kingdom and to *Europe*; because it has disappointed the Tools of *France* in *Sweden*, and may bring some of them to the Block. I wish, I saw some *French* Tools nearer home brought into the same Sort of Danger. But let that Turn be as happy as it will, we have no Business with congratulating his Majesty upon it, because it implies, as if we thought it owing in some Measure to the Conduct of our Ministers; whereas it is entirely owing to the Wisdom of the *Russian* Court, the Conduct of their Generals, and the Bravery of their Troops.

F I shall likewise grant, Sir, that the present Conduct of the King of *Sardinia* is of great Use to the common Cause, and that the Queen of *Hungary* has bore up in a very surprising Manner amidst the many Difficulties she has been, and still is surrounded with; but I cannot be so complaisant as to say, that either the Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, or the Courage of the Queen of *Hungary*, is owing to the Spirit

Spirit and Vigour our Ministers have shewn in the Defence of our Allies. I say, I cannot pass such a Compliment, because I do not think it is true. The Conduct of the King of Sardinia may, indeed, be partly owing to our Money, and the Neighbourhood of our Fleet in the Mediterranean; but it is chiefly owing to his own Interest, and to the Spirit and Vigour which the Queen of Hungary has shewn in her own Defence. And as to the latter, her bearing up under so many Difficulties is so far from being the Effect of any Spirit or Vigour shewn by our Ministers, that all the Difficulties she has been brought into are owing to the Conduct of our late Minister; for if he had shewn either Spirit or Vigour, or if he had made any one right Step upon the Death of the late Emperor, I am persuaded, the French would not have dared to send a Man into Germany, nor would the Duke of Bavaria have dared to attack the Queen of Hungary. 'Tis true, our new Ministers have made at least a Shew of a little more Spirit and Vigour than their Predecessors; but as yet it is but a Shew, and before they made even that Shew, the Queen of Hungary was extricated out of her greatest Difficulty, by the Bravery of her Troops, and the treacherous Conduct of the French towards the King of Prussia.

I have now, Sir, gone thro' this long complicated Motion. I say complicated, because it is evidently made up of Professions of Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of Compliments to the Ministers upon their Conduct. As to the former Part of it, I shall be for making those Professions as strong and explicit as you please: I shall even be for enlarging them if it be desired; but as to the other Part, I think, we ought never on such an Occasion to pass Compliments upon the Conduct of our Ministers, and especially

such Compliments as appear evidently to be false. I hope, I have shewn that all the Compliments desired by this Motion are such, or at least such as appear highly improbable; therefore, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman will leave them all out, and content himself with that Part of his Motion which contains our Professions of Duty and Affection to his Majesty.

The next Speech I shall give was that made by L. Valerius Flaccus, which was to this Effect:

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I Hope I shall not be accused of having ever opposed making a proper and dutiful Return to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne: I was always of Opinion, that when his Majesty is graciously pleased, in his Speech, to descend to Particulars, and to give us some Account of the State of our publick Affairs, we are in Duty bound to return an Answer, of some Kind or other, to every Particular mentioned in his Majesty's Speech; and I do not well know what Gentlemen mean when they say, this is contrary to the Custom of our Ancestors. I am sure, Sir, this Method of addressing has been a Custom ever since I can remember, and, I believe, it has been the Custom ever since our Kings have been pleased to give us any particular Account of our Affairs in their Speeches from the Throne. This, it is very well known, was not the Custom in antient Times; for in those Days the King made but a very short Speech, perhaps a general Compliment to the two Houses, and left it to his Chancellor to descend to Particulars, and to give the Parliament an Account of the State of publick Affairs, and the Reasons for calling them together.

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* In the Character of Sir William Yonge.

In those Times therefore, Sir, it was right in both Houses to return a general Answer; for they could not with any Propriety take Notice, in their Address to the King, of any Thing that had been said to them by the Lord Chancellor. But it being now the Custom, and a most gracious and respectful Custom, I think, it is: I say, it being now the Custom for the King himself, in his Speech from the Throne, to communicate to us a particular Account of the State of our Affairs, we ought at least to be as respectful to him as he is to us, and consequently, in our Address, we ought to take some Notice at least, of every Thing he has been pleased to mention in his Speech. Nay, as our Addresses upon such Occasions are never held to be an Approbation of any Measure mentioned in them, we ought to make some Sort of Compliment upon every Thing he has been pleased to say, unless the Measure be evidently wrong, and such as will certainly meet with a Censure, in that Session of Parliament.

This being the Case, Sir, I think, there is nothing proposed by this Motion but what may be safely, and, I think, ought in Duty to be agreed to. We have not, 'tis true, as yet had Time to consider fully every particular Circumstance mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, and proposed to be mentioned in our Address; but, in my Opinion, there is no Measure mentioned in either, that appears evidently to be wrong. I am convinced, that upon a thorough Examination they will all appear to be right, and will receive the Approbation of this Assembly. As to our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, tho' I do not pretend to be in the Secrets of the Cabinet, yet from those Circumstances that were publicly known I must conclude, it was not only right but necessary for

us to send a Body of our Troops to the Continent, in order to shew to those who secretly, perhaps, inclined to enter into an Alliance with us against the ambitious Projects of *France*, that we not only would, but were ready to protect them against the Resentment of that powerful and aspiring Nation. And if it was necessary for us to send a Body of our Troops to the Continent, *Flanders* was the most proper Place we could send them to, for answering this Purpose, not only because it was the most central, but because we could from thence, with the greatest Ease, carry the War into *France* itself, in case that Court should resolve to send any more of its Troops into *Germany*, or to attack any of those Powers that might declare in our Favour.

This had accordingly, Sir, the intended Effect: It not only prevented the *French* from sending any more Troops into *Germany*, but it prevented their sending any Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*. Would our sending our Troops to *Hanover* have had this Effect? Could we thereby have drove *M. Maillebois* back to his own Country? No, Sir, the *French* being then secure against any Attack upon their own Dominions, if *M. Maillebois* found he could not safely march directly into *Bohemia*, he would have marched up the *Rhine* towards *Alsace*, and after being joined there by a fresh Body of Troops, he would have marched to *Bohemia*, and thereby have made that Country the Seat of War, which would have been dangerous for the Queen of *Hungary*, and extremely inconvenient for us. At the same Time, and for the same Reason, the *French* would have sent a Body of Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, which would have forced the King of *Sardinia* to desert his Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, and to accept

accept the Terms offered by *France* and *Spain*. Besides these Disadvantages, Sir, there is another of equal Consequence, which would have attended our sending our Troops to *Hanover*: It would have furnished the King's domestick Enemies with a Pretence for saying, that *England* was going to be involved in a War for the Sake of *Hanover*; and this Pretence, tho' very ill grounded, might have had a fatal Effect upon the Minds of our common People, and perhaps upon the Minds of our common Soldiers.

From these Considerations, Sir, it is apparent, that *Flanders* was the only proper Place we could send our Troops to; and as they could not by themselves, even after being sent there, have any great Effect upon the Councils of *France*, it became necessary to increase our Force there, by the Addition of foreign Troops, hired from some Potentate or other. Whether we could get any other Troops to hire beside those of *Hanover*, I shall not take upon me to determine; but I can see no Reason why we should not take the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay as soon as any other; and in the present Case, they were certainly the most ready, because they were nearest, and because an Agreement for taking them into our Pay could be much sooner concluded, than an Agreement for such a Purpose with any other Prince or Potentate in *Europe*. In the Circumstances we were then in, the Season for Action was not in the least to be considered. We were to give Spirit to the Friends of publick Liberty: We were to give Terror to its Enemies, by forming a great Army in *Flanders*; and this was to be done as soon as possible.

This, Sir, was to be his Majesty's Care: It is this we are to declare our grateful Sense of; and this Care his Majesty took as early as the Circumstances of the Affairs of *Europe*

would admit. We need not therefore be at a Loss to find out what the Word, Early, relates to. It neither relates to the War, nor to our new Ministers: It relates only to that Turn the Affairs of *Europe* took by the Peace concluded between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*. Whilst the Court of *Vienna* continued obstinate with regard to the King of *Prussia*: Whilst that Prince continued firm to his Alliance with *France* and *Bavaria*, we could not so much as think of giving any Assistance by our Armies to the Queen of *Hungary*, or of forming any Confederacy in her Favour; but no sooner did this become practicable by these two Courts beginning to give Ear to our Mediation, than his Majesty began to think of forming such a Force in the *Low Countries*, as might be of Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, and to the restoring and securing the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the happy Turn of Affairs in the *North*, as it is, and must be acknowledged to be a happy Turn with regard to *Europe* as well as this Kingdom, we have Reason to congratulate his Majesty upon it, whether he had any Hand in bringing it about or no; and therefore our Congratulation can be no Implication of our thinking that he actually had. But suppose it were, I should be for agreeing to it, because, I am convinced, it is true; and from the very Nature of the Thing we must believe it to be so. His Majesty had a Minister at the *Swedish* Court: He had another at the *Russian*; can we think, that those Ministers had not Instructions to labour with all their Might to bring about a Reconciliation between those two Powers? I shall grant, that the Wisdom of the *Russian* Councils, the Conduct of their Generals, and the Bravery of their Troops, contributed not a little to-

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wards rendering his Majesty's Endeavours successful; but can we suppose, that the King and Senate of Sweden would, publickly, have made a Requisition of his Majesty's good Offices, if they had not beforehand been informed, not only that his Majesty was ready to imploy his good Offices in their Favour, but also that his good Offices would have great Weight at the *Russian Court*? I wonder how any Gentleman can doubt of this, and I much more wonder how any Gentleman can object to our congratulating upon an Event, which he himself allows to be happy for this Kingdom as well as for *Europe*.

As to the Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, it is so evidently owing to the Engagements his Majesty has entered into with that Prince, and to the vigorous Conduct of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, that I am surpris'd to hear that Part of the Motion object'd to; and as to the Courage or Resolution of the Queen of *Hungary*, I shall grant it was surprisingly great, even before we thought, or could think of sending any Troops to her Assistance; but tho' I would avoid, as much as possible, saying any Thing that might look like a Reflexion upon the Conduct of that great Princess, yet I must say, that her Conduct with regard to *Prussia* was to be called Obstinacy rather than Courage or Resolution; for if she had continued to hold the same Conduct with regard to him, it would have been impossible for her to extricate herself out of her Difficulties: It would have been impossible for us, or for any Power in *Europe*, to have given her effectual Assistance: But since her concluding a Treaty with that Prince, by Means of his Majesty's Mediation, her bearing up against the united Armies of *France* and *Bavaria*, may properly be called Courage or Resolution, and this is certainly owing to the vigorous Mea-

asures his Majesty began to take upon her entering heartily into a Treaty with the King of *Prussia*.

Thus, Sir, I hope, I have shewn, that there is no real Foundation for objecting to any Part of the Motion now before you; and that it would be a Want of Respect in us not to take some Sort of Notice, in our Address, of every Thing his Majesty has been pleas'd to communicate to us by his Speech from the Throne. This, I hope, you will avoid being guilty of: If you consider the present Circumstances of Affairs, I am sure, you will avoid it with the utmost Caution. *Europe* engaged in a War which may end in the Overthrow of its Liberty: This Nation engaged in a War which may end in the Ruin of our Trade and Navigation: In these Circumstances would you do any Thing, would you neglect any Thing, that might be construed as a Want of Respect to your Sovereign? Would not this dishearten our Friends, would it not encourage our Enemies? What terrible Consequences should we not then have Reason to expect? I must therefore beseech Gentlemen not to give themselves up to cavilling upon this Occasion. If they think any Part of our late Conduct wrong, there is nothing now propos'd that can prevent their censuring it when it comes properly before them. Why then should they object to the most respectful Address that can be thought of upon this Occasion, when they must be sensible, that the more respectful it is, the more unanimously it is agreed to, the greater and the better Effect it will have upon our Affairs both abroad and home?

The following Speech was made in this Debate by A. Sellius.*

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Rise not up to enter minutely into the Purport of what is now moved

* In the Character of Major Selwyn,

moved and seconded, an Undertaking, Sir, rather too delicate for one whose Retirement from this Place may be deemed a Misfortune, and I look upon it as such, because of that laudable Spirit which was frequently exerted in the last Parliament, much beyond what I ever knew, during the Time I formerly sat here. God be thank'd, Sir, I have seen it again revived, without the least Innovation in our Parliamentary Constitution.

In that Light I look upon the Motion now before you, Sir, with respect to the Form of this Address. But alas, Sir, fond as we are of modern Precedents, yet it were to be wished that such of them, and such only had been followed, as were most conducive to the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments. The amiable Precedents left us by our most worthy Ancestors, are the strongest Instances, that they in their greatest Exigencies of State, had nothing so much at Heart as to gain the good Opinion of all Mankind; and this they happily effected, because their Conduct in this Place so justly deserved it. As they were always apprised, that Honour consists not in the Power only of any Assembly whatsoever, but in the Opinion the People have of their Virtue; a Principle strictly honourable, exalting the Mind above Hopes and Fears, above Favour and Displeasure, because uniform and consistent with itself; their Addresses were dutiful, tho' short yet suitable to the Time they were allowed to sit, where in struggling hard for the Liberties of the People, they sometimes lost their own, and some their Lives for only daring to be free. Thus gloried they in a true publick Spirit, and had the Comfort to say, *Temporibus malis ausi sumus esse boni*; therefore their Names and Memories are still revered, and so they ought to be in all future Ages. They never held a long Ad-

dress, crammed with a Volubility of Compliments, as essential to Loyalty: No, they said Loyalty well became the Dignity of their House, but as for all fawning Complaisance, that they properly confined within the Boundaries of the *Court of Requests*, and would not so much as suffer it to insinuate, no nor yet to creep up the Lobby Stairs.

Sir, upon my Observation of this House, I am thoroughly convinced, that there is not one of us but must think it requisite to support the Honour of the King, the Honour of the Nation, and his own Honour; which having all but one and the same natural Center, we cannot avoid being unanimous in the most essential Proofs of our Loyalty, by giving true and faithful Advice, as the faithful Commons of *Great Britain*, pursuant to the Tenor of the Writ that calls us here.

Sir, I have but one Objection to the Form of this Address, which is its Length, and I cannot see why a Composition of so many dutiful Expressions should not stand by themselves by Way of Congratulation only, without a Promise or Grant of Supplies in the Tail of it. Thus the Motion stands at present, and this I cannot think right; because in our critical Situation to resolve precipitately upon a Supply, altho' in general Terms, I think is dangerous and immethodical. Such a Resolution would be much more proper for the Work of another Day, when it might be attended to with a more mature Deliberation. I know it hath been often urged in this Place, that a Resolution taken and agreed upon the first Day of a Session, for a Supply, as a Part of our Address, is a mere Matter of Form only; but, Sir, I have sat long enough within these Walls to have seen Forms, and Figures too, most essentially misapplied. It is, therefore, to obviate such Inconveniencies

as may again arise by this modern Practice, that I shall take the Liberty to end what I have yet to say with a Motion; for I shall never be for this Assembly's coming precipitately to any Resolution with regard to Supplies, notwithstanding my being one of those that shall never think our Lives or Fortunes too much for the Support of this State: A State that can never be too fond of its Freedom and civil Rights, which our Neighbours have long since lost by their own Meanness and Corruption, holding their All in Vassalage and base Tenure.

Sir, I have met with it somewhere, that *Constantine the Great* accounted the Purse of his Subjects as his *Exchequer*; but we may justly fix the *Exchequer* of our Sovereign in a more noble Situation, may even in the Hearts of his Subjects; and why? Because he has always found his paternal Care and Maintenance of our antient Rights and Liberties to be the surest Basis of his Glory: A Glory doubtless it is, to be at the Head of a brave and a free People: Brave because we are free: People may be desperate and irrational; but none can be truly brave, unless they are free. Our People pay their Taxes and Imposts with all that Cheerfulness and Alacrity that becometh dutiful Subjects, not doubting of their Money's being well apply'd, and doubting still less of their having an Account of its Appropriation; for believe me, Sir, in all Cases of publick Inquiry, a fair and a candid Reckoning with the People, will be the surest Means for making their Allegiance still to sit tight about them. Crafty Inventions may pick the Purse of the People; but nothing can legally and fairly open it but a Parliament, which lets in the Eye of Sovereignty upon all the publick Calamities of the State, and shews a becoming Vigilance for the Preservation of our an-

tient Rights and Privileges, which I must beg leave to say were always a little precarious, and never so totally established as upon the Arrival of the present Royal Family. Since then it is but natural to preserve the Root of our immediate Happiness, how can we enough admire the glorious Branches, nay even the tenderest Twigs, which with the Blessing of Providence and our hearty Prayers for them, must grow into so beautiful a Shade, by Nature formed to shelter and protect you from Violence, Oppression and arbitrary Power, which neither we nor our Forefathers were ever able to bear.

However, let us enjoy the more immediate Prospect of such halcyon Days as we may reasonably expect from the Conduct of the present Administration, and especially too if we consider, Sir, how much the Change of Men and Measures hath already wrought a happier Change in the Face of Affairs upon the Continent, where the Distresses of a great Princess have prevailed upon you to undertake the moving Cause; so that I cannot help flattering myself, that this Administration will not so strictly follow the Tract of their Predecessors, tho' one cannot recollect or fix any Period of Time, when this Nation ever was the Object of the Care of our Ministers in the first Instance, as it ought always to have been; or that even after the Revolution, there ever was a Contest among them, which should outdo the other in Acts of Resentment for Injuries done to this their Mother Country.

Surely, Sir, if that had been the Case, you had not heard of so many pernicious Treaties formed abroad, no, nor yet the late scandalous Contracts at home, to the Detriment of our Friends, Fellow-Soldiers, and Countrymen. Nevertheless, whatsoever may have been otherwise suggested by some without Doors, yet

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it is to be hoped, that Time will convince them too, that it was impracticable to corrupt the Fountain, or to strip the third Estate of its Freedom and Independency; and that it cannot be thought a Crime for the present Parliament to bear A some Resemblance of such as were once the Glory of this Nation; for as Independency is the greatest Comfort that can attend the Individual, so it never centers in the Body Politick, but it immediately becomes a national Benefit, and in Return you will always be rewarded with the Applause of the People, to whom, indeed, you owe no small Regard; but surely, Sir, it was high Time to shut close *Pandora's* Box, at the Close of the last Session, or such a Complication of Distempers as were therein contained, must have infected the very Air we breathe, with their infernal Vapours; and altho' I cannot allow that, *Terras Astra relinquit*, is applicable to us, yet I could never hear or read of any Government whatsoever, that had for a long Series of Time been supported by Corruption, but a Saying of my Friend *Horace* always occurred to my Mind, *O Cives, Cives, quaerenda Pecunia primum est: Virtus post numerus*. Yet to prevent such Distasters as may hereafter happen again B to affect our State, why should we not revert to that antient and laudable Practice of our Ancestors, in letting Grievances and Supplies go Hand in Hand together, and like them too, always take Care to begin right, with a dutiful and short Address? Therefore my humble Motion is, That this Address may consist of Congratulations only.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

M. Van Hoey to M. Fagel. (See p. 339.)

S I R,

ON Tuesday and Wednesday I went to see the Cardinal and other

Ministers according to Custom, and I have learned, that according to the Informations of this Court, it is but too true, that *England* labours with greater Warmth, and even more Hopes of Success than ever, to draw the State from her solid and salutary Centre of Repose, in order to throw her into the Fire of War, which consumes all; and that to effect this, they not only abuse the sacred Sounds of Religion and Liberty, but also make an ill Use of the amiable Name of Peace itself. As if Religion and Reason left us the least Doubt as to a Truth, so generally acknowledged as that which teacheth us, that Peace is the greatest of all Blessings bestowed by Heaven, and that War is the heaviest of all Scourges? As if trampling Peace under Foot, and running to embrace that Monster War, was the most salutary Means for securing so great a Good, and keeping off so terrible a Scourge; altho' Nature itself has engraved in all Hearts, this Principle, that to be filled with a true Love of Peace, and to demonstrate this in all our Actions, is the only Way always to preserve it.

The Ministers observed also, that it was no less clear, that when once the Fire of War was kindled, it would continue burning always with the utmost Vehemence, in Proportion to the Republick's furnishing Supplies of combustible Matter; whereas the pacifick Endeavours of their High Mightinesses could not fail of putting it soon out, because by these each Party losing all Hopes of satiating their Vengeance, and gratifying its Thirst of Power at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of the Republick, their Minds must necessarily become calm. This too there is more Reason to expect, since the Calamities of War have been long enough felt, to make the true Value of Peace known and regretted.

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I pass in Silence several other Reasons alledged by the Ministers, to inforce those which I have mentioned, because I have inserted them in many of my former. I shall mention only a Passage taken, if I am not mistaken, from *Grotius*, A which was cited to me not long ago, as applicable to that out-side Shew of Virtue, by which Men are accustomed to mask the most mischievous of their Passions. It was this, 'Let us hear those Men discourse, who preach up the Necessity of War; it is only, according to their Doctrine, the more effectually to secure our Peace. But if they were really peaceably inclined, they would never break it, because it depends only upon them to preserve it.'

The Ministers likewise remarked, that *England*, among other Motives she employed in order to engage the Republick in a War, cried up mightily the Wisdom of the old System, which was to balance the Power of *France*, by the combined Forces of the House of *Austria*, *England*, and the Republick, and press'd the Necessity of reviving this System at present. They took Notice to me on this Subject, that we need only consider with Attention the Strength and other Advantages that *England* had gained by carrying this Scheme of theirs into Execution, and the Decay so visible at present in the naval Forces of the State, as also of its Navigation and Commerce, in Comparison to what all these Things were before the *English* found the Secret of engaging the Republick in their Wars against *France*, and of making them consider this Engagement as a Maxim very salutary for her. If you consider, say these Ministers, this Point ever so little, you must be convinced, that to undertake another War in the same Manner, must infallibly end no otherwise than by giving

the *Coup de grace* to the Republick.

However, notwithstanding all these different Assaults, which *England* ceases not to make in order to conquer the pacifick Temper of such as administer the Affairs of the Republick, this Court still flatters itself, that Peace will prevail, and remain at last victorious. The Reasons upon which they found this Opinion may, in my Opinion, be reduced under the following Heads:

1. Because they cannot suppose the Republick engaged by any Treaties with the House of *Austria*, or with any other Power, to enable them to wreck their Vengeance on this Crown, and satisfy their Lust of Rule, because an Engagement of this Nature would be contrary to Religion and Humanity, and consequently to all that might be expected from a wise, prudent, and moderate Republick.

2. Because their High Mightinesses are perfectly well informed of the pacifick Disposition of this Court; and that from the Memorial of the Baron *de Reisbach* they may see, that the Queen of *Hungary* has not thought fit to listen to the kind Propositions made to her, tho' the Honour and Interest of her Arch-ducal House were so fully taken Care of by them: Whence it follows, that their High Mightinesses entering into a War, cannot be by Virtue of Treaties which subsist between their High Mightinesses and the House of *Austria*, those Alliances being only defensive.

3. Because Peace has been always considered by their High Mightinesses as the very Soul of the State, and the Preservation of it as the most important of their Cares; so that there are not any Appearances that their High Mightinesses should take up Arms in any other Case than that of the Defence of themselves, or their Allies, which would justify their having a Recourse to

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4. That the infinite Difference between establishing the Repose of *Europe* by the sole Wisdom of the State, the Glory which will accrue to the Republick, the Love, the Gratitude, the Veneration, with which the bringing about such a Peace must inspire all Nations, for the Authors of so good an Action, contributing so much to the strengthening of their present Government; and between somenting and nourishing with the Blood and Wealth of their Subjects, so cruel a War as must necessarily dissipate their Revenues, and absolutely ruin their Forces, leaves no Room to doubt that the State can hesitate a single Moment which to chuse of these Extremities.

5. That to aid, directly or indirectly, those that attack this Crown, under the Name of Auxiliaries, or in any other Manner whatsoever, would be so absolutely contrary to the Treaties which subsist between *France* and the Republick, and to the many warm Assurances lately given by their High Mightinesses, nay even so recently, as by their Resolution of the 28th of *March* last, of their constant Attachment to the Friendship of this Crown; and that in Fact they will endeavour to shew the Sincerity of these Assurances in all their Proceedings, without suffering themselves to be diverted therefrom by any Propositions or Insinuations whatever; in fine, so contrary to the many Proofs of Friendship which *France* has given to this Republick within these thirty Years the Peace has subsisted, as also the just Confidence that this Crown has put in the Republick, in Consequence of all that has been mentioned above, that it must be looked on as equally unnatural and unjustifiable, that in Spite of all these strong and invincible Reasons, a Go-

vernment so wise and so prudent as that of the Republick is by all the World allowed to be, should determine to act in a Manner so diametrically opposite to them.

A 6. That the Extinguishing the Power of *France*, is, humanly speaking, and by the Divine Will, above the Power of all its Enemies; but supposing that the Republick should have the good Luck to employ its Forces in such a Work, and to see it crowned with all the Successes it could possibly desire, would it then be any other Thing than overturning the sole Counterpoise on which its Safety depends, and burying itself in the Ruin of this Power, its Ally?

C 7. And finally, that if without any Regard to all these Reasons, the Republick should at last determine to enter into a War against *France*, this would visibly and incontestably prove, that there is an inveterate and implacable Hatred in the Republick against this Crown, or that the State is entirely at the Beck of *England*, and absolutely in Dependance on her; but from which soever of these two Principles the Enmity may flow, the necessary Result must be the destroying effectually, and for ever, the Friendship this Crown has always had for the Republick, and fill the Hearts of all this Nation with Dispositions like those which the State must manifest, by pursuing such a Conduct.

E I could not give any Manner of Answer to all this, because I assure you upon my Word, that there is not a single Person, either Member of the Government or private Man, who has given me the least Intelligence of what has been expressed as the Sentiments of their High Mightinesses, in their Deliberations on this Subject.

G Only I find myself obliged to add, that I may give you a perfect State of the Case, that those who endeavour

deavour to make their High Mightinesses believe, that the Destruction of this Crown would be a very easy Enterprize, either mistake themselves, or are imposed upon by others; because, humanly speaking, the Forces of *France* ought to be considered as invincible, when employed only in her own Defence. The true Understanding of this Affair seems to be of the last Consequence to their High Mightinesses, for I dare not suppose their Intention to be by a vain Shew of Hate and Enmity, and with a prodigious Diffipation of their Forces, to make of so puissant a Friend, an Enemy infinitely dangerous to this Republick.

The Cardinal seemed to me extremely touched at the News before mentioned, and you cannot be surprised, because you know the affectionate Sentiments that Minister has for the Republick, and as he has always declared, that to engage the Republick in a War will infallibly draw after it the Loss of its Liberty, and consequently of its Prosperity, of its Commerce, of its Navigation, of its Glory, and of all that renders it at present so distinguished. One of the Ministers speaking of the old Artifices the *English* practised from a Persuasion they know perfectly well how to make the State dance in the Spring, compared the Carresses used by the *English*, in order to succeed in their Views on the Republick, to the Bites of the Tarantula, which oblige those who feel them to dance without Pause or Rest, till their Force is quite extinguished, which is the true Dance of Death.

You easily apprehend, Sir, that they fail not often to repeat to me what they have frequently heretofore touched upon, as to the old Hatred and Envy of *England* against our Nation and Republick, on account of its Commerce and Naviga-

tion; how the *English* attempted in the very Dawn of the Republick, by the Help of the Earl of *Leicester*, to have brought it under its Yoke, fomenting in order thereto the most desperate Seditions, under the false Pretences of Religion and Liberty being in Danger; how, after, both *Cromwell* and *Charles II.* laboured to subvert it totally, calling it in respect to them another *Carthage*. That in 1664, in the midst of Peace, and while King *Charles* flattered it State, and in a Manner stifled it with Carresses, his Fleet drove the *Hollanders* from some very considerable Settlements they had formed in what was then called the *New Netherlands*, and at present *New York*. How soon after, that is to say in 1672, the same King, taking Advantage from the Discontent conceived by *France* against the Republick, for having thro' the Persuasion of the *English* themselves, entered into the Tripple Alliance, took Occasion to engage, by his own proper Councils, that Crown in a detestable Treaty, for sharing the Spoils of this Republick between *France* and *England*, and attacked her jointly; and how the Sovereignty of the Province of *Holland*, in favour of the Prince of *Orange*, Nephew to King *Charles II.* was one of the Points of Satisfaction which *England* exacted from the Republick. How *England* having found the Secret of engaging the Regency of the Republick in a War against *France* and *Spain*, under Pretence of the Dangers to which they said both Liberty and Religion stood exposed, and to charge the Vessel of the State in such a Manner that had almost sunk her to the Bottom, by a most ruinous War, under the specious Veil of humbling the exorbitant Power of this Crown, and to prevent the Re-union of the two Crowns on the same Head; and in what Manner the *English*, in get-

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ting out of that War, proved to all the World that these fine Pretences and specious Stories, were only so many Snares laid by them, in order to draw in the State, and ruin its naval Forces and Commerce, by the State itself, and its own proper Arms, to that Degree of Declension in which we see it at this Day, and to elevate on its Ruins the naval Force and Commerce of the *English* to such a Degree, as to incline them to think it their Right, and to fill them with a Desire of giving Law to all the four Quarters of the Globe; and how a close Union between *France* and the Republick, was the only Counterpoise the Wit of Man could devise, to hinder the *English* from acquiring the absolute Dominion of the Sea, and to preserve the Independency of this Republick on that imperious Nation. That this same Union was also the only Buckler of the Republick against whatever they might have to fear from any other Quarter whatever; and, in fine, how the *English* employed all Sorts of Methods to excite a general Hatred between this Nation and ours; and all, that they thereby may be able, by the Fingers of the Republick (how much they may be burn'd in the Operation signifies not much) to draw the Chesnuts out of the Fire.

I don't enter into the Detail of other Points; not to trouble their High Mightinesses with Repetitions which they have heretofore informed me are by no Means agreeable to them. I am very far from desiring to excite any Animosities between our Nation and the *English*; for I condemn these Piques and Lusts of Vengeance, as Follies of the highest Kind; and I detest them as Things which tend to stifle all Sentiments of Religion. In fine, I know very well that I do not speak to the People, but to the noble Regency, in Time and Place in which it is con-

venient; and I speak, as it is my Duty; and as we are now pretty near the same Rocks and Shoals, against which the Vessel of the State has struck so rudely, as to be in Danger of foundering; and as the same Causes will produce the same Effects, I thought that this short Recapitulation might serve as a Kind of Light to some of our brave Pilots in steering amidst so many Dangers. *Paris, Jan.*

I am, &c.

11, 1743.

Their High Mightinesses were displeas'd with this Letter, and pass'd a Resolution on the 15th, to regulate M. Van Hoey's Manner of writing for the future, as also several Resolutions afterwards to the same Purpose; which that Minister takes Notice of in several of his Letters, of which we shall give only a few Extracts. In that of Jan. 25, he says: Having written thus much of this Dispatch, I received the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 15th Instant. They will easily judge of the Grief I felt, at seeing that I have the Misfortune to displease them, at a Time when I labour, with the utmost Sincerity, to discharge my Duty towards my Country. I am a Man, I acknowledge my Weakness; it belongs to their High Mightinesses to command, and me to obey.

In the same Letter he says: I further most religiously protest, that the preserving our Friendship with England is not less at my Heart, than that of maintaining a good Intelligence with France, and that I would labour with the same Fidelity and the same Application, if my Employment required it, to prevent the Republick's entertaining any groundless Suspicions against England, if they tended to induce a pernicious War between that Nation and ours, because I consider Peace as the most precious Treasure of the State, and the Friendship of the two Crowns, that of England

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as well as that of France, as its firmest Support.

The Dauphin going last Tuesday to visit the Cardinal, his Eminency told him, *That Princes of his Rank were seldom accustomed to honour with their Presence a Person in the Agonies of Death. That however these Visits could not but be of Use to him, since they would oblige him to consider the Misery of human Nature more nearly, by putting him in mind, that even Princes are but Men, and that sooner or later the same Fate must attend them.*

In that of Feb. 1, which was wrote when the Cardinal was at the Point of Death, is the following Passage: All who knew the Cardinal ever so little inwardly, have always looked upon him as the great Antagonist of the Designs of the Court of Spain, and their High Mightinesses must also have remarked in my Relations, and elsewhere, the Dislike of that Court towards the Cardinal, so that by them his Death will never be look'd on as a Loss. This is one Reason, whence it is here inferred, that, in all Appearance, the Court of France will not labour for the future with the same Zeal, as she has certainly done for these six Months past, to dispose the Emperor to content himself with his own Dominions, in case the Queen of Hungary would on that Condition be disposed to make Peace; because by the Peace the Queen of Hungary would find herself in a Situation to employ all her Forces in the Defence of her Dominions in Italy, and to render abortive the Enterprizes of the Spaniards in that Part of the Continent.

In his Letter of Feb. 11, he gives this Character of the French King: As the King of France has begun to govern by himself, I think it my Duty to give their High Mightinesses a slight Sketch of his Character, founded on the constant, faithful and unanimous Reports of such

as have the Honour to approach nearest his Royal Person.

This Prince is naturally just, debonair, discreet, and impenetrably secret; pious, but above human Weaknesses; preferring Repose and the Pleasures of Life, to laborious Occupations; of a sound Judgment, and a happy Memory, well enough versed in History, especially that of his own Kingdom; not born with any Passion for War, but rather of a peaceable Disposition; he has a high Spirit, has much Sensibility in Friendship, and does not very patiently bear being ill treated, or ill thought of.

The following Passages are from the same Letter: Having this Opportunity, let me have Leave to observe of what Consequence at all Times, the first Impressions of Friendship or Enmity are, at the Beginning of a new Administration, as this seems to be at present; and I should act extremely wrong in concealing from your High Mightinesses, that it appears to me, that they daily count less and less on the Friendship of our Nation.

The Infantry of this Kingdom before the War consisted of	} Men	120000
Augmentation of ten Men to a Company		
The Militia of Lorain	} 4000	8000
Foreign Regiments augmented		
Total		162000

The Cavalry before the War was	} 20000
Augmentation of ten Men to a Troop	
Three Hundred new-raised Troops	} 11000
Total	

The whole Forces of France	203000
To which we must add of Invalids now serving in Garisons	} 16000
Total	

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King,

I have read and read again with the utmost Attention the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 22d of last Month, taken upon a Relation of mine of the 18th, and yet I have not been able to discover the Passages that have had the Misfortune to displease their High Mightinesses to such a Degree as that they should find Reflections a little indecent, not only on the Conduct of the Allies of the State, but also on the Conduct and Deliberations of the State itself.

In that of Feb. 15, we have this further Character of the French King: The King applies himself, and with the best Grace in the World, to the Administration of his Affairs, and makes it evident upon every Occasion, that he has a very quick and lively Genius, so that it is more than ever believed, that if hitherto the Pleasures of Life have a little diverted him from Business, it was solely the Effect of that entire Confidence, with which he honoured his Prime Minister M. the Cardinal; and not at all from an indolent Disposition, which has been very falsely reported to be natural to him.

In that of Feb. 18, he says: The Surprise of the Publick becomes every Day greater and greater, in Proportion as the News is spread by the Gazettes, or otherwise, of the Disposition, in which the Republick finds itself, of taking Part in the War, in order to force the Emperor and his Allies to a Peace on Terms agreeable to the Queen of Hungary.

I had Occasion to see M. the Prince de Grimbergen (Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor) who, in the Conversation I had with him, appeared to me much warmer than heretofore, and I should be in the wrong to dissemble, that the more I reflect on the Fermentation of this Nation, on the Character of the King, and on the Flattery that sur-

rounds the Throne, here as well as elsewhere, the more I apprehend that the Queen of Hungary will never find herself so much at Liberty as she is at present, to accept or to refuse Propositions, wherein due Respect is had to her Archducal House, only to avoid offending a third Power; to which I should add many other Reflections, if I was not hindered by the Resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 15th and 22d of January; and I must confess, that the Fear of displeasing them on one Side, and on the other my Zeal for the Discharge of my Duty, in communicating to them the Reports and Lights, which in this great Crisis of Affairs seem to me to be of the last Importance, have thrown me into the greatest Embarrassment.

From his Letter dated Feb. 22. In making a Revision of the State of the Troops that I communicated to your High Mightinesses in my last most submissive Letter, I find that of the Infantry pretty exact, if we include in the 120,000 Men, of which I made the Infantry, 2400 dismounted Dragoons. But the Number of the Horse was not quite so right, for before the War they were 23,384, instead of 20,000, as I before computed them: This Mistake happened by my forgetting the Cavalry of the King's Household, and the *Gen d'armetre*.

In the Conversation which I had the same Day with M. Amelot and the other Ministers of this Court, it seemed to me that their Hope was revived and augmented here, of being able to preserve Peace between the Republick and France. It appeared however, that they spoke to me with less Openness and Frankness than formerly, either on account of the present and uncertain State of Affairs, or that they were very careful of dropping any Thing that might be ill interpreted by the Republick; or in fine, that they

might not run any Risk of making me displease their High Mightinesses by my Reports.

I perceived however clearly, that they have still a great Regard for the Friendship of the Republick, as hitherto indeed they have always had, and that the Desire of this Court for the Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity of *Europe*, is not less sincere than they have proved it to have been for upwards of eight Months, as well by their Actions as by the Confession of the Queen of *Hungary* herself.

From that of Feb. 25, which is the last in the Collection. As I have before painted for the State in some of my preceding Letters, with as much Exactness as I could possibly use, the Character of the King and of his Ministers, I will only add at present, that the Count de *Maurepais*, so famous for his great Knowledge and long Experience in the Marine, which are his Department, is also perfectly versed in the Law of Nations, and in the Mathematicks. That Minister has a sound Judgment, and loves Business much. M. *Amelot*, who has possessed for more than six Years the Office of Secretary of State in the Department of foreign Affairs, has acquired thereby a great Knowledge of the Interests of Princes, the Characters of Nations, and their Manner of thinking. His Excellency is particularly well versed in antient and modern History, and has besides adorned his Mind by a very intimate Acquaintance with the *Belles Lettres*, for which he has an exquisite Taste.

M. d' *Argenson* is also a Person of very great Knowledge in different Branches of Learning; he has a very clear Judgment, and as he applies himself assiduously, there is no doubt that in a very little while he will distinguish himself as much in his Office of Secretary of State, in the Department of Affairs relating

to War, as he has always hitherto done in the different and great Employments that he has already filled.

About the Middle of the Letter he says: I had written thus far, when

I received the Resolution of their High Mightinesses, of the 15th Instant, by which they think proper, for Reasons mentioned in the said Resolution, that I should be advertised, not to add for the future my particular Sentiments, or my Advices on the Relations which I shall send. I will conform myself to this with all Obedience. I demand only most humble Permission, to put their High Mightinesses in the most submissive Manner in Mind, that I have the Honour of a Seat in their illustrious Assembly, as a Member of it, and a Deputy (*mede geconteeerde*) of their Noble and High Mightinesses, our Lords the States General of *Holland*, and that my Relations have had never any other End, than to communicate to their High Mightinesses, all that could come to my Knowledge, and that I believed could any Ways concern the Interest of the State directly or indirectly.

It is true, that from the Beginning of my Embassy to this Moment, I have always wished from my Heart and Soul, that my sincere and faithful Relations might serve to banish and drive away all sinister Interpretations and Distrusts, and be the blessed Means, by which the Grace of the Almighty should fix, secure and augment the mutual Friendship between this Court and the Republick, and be also assisting in maintaining and securing that Peace, which is so precious for the State.

However, I afflict myself the more if it be possible, to think (and I say it with great Humility) that I should hence run the least Danger that these constant Wishes, however warm and zealous they may

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may be, should one Day prove fatal to me, and be taken in ill Part: For I have always believed that these very Things, for the Accomplishment of which these Relations and Reflections were to serve, were among the principal Causes of my Embassy to this Court, as also very conformable to the Orders of their High Mightinesses.

I shall look upon myself notwithstanding as infinitely unhappy to have given Occasion for these Complaints, with the best Intention in the World; and, tho' labouring with all the Assiduity and Fidelity that it was possible, to have displeased their High Mightinesses, either thro' Want of Judgment, or thro' Deficiency in Knowledge, or otherwise.

EXTRACTS from *A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c.* continued from p. 339.

ON the 16th, the Weather very boisterous and a great Sea, the Boatswain wanted a Boat; but finding no Appearance of any coming aboard, brought a Quarter-deck Gun, a four Pounder, to bear on the Captain's Hut, and fir'd two Shot, which went just over the Captain's Tent. This Day, being resolv'd to contrive something like a House, to secure us from the Inclemency of the Rain, and Severity of the Weather, we hawl'd up the Cutter, and propping her up we made a tolerable Habitation. As for Food, this Island produces none; nor is there any Vegetable upon it but Cellery, which grows here in Abundance, and is of great Use to us, the Men being in general very much troubled with the Scurvy.

On the 17th of May, being *Whit-sunday*, got several wild Fowls, and Plenty of Muscles, Limpetts, and other Shell-fish, which we find very refreshing, having subsisted a long Time on nothing but salt Provisions.

The two following Days they went to the Ship, to get Provisions out of her.

The 20th cut away the Gunnel, to get the Long-Boat out; which was done. To-day we found several Men dead, and some drowned, in the Ship; suppos'd to have drank till they were not able to get from the Water, as it flow'd into the Ship. While we were aboard working on the Wreck, there came along-side a Canoe with several *Indians*, bowing and crossing themselves, giving us to understand they were inclinable to the *Romish* Religion; we gave 'em out of the Ship two Bales of Cloth, and sent them ashore to the Captain; he gave them Hats, and presented each of them with a Soldier's Coat. They had Abundance of the largest and best Muscles I ever saw, or tasted. This Day was the first Time of the Boatswain's coming ashore; the Captain called him Rogue and Villain, and felled him to the Ground with his Cane, so that he was motionless, and to Appearance dead; when he had recovered the Blow, and saw a cockt Pistol in the Captain's Hand, he offered his naked Breast; the Captain told him, he deserved to be shot, and said no more to him.

The 21st, continued to scuttle between Decks, in getting Necessaries out of the Ship; found several Men dead.

The 22d, the *Indians* brought us three Sheep, and some Muscles. They are a People of a small Stature, well shaped, of an Olive Complexion, with black Hair; in Behaviour very civil: They have little Cloaths, except about their Waists, notwithstanding the Climate is excessive cold. They stay'd all Night, it being very rainy Weather, and has been ever since we have been here, the Wind blowing from North to N. W.

For several of the following Days they got more Provisions out of the Ship.
On

On the 25th went to Allowance, of half a Pound of Flour per Man, and one Piece of Pork for three Men, it being the first Time of serving since on Shore.

On Wednesday, the 3d of June, hard Gales of Wind at N. N. West, with Abundance of Rain; deserted this Day *James Mitchel*, Carpenter's Mate, *John Russell*, Armourer, *William Oram*, Carpenter's Crew, *Joseph King*, *John Redwood*, Boatswain's Yeomen, *Dennis O' Lary*, *John Davis*, *James Roach*, *James Stewart*, and *William Thompson*, Seamen. Took up, along Shore, one Hogthead of Brandy, and several Things that drove out of the Ship, as Bales of Cloth, Hats, Shoes, and other Necessaries. An Information was given, this Day, by *David Buckley*, to the Captain, that there was a Design to blow him up, with the Surgeon, and Lieutenant *H———* of Marines: The Train was actually found, laid by the Deserters, to blow 'em up the Night before they went off.

Sunday, the 7th, *Mr. Henry Coxens*, Midshipman, was confin'd by the Captain; the Fault alledg'd against him was Drunkenness. We learn from *Nicholas Grisfelham*, Seaman, who was present and near the Captain all the Time, that as *Mr. Coxens* was rowling up a steep Beach a Cask of Pease, he found it too heavy for him, and left off rowling; the Captain seeing this told him, he was drunk; *Mr. Coxens* reply'd, With what should I get drunk, unless it be with Water? The Captain then said, You Scoundrel, get more Hands, and rowl the Cask up; *Coxens* called for more Hands, but no People came; with that the Captain struck him with his Cane. *Grisfelham* likewise says, that *Coxens* talked to the Captain about one Captain *Sb—lv—k*; but the Words he does not remember. But the same Night I heard *Mr. Coxens* use very unbecoming Language to the Captain,

telling him, That he was come into those Seas to pay *Sb—lv—k*'s Debts; and also insolently added, 'Tho' *Sb—lv—k* was a Rogue, he was not a Fool; and, by G—d, you are both. When he spoke this, he was a Prisoner in the Store-Tent, and asked the Captain, If he was to be kept there all Night? On these Provocations, the Captain attempted to strike him again; but the Centinel said, he should strike no Prisoner of his. But *Coxens* endeavouring to B stave a Cask of Brandy, was soon after released. This Day got out of the Ship several Chests of Wax Candles of all Sizes, Bales of Cloth, Bales of Stockings, Shoes, with some Clocks, and mercantile Wares, with which the Ship was throng'd.

C The 9th, *Mr. Coxens*, the Midshipman, had a Dispute with the Surgeon; the latter having some Business in our Tent, which when he had done, on his going away, *Mr. Coxens* followed him; they soon fell to Blows, but the Surgeon had D so much the Advantage of the Midshipman, that he tied his Hands behind him and left him.

The 10th: This Day, serving the Provisions, the Boatswain's Servant, a Portuguese Boy, talking bad English, and bringing in the Allowance E of Wine, the Boatswain, *Mr. Coxens* Midshipman, and the Cook his Messmates, with some Difficulty, understood by the Boy's Talk, that one of the Men had his Allowance stopped. *Mr. Coxens* went to know the Reason; the Purser and he having some Dispute two or three Days F before, the Purser told him, when he asked for his Wine, that he was come to mutiny, and, without any farther Ceremony, discharged a Pistol at his Head, and would have shot him, had he not been prevented by G the Cooper's canting the Pistol with his Elbow, at the Instant of its going off; the Captain, and Lieutenant *H———*, hearing the Discharge

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charge of the Pistol, the latter ran out with a Firelock, then called the Captain out of his Tent, telling him that *Coxens* was come to mutiny; the Captain on this jumped out, asking where the Villain was, clapped a cock'd Pistol to Mr. *Coxens's* Cheek, and precipitately shot him, without asking any Questions; the Noise of the two Pistols going off, reached our Tent; it was rainy Weather, and not fit for Gunning, so that we could not imagine the Meaning of it; soon after we heard Mr. *Coxens* was shot by the Captain: The Lieutenant came to call all Hands to the Captain; I asked if we must go armed? the Lieutenant answered, yes; but, on Consideration, I thought better to go without Arms: When we came to the Captain, he acquainted us with what he had done, and told us he was still our Commander. The Captain, Purser, Surgeon, Lieutenants *H—*, *E—*, and *F—* of Marines being all armed, I said to the Captain, Sir, you see we are disarmed; on this the Captain dropped his Firelock to the Ground, saying, I see you are, and have only sent for you, to let you all know I am still your Commander, so let every Man go to his Tent; accordingly every Man obeyed him. In our Tent we had eighteen of the stoutest Fellows that belong'd to the Ship; and I believe the Captain, and the Gentlemen above-mentioned, have some Suspicion of Mr. *Cummins* and myself, believing we can sway most of the Seamen on Shore: But I think this Day we have given a Proof of the Sincerity of our Intentions, and our Detestation of Mutiny, by not appearing in Arms at the Report of Mr. *Coxens* being shot; we walked up with the Captain, where we saw Mr. *Coxens* with his Elbow on the Ground resting his right Cheek on the Palm of his Hand, alive, and

to Appearance sensible, but speechless; the Captain ordered him to the sick Tent, the Surgeon's Mate dressed his left Cheek where he was shot, and felt a Ball about three Inches under his right Eye; the Surgeon refused dressing him; this we may impute to his having lately a Quarrel with Mr. *Coxens*, which has been already mentioned. The shooting of Mr. *Coxens* was a very unhappy Affair; the Person, whose Allowance was stopped, made no Complaint to him; he was too officious in the Business, and his preceding Behaviour, and notorious disrespectful Words to the Captain, might probably make the Captain suspect his Design was Mutiny; tho' this we must aver, that Mr. *Coxens* neither on this, or any other Occasion, appeared in Arms since the Loss of the Ship: However, his Fate laid the Foundation of a great deal of Mischief which afterwards followed.

The 11th, Dr. *O—*, of the Land Forces, was desired to assist the Surgeon's Mate, to take the Ball out of Mr. *Coxens's* Cheek, which he then was inclinable to do; but in the Afternoon, finding it not agreeable to the Captain, refused to go, as we are informed by the Surgeon's Mate, who desired some Surgeon might be present, to be Witness of the Operation; the Ball was taken out, and for some Time supposed to be lost, but was afterwards found.

Next Day the Carpenter went to the Captain's Tent for some Bolts for the Use of the Long-Boat, where he saw the Surgeon at the Medicine Chest, who asked how that unfortunate Creature did, meaning Mr. *Coxens*; the Carpenter told him he had not seen him To-day: The Surgeon then said he would have visited him, but the Captain would not give him Leave. This was looked on as an Act of Inhumanity in the Captain, and contributed

very

very much to his losing the Affections of the People, whose Opinion was, that, as Mr. *Coxens* was very strong and healthy, with proper Assistance he might recover; the People did not scruple to say that the Captain would act a more honourable Part to discharge another Pistol at him, and dispatch him at once, than to deny him Relief, and suffer him to languish in a cold, wet Place in Pain and Misery.

On the 13th, Mr. *Coxens* being, to all outward Appearance, likely to recover, desired he might be removed to our Tent, which was his Place of Residence before this unhappy Accident: We being unwilling to disoblige the Captain, the Carpenter and myself waited on him; we told him, we were come to ask a Favour, hoping that he would have so much Mercy and Compassion on the unhappy Man who was in the sick Tent, as to permit us to remove him to his former Lodging; but the Captain answer'd, No; I am so far from it, that, if he lives, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore, and hang him.

On the 17th, the Surgeon's Mate took out of Mr. *Coxens's* Cheek a Ball much flattened, and a Piece of Bone, supposed to be Part of the Upper Jaw, which was desired by Mr. *Coxens* to be deliver'd to me; I receiv'd it, with the first Ball mention'd to have been lost.

Wednesday the 24th, departed this Life Mr. *Henry Coxens*, Midshipman, after languishing fourteen Days with the Wound he had receiv'd in his Cheek: We bury'd him in as decent a Manner as Time, Place, and Circumstances would allow. There have died sundry Ways since the Ship first struck forty-five Men; seven have deserted from us, and still continue away; remain and now victual'd one hundred Men.

The 25th, saw the *Indians* com-

ing towards us in their Canoes; there were five Canoes of 'em, laden with Seal, Shell-fish, and four Sheep; they brought with 'em their Wives and Children, so that in all they were about fifty in Number; they hawl'd their Canoes up, and built four Wigg-whams, which they cover'd with the Bark of Trees and Seal-skins; we imagin'd by this they had an Intention to settle with us; they are a very simple and inoffensive People, of a low Stature, flat-nos'd, with their Eyes sunk very deep in their Heads; they live continually in Smoke, and are never without a Fire, even in their Canoes; they have nothing to cover their Nakedness, but a Piece of an old Blanket, which they throw over their Shoulders: We always see 'em in this Manner, notwithstanding we cloath 'em whenever they come to us. By the Crosses set up in many Parts of the Land, one would think they had some Notion of the *Romish* Religion: We can't make 'em understand us by any Speech, nor by our Signs; we show'd 'em a Looking-glass; when they saw the Representation of themselves, they seem'd amaz'd, and show'd a thousand antick Gestures; and when once they beheld themselves in the Looking-glass, they could hardly prevail'd on to look off.

On Sunday the 28th, in the Afternoon, about twelve of the *Indian* Women went off in their Canoes: We thought they were gone to get Muscles, but soon saw 'em diving; which we imagin'd was for Pieces of Beef or Pork that came out of the Wreck; but, when they came ashore, we found they had been only diving for Sea-Eggs. The Women among those People seem to take more Pains for the Provisions of Life than the Men; the latter having little to do but to provide Wood, and indulge themselves by the Fire, while the Women go e-

very

very Tide a fishing. To-day we kill'd two Indian Sheep.

On the 30th, the Indian Women went again for Sea-Eggs, and brought a great Quantity, with Abundance of white Maggots about three Quarters of an Inch in Length, and in Circumference the Bigness of a Wheat-straw. These Women keep an incredible Time under Water, with a small Basket in their Hands, about the Size of the Womens Work-baskets in England, into which they put whatever they get in their diving. Among these People the Order of Nature seems inverted; the Males are exempted from Hardships and Labour, and the Women are mere Slaves and Drudges. This Day one of our Seamen died: We observe the Indians are very watchful of the Dead, sitting continually near the above-mention'd Corpse, and carefully covering him; every Moment looking on the Face of the Deceas'd with Abundance of Gravity: At the Burial their Deportment was grave and solemn; seeing the People with their Hats off during the Service, they were very attentive and observant, and continued' so till the Burial was over: They have nothing, as I have said before, but a Blanket to cover 'em, and the Boys and Girls are quite naked, notwithstanding we felt it as cold here, as in the hardest Frosts in England, and almost always rainy.

[To be continued.]

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Gentleman who was present at the Action of LA GUYRA, to a Friend in England.

Pembroke Prize, Antigua, May 17, 1743.

I Am just arrived here from La Guyra, a Place we attack'd under the Command of Commodore Charles Knowles, the 19th of Feb. last, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, and continued there till almost 8 at Night. We carried 400 Officers and Soldiers, besides Marines, but it was impossible to land them, had we had five Times as many; all the

1743

Ships behaved with great Honour to those who commanded them, and we at the Beginning shot down their Flag, which they soon hoisted again; we made great Breaches in their Fortifications, their Churches were quite demolished; and, except some Irish and Bayonniers, their Governor was obliged to whip them to their Quarters. The Town was large and handsome, their Fort strong, and had but one Place to land at, which we could not attempt to do; we saw six Sail of Ships go out in the Morning we made the Attack, and found three there.

Some Boats were mann'd with each an Officer, either to cut out the three Ships, or set them on fire; but they not following the Commodore's Orders, fell into Disgrace, tho' the Enemy from the Forts sent them but one Shot. The next Morning we lost Company of the Fleet till near Ten o'Clock, when we saw three Sail to the Leeward, which proved to be the *Burford* and *Assistance*, torn all to Pieces, with the *Norwich*, the Captain of which order'd us to stay by the two damag'd Ships; and as he had lost but one Man in the Engagement, we imagin'd he would have gone back to look for the rest of the Fleet, but he kept on with us.

Being at Curacao, an Island inhabited by the Dutch, we went to repair our Ships and Masts, and found, that, a few Days before we attack'd La Guyra, the Governor of Curacao had, in the Night, sent a Sloop loaded with Powder and Ball, against the Consent of the Council, many of which Ball we saw with Amsterdam Mark on them, on our Decks, tho' they sent us many of them red-hot, two of which set the Commodore twice on fire, and one of them kill'd a Man in the Passage going into the Powder Room, and shews that no Place was secure. On board the *Burford* one Shot killed two Surgeon's Mates in the Cockpit, and a Man; on board the *Advice*, a Man was carried down to have his Leg, that had been shot, cut off; while that was doing another Shot carried off his other Leg, of which he died. The Commodore came to Curacao with the rest of his Ships. Captain Lushington of the *Burford* died two Hours after he was carried ashore, at the Governor's.

I could wish, for England's Sake, our publick Schemes were consulted with more Privacy; La Guyra having Intelligence of our going on this Expedition the 18th of December last.

Copy of another Letter from the same Person.

Pembroke Prize, St. Christopher's, June 7, 1743.

S I R,

SINCE I wrote the within, the Commodore in the *Suffolk*, with the *Burford*,
H h h
Elbam,

398 Of the Actions at LA GUYRA and PORTO CAVALLO.

Eltham, Scarborough, Lively, and Otter Sloop, are arrived at *Antigua* from *Porto Cavallo*, where they met with as bad Success as we did at *La Guyra*, except as to their Men, their Loss of which was not so great. The *Lively* was sent in first, and fired all Day at a *Falcine Battery*; the *Eltham* did the like, and the ——— was order'd to do the same, but Captain ——— kept off and did not fire, which so exasperated the Commodore, that he ordered Captain *Henry Stewart* to command the ———, who, like a Man of Honour, soon convinced the *Spaniards*, that in him they had not a Coward to deal with, for they landed about 1300 Soldiers and Sailors, with the *Dutchmen* from *Curacao*, in the Middle of the Night. But the Signal of a Musket, fired by a Sentinel at a *Falcine Battery* which they had surpris'd, gave an Alarm to the *Garison*, who fired two Shot, which soon dispersed them; and not observing the proper Watch Word, they fired at one another, which put them in great Confusion, upon which the Land Officers called out to cast off their Muskets, floop, and run; which, like Dogs, they did.

I am yours, &c.

P. S. Before the Commodore left *Curacao*, the *Scarborough, Lively, We,* and the *Monmouth*, were order'd to cruise off *Porto Cavallo*, where we took a Boat with seven *Spaniards*, bound to *Curacao*, one of which told me, that at the Siege of *La Guyra* the *Spaniards* had lost 700 Men; but he was a *Padre* that told me so. I wish it may be true.

DAMAGES sustain'd at *La Guyra*, Feb. 19, 1742.

The Suffolk, Commodore Knowles.

97 Shot thro' the Hull, 19 between Wind and Water, 1 thro' the Main Mast, just above the Upper Deck, 1 thro' the Main Top Mast, 2 thro' the Mizzen Mast; the Mizzen Yard and Mizzen Top Sail Yard both shot in two; 14 Guns dismounted, 6 of which are entirely unserviceable; the standing and running Rigging much cut, and the Ship set on Fire twice by red-hot Shot; 30 Men killed, 80 wounded.

The Burford, Capt. Lushington.

73 Shot thro' the Hull, 17 between Wind and Water on the Starboard Side, and 2 on the Larboard Side; 11 Gun Carriages damag'd; a red-hot Shot blew up the Arm Chest; the Mizzen Mast shot thro' in four Places, the Main Mast five; the Fore Mast wounded on the Fore-side four Inches in; the Bow-sprit shot thro', the Fore Yard in the Quarter Booms, Spare Top Mast and Yards, cut all to Pieces; the Captain shot thro' the Thigh, of which Wound he died; 24 Men killed, 50 wounded.

The Eltham, Capt. Watkins.

44 Shot thro' the Hull, 13 between Wind and Water; the Main Mast shot in five Places; the Mizzen Top Mast thro' and thro'; the Mizzen Yard cut in two, 1 Shot in the Bow-sprit; the Booms, Spare Top Masts, and Fishes cut to Pieces, some Guns dismounted, three of which are quite unserviceable; 14 Men kill'd, 55 wounded.

The Norwich, Capt. Gregory.

7 Shot thro' the Hull, which damag'd some Planks; the Fore Mast shot thro' two Foot above the Upper Deck, and wounded on the Starboard Side, 10 Inches in; the Larboard Side 6 Inches in; the Main Stay, several Shrouds, and the running Rigging pretty much cut; 1 Man kill'd, 11 wounded.

The Advice, Capt. Smith.

10 Shot thro' the Hull, which damag'd and tore the Quarter Deck; the Spare Top Masts, Top Mast Yard, Mizzen Yard, and all the Booms cut and render'd unserviceable; both standing and running Rigging very much cut; the Long Boat and Yawl stove and sunk; 5 Men (and a Surgeon's Mate) kill'd, 15 wounded.

The Assistance, Capt. Smith Cabin.

32 Shot thro' the Starboard and 9 thro' the Larboard Side; the Main Mast shot two Thirds thro', 16 Feet above the Deck, and one Third thro' betwixt Decks; the Foremast wounded 3 Inches in; the Mizzen Mast shot thro' in several Places, the Mizzen Top half carried away; the Spare Top Mast, Top Sail Yard, and all the Booms cut and split to Pieces; both standing and running Rigging very much cut from Stem to Stern; some Guns dismounted; 13 Men killed, 71 wounded.

The Lively, by a Remount, Capt. Gage.

Several Shot thro' the Hull, 3 of which were under Water; stove the Barge, cut both standing and running Rigging pretty much; disabled 2 Guns entirely; the Lieutenant and five Men kill'd, 24 wounded.

The Scarborough Bomb, Capt. Lisley.

Two or three Shot thro' the Hull, which wounded two Men, stove the Barge, and cut the Rigging in several Places. (See p. 300, 301.)

Universal Spectator, Aug. 6. N^o 774.

THE FIRST CHAPTER of the Book of the ALLIES.

1. ATTEND O ye People; give Ear all ye Nations of the Earth: Be struck with Wonder O ye Princes of the World; for lo! a Prophetess arises to declare the Acts that are pass'd.

2. And the Woman call'd herself *Elizabeth*; and she liveth in the City of *London*.

3. Now it came to pass in her Days, that there

there was a War, which was as if it was no War; for the King of the *Franks* proclaimed not War against the King of the People of the *Great Isle*.

4. Howbeit the King of the *Franks* carried forth mighty Hosts against a Woman, a Queen of the Land of *Hungaria*, and Death, Famine and Devastation follow'd his Armies.

5. But behold, the Spirit of Heroism was in the Soul of the King of the *Great Isle*, and he cry'd, 'Of a Truth I assure my People, I will for their Honour enter into the Hosts of my Allies.'

6. Now it happened in a few Moons, that the two Armies drew near unto one another; divided only by the River *Mayn*.

7. It had fallen out that the *Isle King* was then at his *Continent* Palace, solacing himself with Feasts and Dancing, and the Musick of Hautboys and Fiddles, and Flutes of German Invention.

8. The Heart of the King was glad, and he rejoiced exceedingly.

9. He was glad and rejoiced, because of his Yearning to his native Land, and the Companions he had known of old;—and because he fear'd not being *Huffar-kidnap'd* by his Enemies.

10. Amidst these Royal Pleasures, lo! one of his Officers came from his Army, and thus said;

11. O King! may thy Days be crown'd with Glory! the Armies approach each other; and thine expects thy Succour.

12. At these Words the Heart of the King leap'd within him for Joy, and he rose up from his Minstrels and his Dancing-Women, and Singing-Women; girt his Sword unto his Thigh, clapp'd on his Beaver, and was majestick to behold.

13. Then he lift up his Voice and said, — 'My Soul is pleas'd: What my Heart hath long wish'd is come to pass;—And he departed to his Army forthwith.

14. In a few Days he received private Accounts that *Noallex* the Chieftain of the *Franks* had laid Stratagems and Cunnings to circumvent him, and then to have cut to Pieces him and his whole Host.

15. Now *Noallex* was a cunning Man, but Cunning availeth not, if the least Part be revealed to Light.

16. Hereupon the King called unto him his chief Men of War, and secret Counsellors, and they met to hold Council together.

17. And the Tongues of the Men of War call'd out, *Fight, Fight*.

18. Now there were Men of Peace in the Council, who commun'd together, and their Heads wagged towards each other, and winked with their left Eyes, as much as to say, Our Proposal will be right.

19. But the King observed this Communion, and said, 'What, my Friends, think ye?

20. And the Chief Scribe arose (as the Chronicle averreth)saying,—'O King, live for ever:—Thy faithful Counsellors would propose, that your Majesty wou'd not hazard your sacred Person to the Fate of War:

21. 'War hath no Respect to Persons, and of your Majesty's Person we have too great Concern to—'

A 22. Here started up the Sovereign of the Queen of Islands, with Eyes which sparkled like Fire, and casting a severe Look round about him, said, with an uplifted Voice,

23. 'Is there a Man among you who suspects my Courage? ye fear about ye know not what. This will always protect my Person from becoming a Prisoner to my Foes, and a Reproach to my People; Then he held forth a Pistol.

B 24. Astonishment fell on the whole Council, and no Man spake a Word for some Time, but they bowed their Heads; and no more on that Affair was discours'd, but Orders given to march.

25. Now were the two Armies moving one against the other, and the Cunning of *Noallex* was oppos'd to the Valour of the Britons.

26. The Thunder of the War roar'd a-main, and mighty Slaughter was made on the Horsemen of the Britons, who stood valiantly, and fell by the Bolts of War, crying, *Tush, we die with Honour*.

27. And now the Battle waxed sore on all Sides; and on all Sides was the King of the Britons seen, with his Sword in his Hand, leading his Soldiers to the Charge.

D 28. Who hath seen the Lion in his Wrath? Who hath beheld his Strength and Power?

29. In Majesty he walketh toward his Foes; and with Imperial Dignity he maketh them flee before him.

E 30. So did the King of the *Great Isle* meet the Foe: So did he bid the Victory prevail: In the Soldier he forgot the King; in the King he remember'd the Soldier.

31. The pale Countenance and quaking Heart chang'd their Nature, and Cowardice itself could not flee.

32. Like their Commander, his Generals were resolv'd to conquer or die: Conquest declar'd itself in favour of the Britons, nor could the Stratagem of *Noallex* prevail.

F 33. His Army fled like a Flock of Sheep, tho' they made their Onset like Tygers: After much Slaughter the Trumpet of Retreat sounded, and Death ceas'd of his Labour.

34. Now the King call'd for his Scribe, but his Scribe was not near: He was at the Corner of a Wood, and was enquiring after the Battle, and how the King far'd.

G 35. As soon as he heard Conquest was gain'd, and his Prince safe, he call'd for Wine, and said he would write to the People of the Britons

36. And he wrote as Man never wrote before; for he hath the Pen of a ready Writer. What he wrote, search in the sacred Records of the *Gazettes*.

37. A new Spirit fell upon him: His Heart panted, his Hand trembled, and his Tongue falter'd; for the Roar of the Thunder was not out of his Ear.

38. Yet he sent away his Messenger with his Epistle, and attended the King

39. And the King said, *O my Scribe, thou must send Messengers to acquaint my People of the Victory.*

40. And the Scribe answer'd, I have acquainted my Brother Scribe, who will acquaint the Sub-Governors of the Land, who by Authority will acquaint the People, who, when acquainted, will rejoice.—And the King look'd at the Man wistfully, and laugh'd.—

41. As for the Number of the slaughter'd Franks and Britons, and for the Prisoners of War, and Ensigns of War, on both Sides taken, expect not to find them here: Are they not faithfully recorded among the Scrolls of the Chief Scribes?

42. Give me indeed the Voice of a *Seraph*, sublime as Thought could reach, should the Acts of the King of the Islands be sung.

43. Give me a Pen from the Wing of a *Cherub*, and in most glowing Numbers would I tell of the most heroick Actions of the King's Son;

44. Till the Virgins of the Isles should lament his Wound; till their Hearts should pant with Joy to hear of his Bravery among the Heroes.

45. Now it came to pass that the Allies went up to *Harau*, where they remain to this Day: But they will soon seek the Enemy, and then—more will be to be recorded.

These are the Words of Elizabeth Campbell of London, who calleth herself Spinster, and communicated them to the Spectator, that he may lay them before the Eyes of the whole World.

Common Sense, Aug. 6. N^o 338.

Of National Habits, Dispositions, and Characters.

NATURE delights in Variety, and tho' in the same Species the outward Forms of her Creatures appear on a superficial View to wear exactly the same Shapes and Lineaments, yet on a more exact Enquiry there will be found a manifest Distinction among them. The Shepherd shall amidst ten thousand Sheep, know particularly every Face in his Flock by the Difference he discerns in their several Muscles.

Every Nation differs from another, not only in their several outward Habitudes, Customs and Forms, but in their very Modes of thinking; what is Vice and Error in one

Climate, sometimes is call'd Virtue in another. The European Nations are mark'd out by one another for the peculiar Vices and Follies to which they are most liable, they point out a Sort of constitutional Folly, for which they are mutually ridicul'd by each other.

A The Spaniards are accus'd of being lazy and proud, as if, since their Discovery of the new World, when they found themselves in Possession of the Roots of Gold and Silver, they had a Licence to turn idle Men (as the Dutch call Gentlemen) and take their Ease; whereas, the Consequence has been, that they are become only the Miners and Carriers of those Commodities for the rest of the World; and by a total Neglect almost of every other Sort of Commerce, are oblig'd to barter their Treasures for the Necessaries or Conveniences of Life. Dryden accuses them of a Kind of hereditary Sloth:

*Their paternal sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep.*

C The Hollanders, on the contrary, whose whole Dependence is on Commerce, are, tho' naturally heavy and phlegmatick, ever very attentive, busy, and awake to their Interest; they risque no Dangers but where their Commerce is affected, and tread with unwearied Industry every Path which will lead them to Gain, which is their whole Attention. The Laureat above-mention'd marks their Characters very severely in the following Lines:

*The heavy Hollanders no vices know
But what they us'd an hundred years ago;
Like bonest plants, where they were suck, they
grow.*

*They cheat, but still from cheating Sires they come,
They drink, but they were christen'd first in foam.*

E The Italians are close, intriguing, jealous and revengeful, and famous for little at this Time but a peaceable Submission to Ecclesiastical and Civil Tyranny; the Virtues of their glorious Ancestors are all sunk, and the infamous Vices of the low Empire only remain among them.

G The French, of all the several Nations in Europe, perhaps in the World, the most alive, are by the Consent of all Mankind mark'd out for *Vanity*; a Sort of epidemic Levity of Mind and Manners runs thro' them all, and this is certainly owing in a great Measure to the Thinness and Purity of their Air, and the Lightness and Sprightliness of their Wines, and seems to be in their Nature constitutional; and frequently hurries them on to the most ridiculous Extravagances in their Ideas with Relation to their Neighbours, insomuch, that they are very well known to look with the last Contempt on the Learning, Wit, Politicks, Arms, Customs and Manners of all the Nations around them; and as

the *Greeks* called all People but their own *Barbarians*, the *French* look on all but themselves as Creatures hardly civiliz'd and polish'd for Society: But this Extremity of Self-Sufficiency has contributed not a little to the Corruption of their Manners, nay, to such a Degree, that, amongst them, to be *well-dress'd* and *well bred* are almost the only Requisites to make an accomplish'd Gentleman, or even a Christian: For their Enemies go so far to say, that the very Words which formerly carried the Ideas of *Integrity* and *Bravery*, or *Courage*, now seldom convey any Meaning but that of a *well bred* or a *well dress'd Man*: *Fait bien le Homme* frequently signifies a Person of perfect good Breeding, and *fait brave Homme*, one who has fine Cloaths and puts them on well: Tho' it is at the same Time most certain, that he who is every-body's humble Servant is no-body's; that therefore this Height of good Breeding is no Breeding; and that a Person may be a pitiful Fellow who is genteel and *bien dressé*. Their own *Moliere* has satiriz'd this Folly of his Countrymen with great Wit and Humour, in the first Scene of his *Mysantrophe*.

This Humour runs thro' their Provinces. To mention only one: The *Gasccons* bounce and swell with an awkward rustick Vanity, which sits as untowardly upon them as their second-hand gilded Cloaths in the last Edition but one of the Court Cut. I remember a very extraordinary *Gasconade* of a Person of this Province, he was a famous Surgeon and practis'd at *Paris*; a Lady of the first Quality with us, not many Years ago, who used to lose Blood every Spring, could not be prevail'd upon to imagine any Person in *England* could open a Vein with Safety but this Man; accordingly she, every Year, sent over for this same *Gascon* from *Paris*: In the Operation her Favourite divided a Tendon; his Patient, surpris'd and frighted, cry'd out, *What have you done, Monsieur?* To which he replied coolly, *I beg your Grace to be easy, and consider what would have become of you if I had not been by.*

Our young Gentlemen, for some Years past, have been very fond of imitating the Habits of the *French*; the *Toupie*, the *Tete de Mutton*, the *Hunting Pole*, short *Daggers* and *Waistcoats*, and all the Crust Habilliments of this fantastick People have been copied successfully. Our Ladies, too, can by no Means conceive themselves in a proper Mode till they have been instructed by a *dress'd Doll* from *Paris*: Now all we have to boast in these Cases, is, that we are the Apes of Apes, and contribute to support their Vanity, by a ridiculous Imitation of their Folly.

There is in the Play of *The Life of Henry the Fifth*, written by our admirable *Shakespeare*, a Scene which exposes this Vanity of the *French* with the justest Humour and Spi-

rit. I beg Leave to close this Paper by abstracting Part of it. This Scene is suppos'd to be in the Night before the famous Battle of *Agincourt*, where the King commanded in Person, (as our heroick Prince at *Dettingen*) and conquer'd, tho' the *French* were five to one, and the *English* sickly and weak for Want of Necessaries.

A Enter the Constable of France, Lord Rambuts, Orleans, Dauphin and others.

Const. Tut! I have the best Armour of the World: Wou'd it were Day!

Orl. You have an excellent Armour: But let my Horse have his Due.

Const. It is the best Horse in Europe.

B Orl. Will it never be Morning?

Daup. My Lord of Orleans, and my Lord High Constable, you talk of Horse and Armour?

Orl. You are as well provided of both, as any Prince in the World.

Daup. I will not change my Horse with any that treads on four Pasterns, *ch'ba*: He bounds from the Earth as if his Entrails were Hairs; when I bestride him I soar, I am a Hawk: He trots in the Air; the Earth sings when he touches it: The basest Horn of his Hoof is more musical than the Pipe of *Hermes*. He is of the Colour of the Nutmeg, and the Heat of Ginger: A Beast for *Perseus*, pure Air and Fire; the dull Elements of Earth and Water never appear in him, but in patient Stillness while his Rider mounts.

D Const. Indeed, my Lord, he is a most excellent Horse.

Daup. The Prince of Palphreys! his Neigh is like the Bidding of a Monarch, and his Countenance enforces Homage.

Orl. No more, Cousin.

Daup. I once wrote a Sonnet in his Praise, and I begun thus,—*Wonder of Nature*—

E Orl. I have heard a Sonnet that begins so to one's Mistress.

Daup. Then did they imitate that which I compos'd to my Courser; for my Horse is my Mistress.—Will it never be Day? I will trot To-morrow a Mile, and my Way shall be paved with *English* Faces.

F Const. I will not say so: But I wish it were Morning. I wou'd fain be about the Ears of the *English*.

Ramb. Who will go to Hazard with me for twenty Prisoners?

Const. You must first go yourself to Hazard e'er you have 'em.

Daup. 'Tis Midnight.—I'll arm myself. [Exit Daup.]

Orl. The Dauphin longs for Morning.

Ramb. I think he longs to eat the *English*.

Const. I think he will eat all he kills.

Orl. I know him to be valiant.

Const. I was told so by one who knows that better than you.

Orl.

Orl. Who?

Conf. Marry, he told me so himself, and he said he cared not who knew it.

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My Lord High Constable, the *English* lie within fifteen hundred Paces of your Tents.

Conf. Who has measured the Ground?

Mess. The Lord *Grandpre*.

Conf. A valiant and most expert Gentleman; would it were Day; alas! poor *Harry* of *England*: He longs not for the Dawning as we do.

Orl. What a wretched and peevish Fellow is this *King of England*, to mope with his fat-brain'd Followers so far out of his Knowledge.

Conf. If the *English* had any Apprehension, they would run away.

Ramb. That Island of *England* breeds very valiant Creatures; their Mastiffs are of unmatchable Courage.

Orl. Foolish Curs! that run winking into the Mouth of a *Russian* Bear; and have their Heads crush'd like rotten Apples: You may as well say, that is a valiant Flea that darts to eat his Breakfast on the Lip of a Lion.

Conf. Just, just: And the Men do sympathize with the Mastiffs, in robustous and rough coming on, leaving their Wits with their Wives: And then give them great Meals of Beef, and Iron and Steel; they will eat like Wolves, and fight like Devils.

Orl. Aye, but these *English* are shrewdly out of Beef.

Conf. Then shall we find To-morrow they will have only Stomachs to eat, and none to fight. Now it is Time to arm; come, shall we about it? [Exit.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 13. N° 775.

Mr. Stonecastle,

Tunbridge.

AS I am arrived at those Years in which forming the Conduct of others is the greatest, as well as the most useful, Amusement one can enjoy, I have taken a Niece of mine, about Fifteen, as a Companion; and as her Temper is very engaging, and her Person genteel and agreeable, I would add Politeness and a competent Knowledge of the World to those other Accomplishments, which I flatter myself, she is already possess'd of. For this Purpose, I know of no Method so effectual as her visiting among the genteel Part of the World, and sometimes going to publick Places: I have therefore carried her to *Tunbridge*, where there is at present a great deal of good Company; but as she is really very pretty, I find an Inconvenience I did not at first apprehend, which is her being much admir'd, and consequently growing less agreeable by a Degree of Vanity, which Praise too often occasions; which, if it happens to shew itself in Affectation, has a very

ill Effect upon the Behaviour. However, as her natural Good-Sense has hitherto preserv'd her from it, and as I am unwilling to caution her gravely against what I have only some Reason to fear, and have not yet observ'd, I have endeavour'd, by a Sketch of the Characters of the reigning Beauties of this Place, to shew her by Example (which is often more prevalent than Precept) what is to be imitated, and what to be avoided.

Pbilauta has Charms sufficient to attract a general Notice, but, from too great a Consciousness of her Beauty, imagines none to be equally agreeable but those who are possess'd of the same Advantage, and even them she can't bear to hear prais'd; for if their Features, Air, or even Complexion, admit of any Comparison with hers, she regards them as Rivals; and if wholly unlike, and agreeable in a very different Manner, she considers them as placed in direct Opposition, and in some Degree her Enemies.

Flirtilla is naturally perfectly handsome and genteel; seems not only to aim at, but even to claim as her Due, a general Observation and Admiration; the first she always obtains by being extravagantly affected in every Action, but the latter she loses by that very Affectation, and makes herself (instead of being admir'd) laugh'd at.

Simplicia, who has a very pretty Face and an innocent Look, which is certainly very agreeable in itself, affects so much to appear untaught and artless, that tho' she has really Sense enough, she often makes herself seem quite silly by that Affectation.

How different from these is *Amiana*! Her Person is not inferior to any of them; she has an uncommon Share of Understanding, Good-Nature and Discretion; to these Qualifications she adds Politeness, a sufficient Knowledge of Books, and every other Accomplishment necessary to form a compleat fine Lady; and tho' she can't be suppos'd to have all these good Qualities, and be quite insensible of them, yet her Behaviour is so entirely easy and unaffected, that she seems to take a Pleasure only, and not a Pride, in being thought perfectly agreeable: These are only faint Sketches, and by giving them a Place you will oblige

Your constant Reader,

MARIANA.

Craftsman, Aug. 20. N° 895.

Of foreign Dominions and Conquests.

S I R,

PROVIDENCE, who has placed us in an Island, seems to will that its Rocks shall be the Boundary of our Ambition. He has mercifully furnished it with every Necessary of Life, and 'tis Luxury alone which wants

a foreign Assistance. While we are contented with the Lot assign'd us by the great Creator and Disposer of all Things, we are happy; but whenever wild Ambition would do better than Providence, and push us on to make Conquests, and extend our Dominions on the Continent; whatever Success has attended the Bravery of our Princes and the innate Courage of the *English*, we have always dearly suffer'd by our Victories, and could never long maintain our Acquisitions; but were driven back to our Inheritance, where we have been able to defend ourselves against the most potent Enemies, and greatest Preparations; or, to speak more properly, Providence has, hitherto, interposed and render'd vain the mighty Schemes, and defeated Forces in an Instant, which had been Years preparing to invade and enslave us. Nay, the lawful Inheritance of our Princes on the Continent has been a Burden, a Drain to this Island. What a Load to this Nation was *Normandy*? Was *England* a Gainer in the Reign of *Henry II.* who possess'd greater Dominions than any Christian Sovereign of that Age? For, beside the Kingdom of *England*, he was Duke of *Normandy*, Duke of *Anjou*, Duke of *Guyen*, and Earl of *Poitou*. These Possessions cost *England* much Blood-shed. The Mention of this Prince, considering the present bare-faced Violation of a Treaty by the *French*, will, in a great Measure, authorize a small Digression, to give a Specimen of the Treachery and low Arts of that Court, in those Days. *Lewis* having wrought on the Son of the King of *England*, openly to rebel against his Father, and stir'd up the *Scots* King to invade *Northumberland*, lay'd Siege himself to *Verneville*, which, reduced to great Straights, agreed to surrender by such a Day, if not succour'd. *Henry* had Notice of this; sent them Word that they might depend on Relief, and accordingly made Preparations. *Lewis*, who apprehended the Consequence, sent to *Henry*, and proposing a Peace between him and his Sons, all three in Rebellion against him, appointed an Interview between them two, as the Means to effect it. The King of *England* joyfully embraced the Proposal, and went to the appointed Rendezvous, the Day on which *Verneville* was to be succour'd, or given up, and in vain waited the Coming of *Lewis*, who, the Day elapsing, sent Word to the Besieged, that *Henry*, in coming to their Relief, was defeated, and required the Town, as it was stipulated, to be given up, which was accordingly done, and by *Lewis*, who despair'd of keeping it, burnt to the Ground. But the Bravery of *Henry* revenged the Fraud of the *French* Monarch, by a bloody Slaughter of his Men. But, to return. Whoever will look into History will find the foreign Dominions of our Kings were the Gulph of our Treasure, and the Plains of

Normandy, &c. drench'd with *English* Blood, to defend what the Nation was happy in losing. What Blood and Treasure did not *England* pour forth to support the Pretensions of her Monarch to the Crown of *France*? And what was her Gain, after having ravaged that Kingdom, and seen the *French* King Prisoner in her Metropolis? Truly, I think, the greatest was her King's renouncing all Claim to the Crown of *France*, *Normandy*, &c. at the Peace concluded; for Feoffs then ceded to *Edward*, I esteem rather a Disadvantage to the *English* Nation. In the Time of *Henry V.* the Policy and Avarice of the Bishops, to secure their Temporalities, brought great Mischief on the Kingdom, by laying before the King a pretended Right to the Crown of *France*, deduced from *Isabel*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* marry'd to *Edward II.* by whom the Crown descended in a right Line to *Henry*. *Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was the Mouth of the Clergy, to screen their temporal Possessions, unjustly put the King upon a Claim, which was given up by his Ancestors, *Edward III.* and the *Black Prince*; and dyed the Plains of *France* with *English* Blood; and altho' such Success attended the Enterprize, that *Henry VI.* was crown'd at *Paris*, yet, 'tis very well known, we lost that Kingdom, (which, had we been able to keep, would, in Time, have reduced *England* to a Province) and a Sea of Blood, with greater Rapidity than we made the Conquest.

When we consider the Blood and Treasure foreign Dominions and foreign Conquests have cost this Nation, we shall be apt to think it a Matter of just Surprise, that the Parliament, in the Act of Succession, did not put in a conditional Clause of renouncing or giving up the foreign Dominions to the next in Blood.

A War on the Continent may be of Advantage to *H*——, as it will drain us, and enrich the *E*——, while we maintain such a Number of *H*—— and other mercenary Forces; for, 'tis very possible, we may make as wise a Bargain for the *Saxons*, &c. as we have done for the *H*—— Troops.

We seem inclined, at present, to take the most rational Method, if we engage in a War on the Continent, to protract such War; for, if we enter on the *French* Dominions, if their Vivacity will suffer them to act only on the defensive, we may be some Years running our Heads, and braining our Men against Stone-Walls, at the Expence of *England*, as long as she can hold it, and may, in *London*, make Bonfires and Rejoicings for taking of Towns, which we shall either lose again, in much less Time, (as is evident from the Situation of the different Powers at War) or restore by a Treaty.

If the *French* persist in the Violation of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by carrying on the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, the Honour of the *B——* Nation makes a War unavoidable; but if we carry on such War by Land; if we divert the Money which should be appropriated to our naval Force, to the paying Mercenaries; they who shall advise such Measures can be esteem'd no better than T——s to their Country. By Sea we are an Overmatch for the *French* and *Spaniards*, tho' we have no Assistance from the *Dutch*, who, by the Bye, are our Guarantees, and we may humble the *French*, haughty as they are, and make the *Spaniards* sue for Peace, (not, indeed, if we send brave Men on Expeditions, and betray them afterwards, by withholding the promised Succours, or sending them at a Time that we knew they must become Victims to the Climate, as was lately practis'd;) but on the Continent, *France* must beggar us, and reduce us to the Necessity of imploring Peace; at least, of accepting such a one as she shall please to grant us.

On the Whole, Sir, we have no Business at all on the Continent; every War carried on there by *Britain*, tends to her Impoverishment. The greater are our or our Princes Possessions out of this Island, the greater is, and must be our Burden. I heartily wish, as I am an *Englishman*, H—— was made an Appennage for a younger Son of the Royal Family, and that it was the Reward of the Duke of *Cumberland's* Bravery; he has given Proof, he will be able to defend his Patrimony, and let G—— B—— assist him on every Occasion, as far as is consistent with her own Welfare. To this Donation, if the Money in H—— was added, he may have Opportunities of extending his Dominions, which are somewhat enlarged by the Acquisitions made since the S——n, and may stand fair, to be, one Day, at the Head of the Empire; however his Descendants may very justly raise their Hopes to the Imperial Diadem; for Money and Power will make amends for his being the last among the Electors. I believe nothing would be more agreeable to every true *Englishman*, and when they see us disencumber'd of that E——te, they will cease grumbling at the prodigious Sums it has already cost E——d, as the Hopes that it will cost us no more, will drown the Memory of what's past.

Common Sense, Aug. 20. N^o 340

A brief History of the BALANCE of POWER :
Extracted from The Occasional Writer,
N^o II. published at the Beginning of the late
Administration.

THE Foundations of the Grandeur of
France and of the House of *Austria*

were laid near the same Period. *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* began the latter, and in the Time of *Charles V.* it was carried to that Height which made *Europe* tremble: The Progress of *France* was not quite so rapid, but in the Reign of *Louis XI.* their Frontiers were extended, and that Monarchy first became formidable; and these two growing Powers alarm'd and made it the Interest of the neighbouring Princes and States to preserve, by mutual Alliances, a Balance among them. And here began this Principle of *English* Policy.

Henry VIII. frequently had Occasion to act on this Principle, but as his whole Conduct was extravagant, violent and light, his own Passions and those of *Wolsey* his Minister made him hold the Balance, if he did hold it, with an uneven Hand.

During the Reigns of *Edward VI.* and *Queen Elizabeth*, the Reformation in *Germany* made it our Interest not only to support this Balance, but the Protestant Cause likewise, against *France* and *Spain*. *Queen Elizabeth* supported these Principles with Wisdom and Success. When she ascended the Throne, *Ireland* was Papist, *Scotland* under the Influence of *France*, the Queen of *Scotland* married to the Dauphin, and disputed her Title to *England*; she was obliged to keep Measures not only with *Philip II.* whom she disobliged by refusing to make him her Husband, but with the Court of *Rome* likewise; yet, as she knew very well that she could not be considerable abroad without being so at home, her Revenue was administer'd with Frugality; Industry, Manufactures and Commerce, were improved and extended: Foreign Alliances were contracted with great Art and little Expence; she supported the Protestant Cause; she did not depend on the Gratitude or Sincerity of the *French* King, *Henry IV.* she maintain'd the *Dutch* in their Revolt from *Spain*; but she took Cautionary Towns as a Security for the Money she lent them; and as a Check to keep them under the Direction of *England*. She preserved the Balance of Power, and reduced *Spain* from being the Terror of *Europe* to the low Estate it was in under the Successor of *Philip II.*

King *James I.* had a bad Head and a worse Heart; his Revenues were ill-administer'd; he amused himself 12 Years with the Spanish Match, neglected the Protestant Interest, favour'd the House of *Austria*, and abandon'd his Children to the Resentment of the House of *Austria*, and the Popish Leagues.

Here our Author begs Leave to draw a Veil over the succeeding Reign, to the Restoration of *K. Charles II.*

After the Restoration, the Emperor being limited by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, *France* began to rise. *Richieu* and *Maximian* had given that Crown so great a Superiority,

the Prince who wore it resolv'd to maintain and augment it at the Expence of his Neighbours; he attacked the *Low Countries* in 1667, and shew'd very clearly, in the Manner of it, what *Europe* was to expect. This occasioned the *Tripple Alliance*, and yet K. *Charles II.* join'd the Councils and Arms of *France*; he might have had at this Time the immortal Honour of preserving the Balance in *Europe*, but he chose the eternal Infamy of destroying it; and he was a Pensioner to *France*, to whom he ought to have been an Enemy. This established the Superiority of *France*, and left the rest of *Europe* at her Mercy.

The Bigotry of K. *James II.* was far from mending our Affairs, but the Greatness of our Danger saved us. The Revolution changed our Conduct, and the Principles of supporting a Balance and the Protestant Interest came in Fashion again:—But since this we have not seemed to pursue those Principles with so much Wisdom as Zeal:—If we have err'd, tho' on the right Side, it is an Error still; we have, under the Pretence of preserving a Balance of Power in *Europe*, too often gratified the Passions of private Men and particular Interests.

The War in 1688 was a necessary War; *Ireland* was reduced, the *Emperor* and *Holland* saved, all the Efforts of *France* were defeated, and she was obliged to acknowledge K. *William*; and our Allies recovered by a Treaty more than they had lost by the War.

If a common Guaranty of this Treaty had been enter'd into at this Time, the Liberty of *Europe* had been better secured than it was at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. But now the Prospect of the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, without Children, and the Apprehensions of the War which must ensue upon the Pretensions of *French*, occasion'd the making the *Partition Treaties*; by which, without the Knowledge of the King of *Spain*, we settled the Rights contested between the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*, and engaged to make this Partition good by Arms. Here was an Error, tho' on the right Side, and committed by a Prince the greatest Man of the Age. On what Side soever this Balance shall be in Danger, Princes and States will be alarm'd, and will proportion their Measures not according to the Nature of the Danger, but the immediate Relation which it hath to themselves. Otherwise we might be the *Don Quixots* of the World, and fight the Battles of all Mankind, and must fight to negotiate, and negotiate to fight again as long as we are a State; because as long as we are a State, there will be always Disputes.

If *France*, *Spain*, and the *Emperor*, had agreed about the Succession of *Spain* consistent with the Interests of *Europe*, no Objection would have remained; and if they had done nothing of this Kind upon the King

of *Spain's* Death, we might have engaged as *Auxiliaries* in a defensive War for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; instead of which we immediately became *Principals* in an offensive one. The *Partition Treaties* forced a Will from the King of *Spain* in favour of *France*, and we lost the Balance of *Europe* by meddling where we had nothing to do, being obliged, for our own Sakes, to fight and recover it for the *Emperor*. The *Grand Alliance* formed by K. *William* proposed only sufficient Barriers, Security to Trade, and reasonable Satisfaction to the House of *Austria*; thus the very Measures which we had taken to secure the Balance of Power, our Trade and the Protestant Interest, put all into Danger.

What our Author would inculcate seems to be this:

That as the *Partition Treaty* threw too much Weight into the Scale of *Bourbon* to the Destruction of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, so the necessary Consequence of the War which we made to restore this Balance must have been, if we had succeeded according to our Desires, to destroy it again by throwing too much Weight into the House of *Austria*.

A RECEIPT against the PLAGUE.

TAKE of Rue, Sage, Mint, Rosemary, Wormwood, and Lavender, a Handful of each; infuse them together in a Gallon of White Wine-Vinegar; put the whole into a Stone Pot, closely cover'd up, and pasted over the Cover; set the Pot, thus closed up, upon warm Wood Ashes for eight Days: After which draw off (or strain through fine Flannel the Liquid, and put it into Bottles, well cork'd, and into every Quart Bottle put a Quarter of an Ounce of Camphire. With this Preparation wash your Mouth, and rub your Loins and your Temples every Day; sauff a little up your Nostrils when you go into the Air, and carry about you a bit of Sponge dipp'd in the same, in order to smell to upon all Occasions, especially when you are near any Place or Person that is infected.

They write that four Malefactors (who had robb'd the infected Houses, and murder'd the People, during the Course of the Plague) own'd, when they came to the Gallows, that they had preserv'd themselves from the Contagion by using the above Medicine only, and that they went the whole Time from House to House without any Fear of the Distemper.

For the ASTHMA.

TAKE three Quarters of an Ounce of Sena; half an Ounce of Flower of Sulphur; two Drams of Ginger; half a Dram of Saffron; powder'd and mix'd with four Ounces of Honey. Take the Quantity of a Nutmeg, Night and Morning, as Occasion requires.

A U T U M N.

NO more the glories of the spring;
 No more of summer's pride I sing;
 But now describe in alter'd lays
 Declining suns, and shorter days.
 Uncertain *Autumn's* various face,
 In lines of speaking paint I trace;
 Her show'rs and storms my strains rehearse;
 And tempests rattle in my verse.

Soon as the radiant *balance* weighs
 In equal scales the nights and days,
 Down from the courts of royal *Jove*,
 And presence of the gods above,
 The delegated *season* glides;
 And proudly eminent, she rides
 Sublime, in *Bacchus'* gilded car,
 Which shines conspicuous from afar.
Bacchus, the bounteous goddess loves;
 And she the jovial god approves.
 O'er all her viotages he reigns:
 And hence his chariot she obtains.
 Her lover's ivy crowns her brow,
 And clust'ring grapes around her grow,
 Her better arm with comely grace,
 A *cornucopia* does embrace,
 Whose stores the iv'ry brims o'erflow,
 And fill her wealthy lap below
 With burnish'd fruits, of ev'ry kind,
 By sun-beams kiss'd, or western wind;
 Which on immortal branches blow,
 And in *Elysian* gardens grow.

Plenty is seated by her side,
 The wanton nurse of pamper'd pride;
 Her sparkling eyes, with gladness glow;
 Her purple lips with smiles o'erflow,
 Her dancing heart, no grief can know.
 But who's that meagre monster there,
 With haggard looks, and shaggy hair
 Twisted with snakes, who rules the reins,
 And furious, drives across the plains
 The harness'd tigers, whilst they roar
 Beneath his lash, which drinks their gore?
 'Tis fierce *Disease*, man's cruel foe,
 The parent of afflictive woe.
 By him the wasted world is thin'd,
 And pains, and plagues torment mankind.
 Fast as now leaves forsake the trees,
 Nipt, by the chill autumnal breeze;
 So fast, he sweeps poor souls away,
 Fore'd to forsake th' infected clay.
 Three youths behind her are retain'd;
 The first, with blood of grapes distain'd:
 The next with apple-bearing boughs
 Covers his head, and wreaths his brows:
 The last, doth on his shoulders bear,
 (The symbols of the naked year)
 A bundled heap of arms of trees,
 Dishonour'd by the northern breeze.

Now the bright monarch of the day
 To realms remote betakes his way:
 With lessen'd glories does he blaze,
 And on us shines with fainter rays:

Whilst to the southern tropic prone,
 He sheds his beams on lands unknown.
 Driving aloope his fiery car,
 He dimly views us from afar,
 And swiftly towards the western sea,
 Precipitates his headlong way.

Now filthy fogs from earth arise;
 And gath'ring gloom pollutes the skies.
 Thick vapours darken all the air;
 In black, the frowning heav'ns appear,
 That, scarce distinguish'd, day and night
 Promiscuous roll, unmark'd with light.
 Th' enliv'ning sun, by clouded skies,
 Thus ravish'd from her longing eyes,
 See, sickning *Vesta* drooping lies.

'Oh! swift, my love! (she cries) return!
 'Nor let me long thy absence mourn!
 'Haste to the goat; and thence revert
 'With speed, to cheer my fainting heart!

Now bellowing *Boreas* from the north,
 From *Lapland* mountains issuing forth,
 Does with his blust'ring brethren stray;
 Who urge uncheck'd their lawless way.
 With dreadful noise, their force they try;
 And roar aloft, and sweep the sky.
 The tempest on his rapid wings,
 Collected stores of waters brings.
 The clashing clouds, do now prepare
 To join the elemental war.

In rushing rains their rage they spend,
 While spouting cataracts descend.
 Such floods the firmament supplies
 As earth's inhabitants surprise;
 Shudd'ring they quit the delug'd plain,
 And to the mountains flee in vain;
 Down their steep sides the billows strong,
 With sounding fury roll along;
 That neither man, nor beast, can dare
 To stem the frightful torrent there.
 The weeping rustic shakes his head
 To see the wat'ry ruin spread;

'Cease ye dissolving clouds above,
 '(He cries) and hear thou, angry *Jove*!
 'What has sad earth, our parent, done
 'To draw this whelming vengeance down?
 'Has some other *Titan* bred?
 'O launch thy thunder at his head!
 'But do not, father! do not strike
 'Thy terrors thus on all alike!
 'O hear! and to our aid arise!
 'Rebuke the storms! and clear the skies!
 'Restore the day! and bring the light!
 'And chase the empire of the night!
 'Usurping *chaos*, here we see;
 'And *Pluto* bears the sway from thee.
 'Is this the seat? this the abode,
 'Of favour'd man, the demi-god?
 'Tartarian darkness hides his sun:
 'And jars and discords are begun.
 'Where now, are all the beauteous scenes,
 'The painted beds, and groves of greens,
 'The checquer'd meads, the rosy bow'rs,
 'The limpid brooks, and banks of flow'rs?

Vanish'd!

Vanish'd!—no beauties now are seen,
Nor painted beds, nor groves of green,
Nor chequer'd meads, nor rosy bow'rs,
Nor limpid brooks, nor banks of flow'rs!
But all is waste, deform'd, and wild,
And nature's face with horrors fill'd.

On the late Countess of DONEGAL. By Dean SWIFT. Published upon her Ladyship's Interment in her Family Vault at Garrick-fergus.

U Nerring heav'n, with bounteous hand,
Has form'd a model for your land,
Whom *Jove* endow'd with ev'ry grace:
The glory of the *Granard* race;
Now destin'd by the pow'rs divine,
The blessing of another line.
Then, would you paint a matchless dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame?
Invoke not *Cytherea's* aid,
Nor borrow from the blue-eye'd maid,
Nor need you on the *Graces* call;—
Take qualities from *Donegal*.

On an U R N dug up at Elmham, in Norfolk, in an old Roman burial Ground.

The Ghost speaks.

TRIFLING mortal, tell me why
Thou hast disturb'd my urn;
Wan't thou to find out what am I?
Vain man, attend and learn!
To know what letters spelt my name,
Is useless quite to thee:
An heap of dust is all I am,
And all that thou shalt be.
Go now, that heap of dust explore,
Measure its grains or weigh;
Can'st thou the titles which I bore,
Distinguish in the clay?
What glitt'ring honours or high trust
Once dignify'd me here,
Were characters impress'd on dust,
Which quickly disappear.
Nor will the sparkling atoms shew
A *Clodius* or a *Gaulph*:
Vain search! if here the source thou'dst know,
Of nobles or they self.
The mould will yield no evidence,
By which thou may'st divine,
If lords or beggars issu'd thence
And fill'd the antient line.
Learn then the vanity of birth,
Condition, honours, name;
All are but mode of common earth
The Substance just the same.
Bid a'rice and ambition view,
Th' extent of all their gains,
Themselves and their possessions too,
A gallon pot contains:

Haste, lift thy thoughts from earthly things
To more substantial bliss,
And leave that groveling pride to kings,
Which ends in dirt like this.

Let virtue be thy radiant guide;
'Twill dignify thy clay;
And raise thy ashes glorify'd,
When suns shall fade away.

On seeing SHAKESPEAR'S Monument without an Inscription.

AFTER so long a sleep does *Shakespear* wake,
He lives, he breaths, he thinks, does all but
What hand can draw a portrait of his soul,
So justly form'd as this?—consult the scrole,
—A blank appears, as seeming to invite;
The hand that equals *Shakespear's*—comes and
write.

To Mrs. M——N. On her incomparably fine Hand upon the HARPSICHOORD.

MADAM,—I've heard good musick in
my time,
And seen it greatly prais'd in tuneful rhyme.
But poets, sure, with all their skill and pains,
Must fall far short of your melodious strains.
Scarce cou'd the *Muse* herself, in proper verse,
Such sweet surprizing harmony rehearse.
But, if therein *Terpsichore* might fail,
What can such poor attempts, as mine, avail?
How should a weak, presumptuous quill im-
part,
In nature's spite, the wonders of your art?
Yet I must sing, altho' my voice be coarse:
Your worth constrains me, and your fingers
force.

Madam, the man, that unaffected hears
A hand so fine, can have no human ears.
The fate of *Midas*, he deserves full well:
Nay, brutes surpass him;—as old Stories tell.
Wild beasts, woods, mountains, rivers have
been charm'd,
The dead half rais'd, and bell itself disarm'd.
I too, myself, and in an happy hour,
Of musick, lately prov'd the mighty pow'r.
Dull as I am, the other blissful day,
My soul confess'd its all-commanding sway.
Involv'd in hardships, and depress'd with cares,
And quite toil'd down with troublesome affairs,
What cou'd I do?—what proper method use,
(A case so pressing will the thing excuse.)
Than fly to you, good *Madam*! for relief,
To ease my pains, and mitigate my grief?
For, ah! what cordial can such help afford,
What med'cinè match your peerless harpsi-
chord?

And how did ev'ry circumstance conspire
To satisfy my long-conceiv'd desire!
Of your fine hand, I'd often heard the fame;
My horse, at *Litchfield*, luckily fell lame:

I ii 2

At

* One of the most noble and antient Families in Rome.

† August 3, 1743.

At *Rudley* then 'twas requisite to halt;
My bold intrusion was the greatest fault.
But, my dear love of musick let me own:
What else for so much freedom can atone?
In most obliging manner, when receiv'd,
With sweet expectancy, my bosom heav'd.
And soon, O heav'ns! what *solo's* did I hear!
My heart, what ravishing *concerto's* cheer!
The choicest tunes contributed their aid,
And *opera songs*, in choicest manner play'd,
Fine parts perform'd, with each enchanting
grace,

Now slow, now quick, alternately took place.
Lessons, like these, must ev'ry body please,
With judgment vary'd, and perform'd with
ease.

The charming concord of sweet, soothing sounds,
In troubled minds can cure the deepest wounds,
And what to your harmonious art I ow'd,
Madam, my late experience plainly shew'd.
Your healing hand soon rais'd my drooping head!
While, to myself, I thus exulting said.—
“Let, now, litigious lawyers do their worst;
Let base, injurious men with malice burst.
I'll, on this best of remedies, rely,
And, all those fell *Tarantula's*, defy.
Musick, like this! can baffle all their spite,
And quickly cure the most venom'd bite.”

Thus, the foul fiend thought fit to flee away,
When *David*, on his lyre, began to play.
To sad, afflicted *Saul*, such soothing notes
Were found to be the best of antidotes:
Him, the soft, heav'nly sounds recover'd soon,
And put his poor, distracted soul in tune.

Since then, to charm, such fingers seldom
fail,

What pity 'tis, that any thing shou'd ail
An *Harpsichord*, that you so well command,
With such a sweet, surprising slight of hand!
From *Wolverhampton*, when you next arrive,
To do your very best, good *Lyndon*, strive:
Pray, spare no pains,—but use your utmost
skill; [quill]

And, the dear Instrument, both tune, and
Then shall your praise be still proclaim'd
aloud,

And a full audience at your concerts crowd.
In two, or three more words, to sum up all;
(Since, of my subject short I'm sure to fall:)
Madam!—'tis not within my pow'r to say,
How vastly I was pleas'd to hear you play.
Thus rapt up *Paul* from *Paradise* † return'd.
With an uncommon kind of ardour burn'd,
The peerless pleasures of the place aver'd,
And, how he things ineffable had heard.

Aug. 12, 1743.

R. D.

FRENCH POLICY.

IN *Lewis* see the fate of kings,
O'er-run with fraud and pride;
Asham'd to own the secret springs,
Which yet they cannot hide.

* See Verses to Mr. Gunn, Organist at St. Phillip's, Birmingham, in the London Magazine for December, 1740, p. 603.

† a Cor. xii. 4.

To sooth *Bavaria's* ruin'd lord,
Breglio is bid to roam
In private, (so his keeps his word)
Caref'd and welcom'd home.
These paths his grandfire better trod,
In fraud a constant dealer,
The old one robb'd ye on the road,
The young one's a sheep-stealer.

The MISTAKE.

WHEN lately *G——* and *Gallia's* son
In dreadful combat strove,
Wide spread the tumult round the sky,
And reach'd almighty *Jove*.

The Monarch whom the heav'ns obey,
Anxious for *Britain's* state,
Bid war's intrepid god descend
And guard the hero's fate.

With joy the martial god replies,
I'll aid the doubtful war;
Then t'wards *Hispania's* golden climes
Directs his bounding car.

Jove saw the god's mistaken course;
Return, return, he cries;
G—— shows what British courage dares
Beneath Germanian skies.

Confounded at a truth so strange,
The warrior check'd his rein,
And swore by heaven he thought that *G——*
Had been at war with Spain.

And Oh! might once the Muse advise,
Return e'er 'tis too late;
Humble the pow'r *Hispania* boasts,
And render *Britain* great.

For should you baulk the god once more,
You'll after call in vain,
He'll rack his wits to find you out
Before he thinks of Spain.

C. B.

An EPIGRAM on the Executions at Stockholm.

STRICT *Swedish* laws in justice chopt
A *Bodenbrook* and *Leuwenbaup*,
As servile favourers of *France*,
To let old *Fleury* lead the dance.

There ill-made war, here ill-tim'd *par*,
Deserv'd the scaffold and the ax.—
Britons, remember *Swedish* real,
And punish one for publick weal:—
'Tis not too late;—the sword of fate
Still holds its edge o'er traitor's pate:—
A decollation timely made
Had sav'd our honour, wool, and trade.

The English Version of *Carmen Pastorale*, &c.
in our Mag. for May and June last, was
done by Capt. John Jarratt of Scarborough;
and not by the Author of the Latin Pam.

The

The SHEPHERD'S COMPLAINT. 409

Set by Mr. RUSSEL, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Sweet were once the joys I tasted, all was jo—li—ty and love: Time me—

thought too nim—bly hasted, which on pleasures wings did move. *Cbloe*

then was all my treasure, never was a ri—cher swain; *Cblo—s* doubled

e'e—ry pleasure, *Cbloe* ba—nish'd e'e—ry pain.

2.

But the envious gods repining,
So much bliss on earth to see;
All their bit't' rest curses joining,
Dash'd my cup with jealousy:
Now, where erst my pipe resounded,
Steals the sigh, and heart-felt groan;
Love by fears and doubts surrounded,
Ill disputes a tott'ring throne.

3.

Fool, that ever art pursuing,
What conceal'd is ever best,
Jealousy love's child and ruin,
Leave, O leave my tortur'd breast:
With the slave, thy pow'r confessing,
Thou too, *Venus*, mildly deal;
Those who shun or slight thy blessing,
Should alone thy terrors feel.

Monthly Chronologer.

Whitball, July 27.



THIS Day arriv'd Lieutenant *Bunefry*, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, dated on board the *Namur* in *Genoa* Road the 6th Instant, O. S. giving an Account, That he, the Vice-Admiral, having had Intelligence that a *Spanish* Bark and 14 Shebecks, bound for *Genoa* with Artillery and Ammunition for the Use of the Forces of that Crown in *Italy*, had been chased by his Majesty's Ship the *Kennington*, but escaped by Means of a Calm and Night coming on, and got safe into the Harbour of *Genoa*, where they had been permitted to land their Powder; he did thereupon himself, on the 26th of *June*, set Sail from *Hieres Road* with the King's Ships the *Namur*, *Barfleur*, *Norfolk*, *Princess Caroline*, *Ipswich*, *Revenge*, and three Bomb Vessels, and arriv'd on the 1st Instant in the Road of *Genoa*; and that the Day following, the Senate having deputed some of their Body to compliment him upon his Arrival, he had acquainted them with the Motives of his coming there, and demanded that the said Bark and Shebecks, with their Stores and Artillery, should either forthwith be obliged to depart out of that Port, in order to pursue their Voyage, they having pretended to have been driven in there only by Strefs of Weather, or that upon their refusing to do so, the Republick should sequester the said Stores and Artillery, in such Manner that they should not be return'd to the King of *Spain*, his Ministers or Agents, before the Conclusion of a Peace. And that after some Conference, the Deputies from the Senate having obtained a full Power for that Purpose, had agreed with the Vice-Admiral upon the Terms of a Convention for depositing the said *Spanish* Stores and Artillery in the Castle of *Bonifacio* in the Island of *Corfica*, till the End of the War, and had sign'd the same on the 17 Instant with the said Vice-Admiral, as Plenipotentiary from his Majesty.

The Preamble to this Convention is, in English, as follows: Whereas his Excellency Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Princes of *Italy*, and Commander in Chief of his Naval Force in the *Mediterranean*, hath made the most strong and pressing Remonstrances, concerning the Entry which hath been granted into the Port of *Genoa*, to the Bark and to the 14 She-

becks, which came from the Ports of *Spain*, laden with Artillery and Powder for the Service of his *Catholick* Majesty. and concerning the Protection which the said Vessels enjoy there, to the great Prejudice of his *Britannick* Majesty and his Allies: And whereas the said Vice-Admiral hath declar'd, that the King his Master could not but look upon the longer Stay of the said Artillery and Ammunition in the said Port, as an Infringement of that exact and impartial Neutrality which the Republick of *Genoa* hath engaged to observe with all the Powers now at War; the Most Serene Republick being equally desirous to make more and more known to his *Britannick* Majesty, the Sincerity of her Conduct and Intentions, and to remove every Motive to that dangerous Resentment, the immediate Execution of which the said Vice-Admiral hath more than once threaten'd, and to obviate the terrible Disorders which the late Reason to apprehend from thence, hath thro' the Means of her magnificent Patricians, the Sieurs *Augustin Grimaldi*, and *Jean Francois Brignoli*, her Deputies, sufficiently authorised for that Purpose, consented to the Draught prepared by the said Vice-Admiral *Matthews*, &c.

The latter End of last Month, was tried at *York*, the great Cause between — *Mead*, Esq; and *Luke Robinson*, Esq; relating to Bribery at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Bedford*: The Action was brought against *Mr. Robinson* upon the Statute of the 2 of *Geo. III* for employing *Mr. Penock Ward* to give certain Sums of Money to the Electors for voting for *Mr. Chute* and *Mr. Robinson*. The Trial began at Eight in the Morning and continued the whole Day, when, after Examination of a great Number of Witnesses, and the producing several Notes of Hand for Sums paid to the Electors, and Variety of learned Arguments by the Council on both Sides, the Jury, which consisted of Gentlemen of the best Fortunes in the County, brought in their Verdict against *Mr. Robinson*, without going out of Court.

By Letters from *Jamaica*, dated *June 13*, there was Advice, that the old *Greek*, *Francis Purdigo*, died there lately: By a Memorandum found in his Chest, it appeared that he was 114 Years 6 Months, and 4 Days old when he died, and was there at the Conquest of the Island in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell*: An extraordinary Length of Life for this or any other Climate! He must have

from 12 Generations or Sets of Inhabitants there; for it is computed they bury a Number equal to the whole Island every 7 Years.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

A Body of 60 Smugglers, went to *Chewm-Bunny*, between *Lymington* and *Christ-Church* in *Hants*, where a great Quantity of Tea was deliver'd to them out of a Cotter; and when the Yatch, that cruises on the *Suffex* Coast to prevent Smuggling, endeavour'd to detect them, a large Three-Mast Vessel fired on her, and made her desist; after which the Smugglers carry'd off their Goods upon 39 Horses.

Letters from *Brightelmston* in *Suffex* gave an Account, that a Party of Dragoons, assisted by some Officers of the Customs and Excise, attack'd a Gang of about 80 Smugglers, who had with them a great Quantity of Tea; but after a desperate Engagement, wherein several were wounded on both Sides, and one of the Dragoons kill'd on the Spot, the Smugglers carry'd off their Goods.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Affizes ended at *Kington upon Thames* in the County of *Surrey*, on the Crown Side, when 12 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Harris*, otherwise *Harard*, for stealing a Gelding; *David Roundy*, for stealing a Watch; *William Ashman*, for stealing Goods to the Value of 5l. 19s. *James Day*, *Ann Hazard*, and *Mary Daggers*, for the Murder of *Simon Pottell*, by throwing him out of a Window near *St. George's Church*, *Southwark*; *John Beauchamp*, otherwise *Brathem*, *Thomas Millet*, and *Thomas Whiting*, for breaking open the House of Sir *John Etwill*; *James Hunt* and *Thomas Collins*, for Sodomy; and *Richard Keble*, for returning from Transportation. Mr. *Belchier*, Master of the *Castle Inn* at *Kington*, was try'd for the Murder of Mr. *Wrench*, who kept the *Ball Inn* in the said Town, and, after a long Trial, found guilty of Manslaughter.

His Majesty's Ships the *Suffolk*, *Burford*, and *Eltham*, Part of *Commodore Knowles's* Squadron, are arriv'd at *Spithead* from *Antigua*. Capt. *Edmund Smith*, Commander of the *Burford*, (lately of the *Eltham*) died on the Voyage, to the great Regret of all that knew him.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 9. Lieutenant Colonel *Crabrode*, who commanded the Land Forces which went abroad in *Commodore Anson's* Squadron; and Capt. *Micbell*, who commanded one of the Ships of that Squadron, are arriv'd in *England* from *Canton* in *China*, having taken their Passage in an *East India Ship*. They left the *Commodore* in good Health, and give an Account, that in January last, he had obtained Leave from the Government there to be supplied with Antifozes and Necessaries for refitting his Ship; but they think she will scarce be able

to get round the *Cape of Good Hope* this Season. (See p. 305.)

THURSDAY, 11.

A curious fine black Marble Stone, was laid over the Grave of Sir *Charles Wager*, in the North Isle of *Westminster-Abby*, with his Coat of Arms engrav'd on it, and this Inscription only:

SIR CHARLES WAGER.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council were pleas'd to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 25th of *August*, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 13th of *October* next.

The same Day their Excellencies issued an Order to oblige all Ships from the *Mediterranean*, bound to the *River Thames* or the *Medway*, to perform Quarantine in *Stangate Creek* only, being the most convenient Place for that Purpose.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Highlanders in the *Tower* were drawn out on the Parade there, and draughted off to the following Places, viz. the *Leeward Islands*, *Jamaica*, *New-England*, *Georgia*, *Gibraltar*, and *Port-Mabon*, whither they will be sent by the first Ships that sail to those Places.

The *Princess Louisa*, in the Service of the *East-India Company*, Capt. *Pinfen* Commander, struck on a Rock off the Isle of *May*, on the 18th of *April*, at One in the Morning, when 72 of the Crew were lost, and 42, with the Captain, sav'd, who swam on the Wreck, and got safe on the Island, and were taken up by Capt. *Soper*, in the *Betty*, and carried to *Virginia*.

An Order came down from the Board of Ordnance to examine into all the Forts and Castles on the Coast of *England*, that those that want may be remounted with new Cannon, and supply'd with all other military Stores necessary for a Defence. And great Expedition was us'd in repairing and rebuilding the Castles and Forts that were gone to Decay.

SUNDAY, 14.

This Day, about Eleven in the Morning, a most dreadful Fire happened at *Creddon*, near *Exeter*, which burnt with such Violence, that above 400 Houses were consumed, and several Persons lost their Lives: The Damage was computed at upwards of 50,000l.

TUESDAY, 16.

This Morning about Two o'Clock, *Jacob Cordosa* a Jew, and *John Eyres* (both condemn'd at the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, the first for Burglary, and the latter for the Highway, but since ordered for Transportation) having saw'd off their Irons, and taken two Bars out of their Window, got into the Street by the Help of a Rope, and made off; several others were ready to come down, but the

the Keepers being alarm'd by a Man and Woman who were coming thro' the Gate, they were secur'd in the old condemn'd Hold.

THURSDAY, 18.

A general Court of the Bank of England was held, when a Motion was made to circulate *Exchequer* Bills to the Amount of 500,000*l.* at 3 per Cent. which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, 23.

About Five o'Clock this Afternoon, as three *Masons* Labourers were rolling a Stone on the Top of the North-West Corner of the Mansion-House, it over-balance'd the Men, and fell down into the Cellarage, pulling the poor Fellows with it, by which Accident they were all killed on the Spot.

This Evening *Jacob Cordosa* was taken at *Hoxton*, as he was sitting on a Bed with a Woman, who used to visit him when in the Goal; as soon as the Door was burst open, he surrender'd himself without the least Disturbance, and was conducted back to *Newgate*, put into the old condemn'd Hold, and hanged down to the Floor.

Some Officers of the Customs, attended with some Dragoons, seiz'd upwards of 2000 Weight of Tea, at *Brightelmstone* in *Suffex*, which was brought to the Custom-House, and lodg'd in the King's Warehouse. This is the greatest Seizure ever known to be made in *England*.

THURSDAY, 25.

This Morning between Nine and Ten, *James Day*, *Anne Hazard*, *Richard Kable*, *James Hunt*, *Thomas Collins*, and *John Harris*, condemn'd at *Kingston* Assizes, were carried from the New Goal in *Southwark* to *Kennington-Common*, and executed there pursuant to their Sentence. The first went in a Coach, and the others in two Carts.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

JOHN Taylor, Esq; of *Tottenham*, to Miss *Hannah Hall*.

James Manwaring, of *Beeston-Hall* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Frances Manwaring*.

Lansdown Thatcher, Esq; to Miss *Amelia Proud*, of *Mitcham*.

Matthew Deane, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *Matthew Deane*, of *Ireland*, Bart. to Miss *Selisbury Davies*, of *Manley Hall* in *Cheshire*.
Col. *Burton*, to Miss *Larimore*, of *Knightsbridge*.

Samuel Strobe, Esq; Brother of *William Strobe*, Esq; Memb. for *Reading*, to Miss *Cope*, Daughter of Gen. *Cope*, a 40,000*l.* Fortune.

James Peachy, of *Suffex*, Esq; to Miss *Brampton*, of *Croydon*.

John Gibbon, Esq; Son of the Hon. *William Gibbon*, Esq; Speaker of the General Assembly of *Barbadoes*, to Miss *Kendrick*, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. *Kendrick*.

Matthew Carew, Esq; to Miss *Anne Boulter*, of *Graysenor-street*.

Thomas Gape, Esq; of *St. Alban*, to the only Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Grimston*.

— *Brightman*, of *St. Alban*, Esq; to Miss *Bodicoate*.

Thomas Tomkins, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Treasury, to Miss *Betsy Ladyman*, of *Berwick-street*.

Dr. *Milward*, an eminent Physician, of *Lincoln-Inn Fields*, to Miss *Wilmot*.

James Pitman, Esq; to Miss *Rogers* of *Croydon*.

Mr. *Thomas Bellamy*, of *Kingston upon Thames*, to Miss *Anne Lomax*, eldest Daughter to the late *Caleb Lomax*, Esq; formerly Memb. of *Parl.* for *St. Alban*'s.

Paul Ramsfield, Esq; an eminent Turkey Merchant, to Miss *Mary Bettesworth*.

James Winford, Esq; to Miss *Fanny Smith*, only Daughter and Heiress of Col. *Smith*, now in *Germany*.

Col. *Bagnal*, of the Guards, to Mrs. *Yarrow* of *Fleetstreet*.

The Queen of *Hungary* safely deliver'd of a Princess.

The Relief of the Hon. *Thomas Pelham*, jun. Esq; (who died in this Mouth) of a Son. Lady Viscountess *Lymington*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

DR. *John Pratt* of *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, an eminent Surgeon and Man-Midwife.

James Bludworth, Esq; possessor of an Estate of 900*l.* per Annum in *Warwickshire*.

Rev. *John Hinton*, L. L. D. Dean of *Tam*, in *Ireland*.

Capt. *Hammerston*, one of the chief Pilots at *Dover*, and formerly Commander of the *Prisilla* in the *West India* Trade.

Lady *Tasb*, Relict of Sir *John Tasb*, late Alderman of *Walbrook Ward*.

Thomas Pelham, Esq; Memb. of *Parl.* for *Leominster* in *Suffex*.

Capt. *Benson*, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy, and a near Relation to the late Admiral *Cavendish*.

John Evans, Esq; who was Governor of *Pennsylvania* in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.

David Le Gros, Esq; Secretary to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*.

Rt. Hon. *John Lord Hervey*, late Lord Privy Seal, and eldest Son of the Earl of *Bristol*; a famous Speaker in Parliament under the late Administration, and in the Opposition to the present: He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, the Hon. Mr. *Hervey*, a Capt. in the Guards.

William Clayton, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.

James Rich, Esq; at *Syddenham*, possessor of a large Estate in *Kent*, and esteemed an excellent Philosopher and Mathematician.

Col. *Peers*, in *Germany*, who died of a Wound he receiv'd in the Battle of *Dettingen*.

Mr. *Reneu*, of *Lawrence Pountney Lane*, a wealthy *Hamburg* Merchant.

Robert Elwell, Esq; aged 92, possessor of a large

large Estate in *Berkshire*, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

Richard Savage, Esq; Natural Son of the late Earl Rivers, a Gentleman well known for his agreeable Talent in Poetry, and no less remarkable for the various Misfortunes he encounter'd with.

Sir Mordaunt Lawson, Bart. about 10 Years old, in whom the Title is extinct.

Capt. Gregory, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy, and one of the Governors of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

Hon. Colyer, late of *Bream's Buildings*, Esq; *Roger Price*, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Wales*.

Rev. Mr. John Isaac, Rector of *Whitwell* and *Astwell* in *Rutland*, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Gainsborough*.

Rev. Francis Peck, M. A. a Gentleman very well vers'd in Antiquary.

Rev. Mr. Hulse, one of the Minor Canons and Preachers of *Litchfield Cathedral*.

Lieutenant Jackson, an experienced Officer, who served under his Grace the Duke of *Marborough* in *Flanders*.

Lady Northey, Relict of *Sir Edward Northey*, Knt. late Attorney General.

Lady Jane Wright, Relict of *Sir Nicholas Wright*, of *Conleton* in *Cheshire*, Knt.

Rev. Mr. James Foard, Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*.

Michael Grafton, Esq; who served the Office of High Sheriff for the County of *Kent* in the Beginning of the late Reign: He was reduc'd from a plentiful to a small Fortune, by the late fatal *South-Sea Scheme*.

The only Son of *Thomas Windham*, Esq; by the Right Hon. the Countess of *Deloraine*.

Dr. Charles Manners, of *Wem* in *Shropshire*, an eminent Surgeon and Man-Midwife.

Thomas Cotton, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 800*l.* per Annum, in *Oxfordshire*.

Dr. Tho. Gibbs, many Years an eminent Practitioner in Physick and Surgery at *Faversham*.

Thomas Eaton, of *Chebburn* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; First Major in *Lord Delawar's Troop* of Horse Guards.

Tho. Peach, Esq; a Gentleman of considerable Fortune near *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*.

Col. Fellows, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *Berkshire*.

Richard Leigh, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Cheshire*.

Dr. Roger Bradford, one of the Canons of *Lincols*, and nearly related to the late Bishop of *Rochester*.

Col. Stapleton, Brother of the late *Sir William Stapleton*, Bart. and Colonel of a Company in the Third Reg. of Foot Guards.

Cornelius Pitts, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 800*l.* a Year in *Wiltshire*.

Miss Edwards, of *Kensington*, at her House in *St. James's-street*; by whose Death a large Fortune comes to *Gerard Anne Edwards*, Esq; of *Minor*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Samuel Loggon, to the Office of *Presbyter, Minister, or Chaplain*, as well for the Celebration of Divine Service, as for the Institution of young Men and Boys, in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, near *Basingstoke* in *Hants*.—*Mr. David Williams*, of *Bracon* in *South Wales*, to the Living of *Old Radnor*.—*Mr. Heald*, to the Rectory of *Babworth* in *Nottinghamshire*.—*John West*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Mepast* and Vicarage of *Sutton* in the *Isle of Ely*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

CAPT. Denton made Commander of the *Phoenix*, of 20 Guns.—*Capt. Collins*, Commander of the *Grampus Ship*.—*Lord Chief Justice Lee* elected one of the Governors of the *Charter-House*, in the Room of the late Earl of *Wilmington*.—*Major General Hulse* made Col. of his Majesty's own Royal Reg. of *Welsh Fusiliers*, in the Room of *Newsham Peters*, Esq; decas'd.

List of Flag Officers, upon the late Promotion, occasion'd by the Death of *Sir Charles Wager*, Admiral of the White, and of *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, viz. *Sir John Norris*, Vice-Admiral of England, the Union Flag:—*John Balchen*, Esq; Admiral of the White:—*Thomas Matthews*, Esq; Admiral of the Blue:—*Edward Vernon*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Red:—*Nicholas Haddock*, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White:—*Sir Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Blue:—*Richard Lestock*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red:—*James Stuart*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White:—*Sir Charles Hardy*, Knt. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. Chadwick and *Capt. Chatwood* appointed Regulating Captains.—*Lieut. Col. Knightly*, made Col. of the Reg. in *Flanders*, late Col. *Hulse's*.—*Capt. Dukes* made Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Boyn*.—*Right Hon. Henry Pelham*, Esq; (Brother to the Duke of *Newcastle*) Paymaster of the Forces, and Knight of the Shire for *Suffex*, appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, in the Room of the late Earl of *Wilmington*.

Promotions in the Army soon after the Battle of *Dettingen*.

Third Troop of Horse Guards. *John Barnard*, Brigade Major; *Newton Barton*, Exempt.

Honywood's. *William Lacombe*, Captain; *Charles Shrimpton Boothby*, Captain Lieutenant; *James Wharton* and *William Lightfoot*, Lieutenants; * *Mr. Rofs*, * *Mr. Collier*, and * *Mr. Hamilton*, Cornets.

Ligonier's. *Ralph Craigh*, Adjutant. *Churchill's Dragoons*. *Charles Hambleton*, Captain; *Edward Goddard*, Captain Lieutenant; *Thomas Carver*, Lieutenant; * *Samuel Carte*, Cornet.

Bland's. *Joseph Cheild*, Lieut. * *James Rowlandson*, Cornet.

414 PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c. 1743.

Hawley's. William Stewart, Captain-Lieutenant; James Surtees, Lieutenant.

Cope's. James Shipley, Lieutenant; * William Erskine, Cornet.

Royal Welch Fusiliers (Foot) Alexander Johnson, Captain; James Drysdale, Captain-Lieutenant; William Bolton, Lieutenant; * Roger Lort, Ensign.

Soule's Fort. Thomas Brown and Joseph Combe, Captains; Thomas Ball, Captain-Lieutenant; Thomas Fraser and David Evers, Lieutenants; * Benjamin Beilby, Ensign.

Pulteney's. * Daniel Lahiel, Ensign.

Johnson's. Robert Eccles, Captain; Peter Daulhat, Captain-Lieutenant; James Colley, Alexander Gardner, Thomas Otway, and Henry Greene, Lieutenants; * William Sampson and * Peter Daulhat, Ensigns.

Onslow's. John Gray, Major; John La Fauville, Captain; Arthur Loftus, Captain-Lieutenant; William Rickson, Lieutenant; * Rich. Crefwell and * J. Trollop, Ensigns.

Ponsonby's. * Joseph Maddox, Ensign.

Campbell's. Alexander Sandelands, Captain; John Noble, Captain-Lieutenant; Wyon Johnston and William Flood, Lieutenants; * Cha. Colvill and * W. M'Geehan, Ensigns.

Duncombe's. James Campbell, Henry Powell and Richard Field, Captains; Morris Guldston, Captain-Lieutenant; James Wolf, Captain and Adjutant; Thomas Townshend, Corbet Parry, Rovigny Decon and John Scott, Lieutenants; * Peter Chalbet, * Samuel Lane, * Hugh Adams and * Geo. Bockland, Ensigns.

O Farrel's. Andrew Rollo, Captain.

Houghton's. Charles Urquhart, Captain.

Duncomb's. Philip Newark, Captain-Lieut.

Mordaunt's. Peter Parr, Captain; James Reitfield, Captain-Lieutenant.

Cholmondeley's. William Singleton and Hen. Stirke, Captains.

Wardour's. Richard Evans and John Dumasque, Captains.

Lafcelles's. Richard Corbet, Captain.

Harrison's. John Maxwell, Captain.

Handasyd's. Hugh Patrick, Captain.

Lord Henry Beauclerk's. Stewart Douglas, Captain.

Murray's. Edward Scott, Captain.

Foxes's. Phineas Bowles, Captain.

Graham's. Sir Will. Boothby, Bart. Captain.

Leigh's. Henry Henly, Captain.

Barrell's. John Tucker, Captain.

Read's. Tho. Bolton and Edm. Bond, Capt. Those mark'd * are new Officers, the other were rais'd according to their Seniority.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Symes, of Falmouth, Cornwall, Haberdasher and Hosiery.—**Peter Blackaller**, of Totness, Devon, Mercer.—**William Newland**, late of the Parish of *Writtle*, Essex, Broker, Brickmaker, and Lime-Merchant.—**Samuel Johnson**, of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, Hosiery.—**James Dunbar**, late of King's-Lynn, Norfolk, Linen-Draper.—**Walker Jenkin**, late of Bristol, Linen-Draper.—**David Murray**, late of Riddings, in Cumberland, Dealer in Swine and Meal.—**Thomas Poole**, of Ilkington, Dealer in Wines, and Chapman.—**Alexander Ford**, of Bristol, Wine-cooper and Vintner.

STOCKS.

<i>S. Sea</i> 110 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>African</i>
— <i>Ann.</i> 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 115	<i>Royal Aff.</i> 81
<i>Bank</i> 147 a 147 $\frac{7}{8}$	<i>Lon. ditto</i> 11 $\frac{7}{8}$
— <i>Circ.</i> 61 21 6d	3 p. C. <i>Ann.</i> 102 $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>M. Bank</i> 119	<i>Salt Tallies</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ a 31
<i>India</i> Nothing	<i>Emp. Loan</i> Nothing
— <i>Bonds</i> 41 151 a 141	<i>Equiv.</i> 111

The Course of EXCHANGE.

<i>Amst.</i> 34 11	<i>Bilboa</i> 41
<i>D. Sight</i> 34 8	<i>Leghorn</i> 51 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Rotter.</i> 35	<i>Genoa</i> 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Hamb.</i> 33 9 2 a $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Venice</i> 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Paris</i> 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$	<i>Lisbon</i> 51 6d $\frac{1}{8}$
<i>Bourdx.</i> 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Porto</i> 51 5d $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cadiz</i> 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	<i>Antw.</i> 35 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2
<i>Madrid</i> 41 $\frac{1}{8}$	<i>Dublin</i> 7 $\frac{1}{8}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

<i>Wheat</i> 18 20	<i>Pease</i> 17 21 6
<i>Rye</i> 13 14	<i>H. Pease</i> 14 16
<i>Barley</i> 14 16	<i>H. Beans</i> 14 17
<i>Oats</i> 9 10	<i>B. Malt</i> 18 20
<i>Tares</i> 17 20	<i>P. Malt</i> 20 23 6

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 26. to Aug. 23.

Christened	Males 540	1045
	Females 505	
Buried	Males 777	1520
	Females 743	
Died under 2 Years old		642
Between 2 and 5		116
	5 10	56
	10 20	53
	20 30	115
	30 40	132
	40 50	136
	50 60	102
	60 70	91
	70 80	55
	80 90	22
90 and upwards		0

Hay 42 to 45. a Load.

T H H

THE Allied Army under the Command of his Britannick Majesty, having continued in their Camp near *Hanau* from the Time of the Battle of *Dettingen* till the 15th of last Month, Prince *Charles*, accompany'd by Marshal *Kevenbullaer*, and several other Generals, arriv'd that Day in the Camp, to pay a Visit to his Majesty, and to concert with him the future Operations of the Campaign. They continued there till the 18th, when his Highness departed and arrived next Evening at the Army under his Command, and upon the 22d that whole Army march'd in three Columns, consisting of 20,000 Men each, towards the *Rhine*. As soon as Marshal *Noailles* heard that the *Austrian* Army was approaching that River, he march'd with the *French* Army under his Command, from the Neighbourhood of *Worms* to *Frankendal*, and from thence in a few Days quite out of *Germany* into the Lower *Alsace*. And as the *Austrian* Army continued its March up the *Rhine*, towards the *Brissgau*, a large Detachment was sent from *Noailles's* Army to Upper *Alsace*, in order to join the Troops there, and to form an Army of Observation under the Count de *Saxe*, for opposing and preventing, if possible, the *Austrians* passing the *Rhine*. As soon as the *French* Armies had been thus forced to retire out of *Germany*, M. *Amelet*, by order of his Most Christian Majesty, declared thus to all the foreign Ministers residing at *Paris*: "The King has commanded his Armies to retire out of *Germany*, and to repass the *Rhine*; but at the same Time has commanded others to assemble on the *Maine*, and on the *Moselle*. These Troops have no Orders to commit any Hostilities, unless they are attack'd; and in that Case, they are to defend themselves with all imaginable Vigour. At present the King, my Master, regards the War as made solely against him, and his Majesty, consequently, will regard, and even treat as direct Enemies, such as shall in any Manner act against his Armies."

On the other Hand, the Q. of *Hungary* has publish'd a Manifesto, the Substance of which is as follows, viz. "That the Q. of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* having, by the Blessing of God and the Assistance of her Allies, delivered her Dominions from the Armies which had invaded them, and which have been obliged to repass the *Rhine*, she has resolved to improve the Advantages which the Almighty has bless'd her Arms with; wherefore she has order'd him (*Mentzel*) to penetrate into the Dominions and Countries of the Crown of *France*, which formerly belonged to the Empire; that he signifies, in particular, to the Inhabitants of the Provinces of *Alsace*, *Burgundy* and *Franche Comte*, to those of the Duchies of *Lorain* and *Bar*, and of the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, as also to the Inhabitants of the District, which has

been dismember'd from the Duchy of *Luxembourg*, that her *Hungarian* Majesty's Intention is not to make Reprisals on them, but to deliver them from a Situation which so often exposes their Country to become the Theatre of War: Therefore he gives Notice to the Noblesse and Clergy of those Provinces, as also to the Inhabitants of the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. that if they remain quiet at home, and do not take up Arms; if they punctually pay the Contributions, and furnish the Provisions and Forage demanded; if they abstain from alienating their Estates or Effects, and do not forsake their Habitations, then they may rely entirely on the Queen's Clemency, and be assur'd that she will use them with as much Justice as Lenity: That her Majesty, who never had, and still has no other Aim than to secure the Tranquillity of the Empire, proposes to gain this End by labouring, with her Allies, to lock up the Crown of *France* within her antient Bounds, &c."

These two Manifestoes, or Declarations, will shew upon what Footing the War now stands between the K. of *France* and Q. of *Hungary*; and the following Account of the Reparations of *Dunkirk* will shew, what Reason the *Dutch*, as well as this Nation, has to declare War against *France*; it is dated Aug. 4, O. S. and is thus: "At the East End of the Port they are enlarging one of the three Batteries rais'd in the Year 1740, which have a Communication together by a wooden Bridge; two of those Batteries are of ten Pieces each, and the other of fifteen; all 24 Pounders. They have rais'd a new Battery, between those three and the Downs, in the Middle of the Strand, which has a Communication with them; this new Battery commands the whole Strand, which is cover'd with Chevaux de Frieze. The Lines or Intrenchments made last Year are guarded by Detachments of the Garrison; but as these Lines are about half a League distant from the Town, and that being once forced, that Side would be left quite defenceless; they are making another Line, with a very broad advanced Fosse or Ditch before it, close by the Lower Town: This Line begins at the Canal of *Bergue*, from whence it is carried on to the Canal of *Furnes*, and then by the *Glacis* within 100 Paces of the *Canneries*, ending at the Port. Three Thousand Men are employ'd on this Work alone, and they go on so vigorously, that it's reckon'd they will finish it before the End of this Month. The Whole is to be planted with Cannon."

From hence some People argue, that we ought immediately to declare War against *France*; because we could then interrupt their Trade, and attack their Plantations, whereas neither our Trade can be much more interrupted, nor our Plantations in much greater Danger, than they are at present from our War

War with Spain, supported underhand chiefly by French Seamen.

Now to return to the Operations of the Campaign. The Army under Prince Charles was, by the late Accotists, advanced up the Rhine as far as Old Brisack, and the French and they were every Day cannonading each other, but the Austrians had not yet attempted to pass: However their Hussars and Pandours, under Colonel Trenck, had frequently passed that River, attack'd and defeated several Parties of the French, and had laid several Villages in Alsace under Contribution, besige returning always with great Booty. On the other Side, the Allied Army under his Britannick Majesty had all repass'd the Rhine a little below Mentz; and upon the 27th Instant, N. S. began to march up that River towards Alsace, in order to force M. Noailles to a Battle, or to retire from the Rhine, and leave Prince Charles a free Passage. In the mean Time, the Austrian Hussars belonging to this Army, under the Command of Baron Mentzel, has made Inroads as far as Sare-Louis, and has totally defeated a large Detachment of French Forces sent against them.

As for Egra and Ingelsadt, our Advices of their Surrender were premature; for both still hold out, but by this Time must be reduced to great Straits, not only for Want of Provisions, being closely block'd up, but on account of a contagious Distemper which, it is said, prevails in both.

The War against France being now begun by the Q. of Hungary, in the Manner I have mention'd, it is a very great Encouragement for the other Powers of Europe, particularly the Empire, to join with her, that we have certain Accounts of Schach Nadir's having actually attack'd the Ottoman Dominions, and already made himself Master of the City of Kars, so that there is no Danger to be apprehended from the Side of Turkey; yet, as ill used as the new Emperor has been by the French, and tho' he has been by their bad Conduct, or something worse, drove entirely out of his Dominions, he remains so firmly

attach'd to that Nation, as to declare, that as to what regards himself in particular, he would rather chuse to let Things go to the last Extremity, than be guilty of taking the least Step that might induce the Empire to take Part in the present War.

The 16th of last Month, Lieutenant General Baron Bodenbrook was executed upon a Scaffold at Stockholm, according to the Sentence pass'd upon him in the Diet; and the 30th being the Day appointed for Count Lewenhaupt's Execution, it was discovered in the Morning that he had made his Escape, whereupon a Reward of 20,000 Crowns was offer'd to any one that should bring him back to Justice; the Houses of all his Friends and Relations were narrowly searched, Parties were sent into Scania to prevent his getting to Denmark, and two armed Sloops were sent out to search all Ships bound from Sweden, one of which came up with a Yacht bound for Danzwick, which they immediately boarded, and discovered the unfortunate Count dress'd in a Sailor's Habit, whom they carried directly back to Stockholm, where he was executed, according to his Sentence, on the 4th Instant. The Senate has however declared, that his Sentence and Execution shall no Way operate to the Prejudice of his Family, which, indeed, is but just, unless it should appear, that his Estate has been increased by his Crimes. Tho' great Interest was made in Favour of both these Noblemen by their Friends and Relations, yet the Resentment of the People was so violent against them, that the Government durst not offer to pardon or screen them; nay they are still proceeding against several others of the same Party, and the House of Peasants continue to insist upon an Inquiry into the Conduct of all those who involved them in the last War against Russia.

The last Mail brought us an Account, that Prince George of Holstein, third Brother to the Duke of Holstein Eutin, now Prince Royal of Sweden, was elected Duke of Courland.

The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1743.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE Universal Pocket-Book; being the most comprehensive, useful, and compleat Book of the Kind, ever yet publish'd. The 4th Edition. Printed for Mess. Ware, Hitch, Ashley, Hodges, and Wilbers, pt. 21. 6d.
2. The Gentleman Angler. The 3d Edition, with large Additions. Printed for C. Hitch, price 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

3. A Vindication of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, from the Misrepresentations of Mr. T. Chubb, in a Book lately published in his Name, falsely call'd, *The true Gospel of Jesus Christ asserted*. In which is demonstrated, that what he asserts to be the Gospel of Je-

sus Christ is not that Gospel, and that what he denies to be the Gospel of Jesus Christ is strictly and properly that Gospel. To which is added, a Hymn on the Nativity. By J. Horler, A. B. Printed for T. Ashley, and Sold by B. Collins in Salisbury, price 5s. 6d.

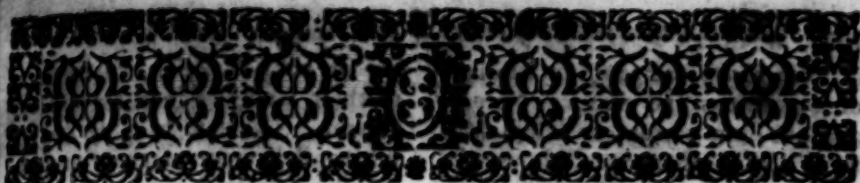
4. The certain Efficacy of Christ's Death asserted. By J. Brink. Printed for A. Ward, price 4s.

5. The Christian Religion not destitute of Arguments to support it. By the same Author, price 6d.

6. The everlasting Gospel. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

7. The Challenge. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.

[The rest of the Book is in our next.]



THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 385.

The last Speech I shall give in the Debate begun in my last, was that of M. Valerius Corvus, the Substance of which was as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,
S I R,



S I shall, I believe, give my Vote for the Address proposed, I think it incumbent upon me to give the Reasons **B** which prevail with

me to do so, because they are very different from those that have been insisted on by most Gentlemen who have spoke in favour of the Motion. It is not, Sir, because I now begin to approve of our making Compliments to our Ministers upon every Part of their Conduct, before we have examined, or know any Thing about it: It is not because I approve of every Step that has been lately taken, or because I think the happy Change in the Face of the Affairs of Europe is owing to the

* In the Character of Sir John Barnard.

Spirit or Conduct of our Ministers:

But it is because of the extreme Danger to which I think the Liberties of Europe as yet exposed, and the Necessity there is for this Nation to act with the utmost Spirit and

A Vigour, in order to extricate Europe from that Danger; therefore I shall be against our opposing this new Administration in any Thing we can safely agree to, lest it should furnish them with a Pretence for following the Example of their Predecessor. I wish, they had been a little more modest in the Motion they have now made to us: I wish they had shewn a little more Regard to what some of them have so often recommended upon the like Occasions; because it would have been a Testimony to the People, that they have not changed their Sentiments with their Situation; and that their former Opposition to such Addresses, proceeded from Principle, and not from their having no Share in drawing them up. Such a **C** Conduct would have convinced the **D** People without Doors, that we with-

in have always acted from Motives of a generous and publick Nature, and not from corrupt or selfish Motives either upon one Side or the other; for in my Opinion, there is very little Difference between a Gentleman's voting always with the Court, for the Sake of a Pension or pecuniary Gratuity, and another's voting always against it, for the Sake merely of forcing himself into the Administration. The latter may have more Pride or Ambition than the former, but their Motives are equally corrupt, and when discovered, equally tend to overthrow our Constitution, by destroying that Principle of Action, I mean a disinterested Love for the publick Good, upon which alone a free Government can subsist.

For this Reason, Sir, I must deal plainly with our new Ministers by telling them, that, so far as relates to our domestick Affairs, if they go on as they have begun, they will do more real Harm to our Constitution, than our late Minister ever did, with all his Schemes, for Corruption and arbitrary Power; because they will make the People believe, that our Contention here never was, nor ever will be, about the Preservation of our Constitution or the publick Good of our Country, but about Titles, Places, Pensions, and Preferments; and if this Opinion should ever prevail generally among the People, they will give over supporting any Opposition to the Administration for the Time being: Nay they will rejoice to see Parliaments entirely laid aside.

I shall grant, Sir, that with regard to foreign Affairs, our Conduct seems to be a little altered: Our new Ministers seem to act with more Vigour, and to shew a little more Regard to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, than their Predecessor ever did; but I question much if this be owing to their Vir-

tue or publick Spirit, so much as to their Complaisance towards the Crown. The late haughty and insulting Behaviour of the *French* towards a certain foreign Court has, I believe, produced an Alteration in the Politicks of that Court, and that Alteration may probably have had an Influence upon our Court here at home. This Alteration, I shall readily admit, is lucky for *Great Britain* as well as *Europe*; because it obliges our Ministers, or at least leaves them at Liberty, to pursue the true Interest of both; but I cannot easily admit, that this Change in our Measures proceeds from the late Change in our Administration, and the extreme Complaisance our new Ministers have shewn to the Crown, with regard to domestick Affairs, convinces me, that they would have shewn the same Complaisance, with regard to foreign Affairs, and would have been as ready to have sacrificed the Liberties of *Europe*, as they now seem ready to sacrifice the Liberties of their Country, to a wrong Bias in the Crown, had it unhappily taken such a Bias. But, thank God! it has taken a right Bias, at least with regard to foreign Affairs; and as Fortune seems to favour that Bias, I hope our Ministers will make the best Use of it: I am sure, I shall be against our refusing any Thing we can with Safety comply with, that may tend to encourage them in the Prosecution of those Measures they now seem resolved to pursue; and as the Address proposed is allowed on all Sides to be nothing but a Matter of mere Compliment: As it does not tie us down to approve of any Measure that has been concerted, if upon a proper Examination we should see good Reason to find fault with it, therefore, since it has been asked, I shall be for complying with it.

But my Compliance in this Respect

spect does not proceed from my approving of our making Panegyrics upon every Part of our Ministers Conduct in our Address to our Sovereign; and if this must be the Consequence of his being so gracious as to communicate to us, from his own Mouth, a full State of our Affairs; and all the Particulars of his past Conduct, so far as his Ministers may think proper, I wish, this Piece of Condescension were laid aside; but I can see no Reason why this Complaisance in us should be a necessary Consequence of such a gracious Condescension in our Sovereign; nor is it true, that this Complaisance and Condescension were at the same Time introduced; for in former Times, especially in the Reigns of King James and King Charles, the Speeches from the Throne were much longer and more particular than they are at present, and yet in those Days the Parliament never thought itself bound to return a long Address, nor did they in their Address take notice of any Thing mentioned in the Speech; because tho' it was made by the King, they look'd upon it as the Speech of the Minister, and very often, the first Notice they took of it was, after due Consideration, to remonstrate against several Things contain'd in it.

Whether we may have Occasion to remonstrate against any of the Measures mentioned in this Speech is what cannot now, nor even in this Session, I think, be determined. If a proper Use be made of the Forces sent from hence and from *Hanover* to *Flanders*, I hope, we shall not. It will give foreign Powers some Reason to think, that we are now sincerely resolved to assist the Queen of *Hungary* to the utmost of our Power, and this, I think, we ought to do, if we give her any Assistance at all. This may encourage some of them to shake off those Shackles of Fear they seem now to have up-

on them; and considering our Conduct for many Years, I think, it was become necessary to give some speedy and solid Proof of our Sincerity in this Respect. I shall not therefore pretend to find fault with our sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, till I see what Use is made of them. I hope, those who advised putting their Country to such an Expence, were well assured of its being in their Power to make a proper Use of the Troops we have sent thither, before they advised sending them. If it should afterwards appear, that they had no such Assurance: If it should hereafter appear, that this Army has been sent out, as our Squadrons have formerly been, only as a Raree-show for our Neighbours to stare at, I must now enter my Protestation, that my approving of this Address shall be no Argument with me to approve of the Measure.

As for the *Hanover* Troops, Sir, we have as yet no Reason to suppose, that they are to be taken into *British* Pay. The Electorate of *Hanover* is as much obliged, both in Honour and Interest, as we are, to support and assist the Queen of *Hungary*: At least we know as yet of no Advantage it is to reap by her Destruction; and as no Addition has upon this Account been made to the Armies of that Electorate, we must suppose it sufficiently able to maintain those Troops in *Flanders*, or any where else, as well as at home. The People there have been lately relieved from some of their most burdensome Taxes, which is a Pleasure and an Advantage the People of this Country have never yet met with; therefore if the present Revenue of *Hanover* be not sufficient for maintaining those Troops in a foreign Country, that Revenue may be increased by a Revival of those Taxes. I therefore hope, his Majesty will not desire to lay upon his *British* Subjects the

Burden of maintaining his *Hanover* Troops in *Flanders*. He has expressed no such Desire in his Speech from the Throne; and as we are not by this Motion desired to promise to take this Burden upon ourselves, I can see no Reason for our bringing the Affair of the *Hanover* Troops into this Debate. If the Electorate is to be at the Expence of maintaining them in *Flanders*, I believe every *British* Subject will approve of his Majesty's sending them there; and if this Nation should be desired to bear the Charge, it will be Time enough to consider it when the Demand is actually made.

I am far from thinking, that our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, or the March of the *Hanoverians* thither, has as yet been of any Service to the Common Cause; and I have some Suspicion that the King of *Sardinia*'s declaring so openly against the Designs of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, proceeds rather from a Connivance in *France*, than from any Spirit or Vigour we have hitherto shewn; for as it is not the Interest of *France* to increase too much the *Spanish* Power in *Italy*, and as it is their Business to defer as long as possible the Accomplishment of the Queen of *Spain*'s Designs in that Country, or at least to convince her that she cannot accomplish them without their Assistance, it is highly probable, they have privately intimated to the King of *Sardinia*, that his Opposition to the *Spaniards* would rather be a Pleasure than an Offence to them, especially as he was thereby to disburden us of a little of that Treasure which, for many Years, we have been ready to throw away upon any Project, except such as might tend immediately to our own Advantage. I am likewise not very apt to believe, that the Peace between *Muscovy* and *Sweden* is owing to the Influence, or the Dexterity of the Ministers we had at either Court. But, Sir, as both

these Events must be allowed to be for the Interest of the Common Cause, and may in some Measure be owing to the late Change in our Conduct, I cannot be against congratulating his Majesty upon them; and as our complimenting the Crown upon every extraordinary Event that happened in our Favour abroad, has of late Years been customary, I shall not be for our shewing ourselves more cool than usual at this dangerous and critical Conjunction, lest our Ministers should from thence take a Pretence to say, that our Coolness upon this Occasion had destroyed their Credit at foreign Courts, and thereby prevented their being able to form such Alliances as might have been sufficient for restoring a Balance of Power in *Europe* and giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*.

The next Debate I shall give, is that we had in our Club upon the 6th of December, which was opened by L. Valerius Flaccus * in a Speech to the following Effect, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

AS we are now in a Committee for considering further of the Supplies granted to his Majesty, and as the several Estimates of the Expence of the Land Forces to be kept up for the Service of the ensuing Year, have been referred to us, it is now our Business to consider those Estimates, and to grant the proper Supplies, if we think them necessary for the publick Safety or Service. By the Estimates you will see, what Number of Men his Majesty thinks necessary for the several Services mentioned, and as the Estimates have been exactly calculated to the lowest Farthing, every Gentleman, by looking upon the Estimate, will see, what Sum of Money

* In the Character of Sir William Temple.

will be necessary for each respective Service. As this depends upon Calculation, and may be easily calculated by every Gentleman present, it can admit of no Doubt, or Difficulty; therefore the only Question that can come properly under our Consideration, is that relating to the Number of Men necessary for each Service; and in this too, considering the dangerous Situation *Europe* in general, as well as this Nation in particular, is in at present, I hope, we shall be pretty unanimous. As the Nature of the Office in which I have the Honour to serve his Majesty, makes it more particularly incumbent upon me to explain the Nature of the several Services mentioned in those Estimates, and to make the proper Motions, I shall begin with that which was in Course first referred to the Committee, and which in its own Nature stands most in need of an Explanation, I mean the Estimate of the Charge of maintaining the Body of Troops which his Majesty hath sent to *Flanders*, and which he thinks necessary to be kept there for this ensuing Year at least.

I am sure, Sir, I need not take up much of your Time in explaining the Danger to which the Liberties of *Europe* are exposed, by the numerous Armies which *France* has sent into *Germany*. This Danger is so evident to the whole Nation, that the only Complaint seems to be, why his Majesty has not long before this Time given more effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*. This Complaint, 'tis true, can only be made by those who do not know or consider the Difficulties which his Majesty had to surmount, before he could give any such Assistance; but as such ignorant or inconsiderate Persons are by far the most numerous, this, like most other popular Complaints, tho' without any Foundation, has become very general. Thank

God! most of those Difficulties are now removed, and his Majesty is left at Liberty to give more openly, and, I hope, more effectually, an Assistance to that magnanimous Prince. I am far from saying, I am far from supposing, that his Majesty has it in his View, to restore the House of *Austria* to as great Power and Splendor as it was lately possessed of. This is not, I think, necessary for securing the Balance of Power, and I doubt much if he could get any one Potentate in *Europe* to join with him in such a Project; but it is certainly necessary for us, and for most of the other Potentates of *Europe*, to prevent the House of *Austria's* being too much reduced, and in particular, to prevent its being in the Power of *France*, by means of the Troubles which she has excited in *Germany*, to make any Addition to her own, already too extensive, Dominions.

This, Sir, is the great Danger *Europe* is at present exposed to; this is the Danger which we are, if possible, to prevent, and in this we shall probably get most of the Potentates of *Europe* to join with us. Can we suppose, Sir, that *France* has been at such vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, merely for the Sake of the House of *Bavaria*? Can we suppose, she has no private View of getting some Addition to her own Dominions? She may declare, she may protest, she may swear, she has no such private View; but late Experience must convince us, that there is no Trust to be put in such Protestations. In the last War she got *Lorain*, notwithstanding a most solemn Protestation at the Beginning of that War, That his Most Christian Majesty did not desire to enlarge the Bounds of his Dominions; and further, that his Majesty, content with what he possessed, and far from desiring to turn the Success of his Arms to the Enlargement of his Borders, did not scruple to declare

declare solemnly, that he had it not at all in View to make Conquests, nor to keep Settlements, wherein the Safety of the Germanick Territories might be concerned*. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding this solemn and express Declaration, as soon as the Emperor was forced, by the Neutrality of the Dutch, to submit to French Terms, his Most Christian Majesty appropriated to himself the whole Dominions of *Lorain*, some of which are within the Territory of the Germanick Body, and all the German Territories on this Side the *Rhine*, became thereby exposed to an immediate Invasion, whenever France should be prompted by her Ambition, Interest, or Resentment, to invade them.

This, Sir, may shew us, how much the Declarations of France are to be trusted to; and if the Queen of Hungary should be again dispossessed of *Bohemia*, and so much deserted, or so feebly assisted, which is much the same, by her Allies, as to be forced to submit to such Terms as France should prescribe, can we suppose, that in order to have *Bohemia*, and thereby a Vote in the Electoral College, restored to her, she would not yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* to France? Can we suppose, that the Emperor would not agree to such an Exchange, if in lieu of *Bohemia* he should have the *Tirol* and *Trentine*, and all the *Austrian* Dominions in *Savabia*, secured to him by the Cession of the Queen of Hungary and the Guarantee of France? Can we suppose, that *Spain* or *Sardinia* would oppose such a Treaty, if a Part of the *Milanese* should be given to the latter, and the rest, together with the *Mantuan*, and with *Parma* and *Placentia*, to the Son of the Queen of Spain, now married to a Daughter of France? The Dutch, 'tis true, would then have Reason to repent of the late and present Pusillanimity of their Councils; but

durst they attempt to oppose such an Exchange? Would not they be glad to do as they did in the Year 1700? Would not they be forced to approve, in the most solemn Manner, of those Usurpations and Breaches of Faith in the French, in order to get their Troops back, who, as they were in 1700, would then be impounded in the Heart of Flanders, and destitute of any Communication with their own Country? Could we then propose to form a Confederacy against the Power of France? Could we be sure of being able to defend ourselves?

We may talk, Sir, of our being an Island: We may now boast of the Superiority of our naval Power: We may now in a great Measure depend upon it as a Security against our being invaded; but in this State of Things, which Europe may probably be reduced to, if we do not powerfully interfere, I am afraid, we should not long have Reason to boast of the Superiority of our Navy. If France were again in Possession of the *Netherlands*, and freed from all Apprehensions of an Attack by Land, she would certainly apply herself with the utmost Diligence and Application to the Increase of her Navy, and might in a very few Years be able to fit out a most formidable Squadron: We know what powerful Squadrons she fitted out in King William's Time; and in how many Sea Engagements Victory stood for some Time in Suspense, tho' we had at that Time both the Spaniards and Dutch to assist us; tho' France had not then near such a Trade, or such a Number of Seamen, as she has now; tho' she was then obliged to keep up numerous Land Armies, to carry on the War, or to defend herself in Flanders, in Spain, in Italy, and upon the *Rhine*; and tho' she was then in Possession but of a very small Part of the Low Countries. Have we not then

* See London Magazine for 1733. p. 528.

then great Reason to apprehend her becoming superior at Sea, if every one of these Circumstances should be altered in her Favour, especially if in her War against us she should be assisted by *Spain*, which probably would be the Case, and we without any one Friend or Ally that dared give us the least Assistance.

When we consider these Events which are at least possible, and, in my Opinion, Sir, highly probable, we must be convinced of its being absolutely necessary for his Majesty to form a considerable Army in *Flanders*, in order at least to prevent its being in the Power of *France*, to model out the Kingdoms and Provinces upon the Continent of *Europe*, according to her Good-liking, and to take what Part of them she pleases to herself. This, instead of leading us into the War now carrying on in *Germany*, may prevent its becoming necessary for us to engage in it; because when *France* sees that we are resolved to interpose in the present Contests in *Germany*, and have a numerous Army upon the Continent to protect such of the Potentates of *Europe* as shall join with us in Defence of publick Liberty, or even to carry the War into her own Dominions, in case by her Conduct she should force us to do so, she will then set Bounds to her ambitious Views, and will submit to such Terms of Peace as may be thought proper for restoring the Balance of Power, and establishing it upon a solid Foundation.

The very Arrival, Sir, of our Troops in *Flanders* has already had a great and good Effect. Both the Emperor and *France* are already become much more moderate in their Demands, and have offered to restore the Peace of *Germany* upon Conditions which a few Months ago they would have rejected with Indignation. Therefore everyone must, I think, approve of his Majesty's

having sent a Body of his Troops thither: No one can suppose, that a less Number would have been sufficient for the Purposes designed; and every one must agree, that they ought to be kept there till those Purposes are fully answered. For this Reason, I need not, I think, take up any more of your Time upon this particular Branch, but as several other Branches of publick Expence are this Day to come under our Consideration, and as the Motion I am now to make, will consequently be followed by several others, now I am up, I shall beg Leave to explain a little the other Estimates this Day referred to us, and to shew the Necessity of each. As we are now in an open War with *Spain*, and as we have now, I may say openly, undertaken to set Bounds to the ambitious Views of *France*, both these Powers will certainly watch for, and as certainly embrace the first Opportunity for disturbing our domestick Tranquillity, and therefore we ought now to be more cautious than ever of affording them any Opportunity for this Purpose. As we have now a Sea Force superior to any that both these Powers united together can send against us, we can trust to it for our Defence against any formidable and foreseen Invasion, but we cannot trust to it for preventing a small, sudden and unlook'd for Invasion; and tho' a small Number of Troops actually landed in any Part of *Britain* or *Ireland* could not pretend to make a Conquest of either Island, yet considering the great Number of disaffected Persons we have still amongst us, even the Landing of a small Number of foreign Troops might very much disturb our domestick Tranquillity, if we had not a sufficient Number of regular Troops to send against them at their first Landing. If they should be allowed Time

to march from one Place to another, and thereby afford the Disaffected not only Time but an Opportunity to join them, their Army might be so encreased as to involve us in a Civil War amongst ourselves, and before we could extricate ourselves out of this domestick Danger *Spain* might have an Opportunity to conquer or destroy some of our best Colonies in the *West Indies*, and *France* to compel the Queen of *Hungary*, and all the other Powers of *Europe*, to submit to such Terms as she should prescribe; so that at this critical Conjunction, unless we have a Number of Troops sufficient to repel an invading Enemy, at, or soon after their first Landing, a small Invasion may be as fatal in its Consequences as the most formidable and most successful Invasion at another Time; because as soon as the *French* and *Spaniards* had reduced the other Potentates of *Europe* to their Terms, that small Invasion would certainly be followed by an Invasion which we, with all our Power either by Sea or Land, could neither prevent nor repel.

Thus, Sir, every Gentleman must perceive, that in the present critical Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, it is more necessary to keep a great Number of Troops at home, than ever it was upon any former Occasion; and yet such is his Majesty's Regard for the Ease of his People, as will appear by the Estimate, that he desires but a very few more than was thought necessary the first Year of his Reign, and not so many as was thought Necessary in the Year 1735. But besides the Necessity of keeping a large Body of Troops at home for securing our domestick Tranquillity at this dangerous Conjunction, his Majesty may perhaps find it necessary to send a few more of his Troops abroad; and if this should happen, which is not improbable, we ought to be provided with a few more regular Troops

than are absolutely necessary to be kept at home, especially if we consider, that it is every Day becoming more and more difficult to raise new Regiments, or even to recruit or augment the old, than it was heretofore; for in this Country the Government cannot do as it does in *France*: It cannot compel Men to enter into the Service of their Country, or to draw Lots for that Purpose, and most of those who seem willing have been already enlisted.

From these Circumstances, Sir, I hope, it will be generally agreed, that the Number of Troops proposed by the Estimate for Guards, Garrisons and other Purposes, relating to *Great Britain*, is the least Number that can be thought sufficient for that Service; and with regard to the Forces to be maintained in *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, and *America*, as the Number is not proposed to be augmented, I think, I need say nothing for explaining, or for shewing the Necessity of that Expence; for surely no Man would be mad enough to advise diminishing the Number and Strength of any of those Garrisons in a Time of such foreign Danger. For the same Reason, I think, I need not say much upon the marine Estimate, since the Estimate does not propose, that they should be augmented, and no Man can suppose, that they are less necessary, or that the same Number is not necessary for the ensuing Year, that was thought necessary for the Year now near expiring. Considering the Danger we are in at present of having *France* for a declared Enemy, as well as *Spain*, I should not have been at all surpris'd, if the Number of our Marines had been propos'd to be augmented to near Double of what it is; for if a Rupture should happen between us and *France*, it will be impossible for us to get near a sufficient Number of Seamen to man the great Number of Ships of War

War we shall be obliged to fit out for Squadrons, Convoys, Cruizers, and Guardships, without putting an entire Stop to our mercantile Navigation. It will be necessary for us to put as many Marines on board every Ship of War, as the Nature of the Service will admit of; and if this should happen, double the Number of Marines now proposed will scarcely be sufficient; but as to this his Majesty trusts to the Wisdom, Affection, and Justice of his Parliament, not doubting but that they will enable him to take such Measures as may upon any new Emergency appear to be necessary for the publick Service.

Having now, Sir, explain'd, in as few Words as possible, the Nature and Necessity of the several Branches of publick Charge which, in Consequence of the Estimates referred to the Committee, must this Day come under our Consideration; and having in particular shewn the Wisdom and Expediency of our keeping such a Body of Troops in Flanders as has been lately sent there, I shall conclude with a Motion, to resolve, *That the Sum of 534,763l. 5s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 16359 effective Men (Commission and Non-Commission Officers included) to be employ'd in Flanders, for the Year 1743, and after this Motion is agreed to, which, I hope, it will without Opposition, I shall then take the Liberty to make such other Motions as of Course arise from the other Estimates this Day referred to the Consideration of the Committee.*

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate was that made by P. Furius Philus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Have not been long a Member of this House, and how short a

1743

* In the Character of John Philips, Esq;

Time may be decreed me I do not know †, but while I have the Honour to sit here, I am determin'd to speak my Mind freely, and to declare my Aversion to a Standing Army, an Aversion not taken up on any Distaste or Distrust of the Officers that have the Command of it; because I believe 'em to be Men of great Honour and Abilities, but founded on a Maxim I have early imbibed, That a Standing Army is absolutely inconsistent with the Liberties of Great Britain. Our naval Force is our natural Strength, and by Means of that we have in former Reigns been the Terror of Europe. I would not be understood to mean, that we are to have no Troops at all: A small Number may perhaps be always necessary for Guards and Garisons at home, and in Time of War a larger Number to be sent abroad. The Question now before you is, Whether you shall grant 534,763l. 5s. for maintaining 16359 Men, to be employ'd in Flanders; but as the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion, opened to you the whole Number of national Troops proposed to be employ'd this Year, I shall beg Leave to consider 'em all together, and that under two Heads: The Necessity of the Troops, and the Ability of the Nation to maintain them.

The Number of national Troops proposed to be employ'd is 63246, viz. 16359 in Flanders: 23610 for Guards and Garisons at home and in the West-Indies: 11727, in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and 11550 Marines. The Necessity of keeping up so great a Number of Troops must arise from some Danger the Nation would be in without them; for no other Argument can justify the Measure. If we are in any Danger from Spain, the only Nation we are in War with, (and which War we seem to have forgot) surely a much less Number of Land

M m m

Forces

† There was a Petition against his Election.

Forces would enable us to carry on that War, while we have so many Ships in Commission, and 40,000 Seamen to man them; and it is by our naval Force only that we can humble that haughty Nation: 12,000 Men are sufficient for Guards and Garisons at home, while we have so powerful a Fleet to defend us from Invasions. I am an Enemy to the Power of *France*, tho' we are in no immediate Danger from her, and I think it the Interest of *England* to maintain the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, tho' I much question whether that will turn the Scale in our Favour; but let us not be Knights Errant on the Occasion, and send an Army on the Continent to combat the *French* without any Allies. (For I do not find we have any, the *Dutch* being too cautious to come into our Measures.) Such a Step may prove very fatal to us, and draw on lasting Inconveniencies. The best Method to assist the Queen of *Hungary* is with our Money: She does not want Troops but the Means to raise them, which she can do at a Quarter of the Charge that it will cost us to send our own Troops to her Assistance, considering the great Expence of Transports, and the Difficulties we shall find in providing Ammunition, Provisions, and Recruits in a foreign Country. But I am aware, we shall be told, that we must give her Money too. The Queen of *Hungary* is certainly a gallant Princess, and a very fine Woman; but we are not therefore to spend all we have upon her, and become Bankrupts in her Service. Let us have some Regard for *Old England*, our native Country, and not suffer her to fall a Sacrifice to any foreign Interest whatsoever; which brings me to consider the Ability of the Nation to maintain so great a Number of Troops.

As every Nation is circumscribed

within certain Bounds, so there is a certain Degree of Expence that every Nation can with Safety bear, and should never exceed; and it is the Opinion of some very wise Men, that whenever the Expences of *Great Britain* exceed five Millions a Year, I mean the ordinary Expences voted by Parliament, she goes beyond her Strength, and consequently must fall. During all the last War in Queen *Anne's* Time, when we had so great an Army on the Continent, and so many Allies, and contracted a great Debt, our Expences, one Year with another, did not amount to 5,300,000*l.* In the Year 1741, our Expences were above 5,267,000*l.* Last Year above 6,137,000*l.* The Troops now proposed (I mean the 63,000 Men) will cost us above 1,655,000*l.* which, with the Seamen and other Expences of the Year, must come to above six Millions. The Nation is in debt 48,915,000*l.* (which Debt is every Day increasing) and groans under a heavy Load of Taxes; and tho' many Gentlemen in this House may not feel the Weight of them, the Poor daily do, and call aloud for Redress. These are serious Things, and deserve the mature Consideration of Parliament. For my own Part, I shall always think it my Duty, while I sit here, to oppose laying on any of my Fellow Subjects a greater Burden than they are able to bear; and therefore shall heartily give my Negative to the maintaining so great a Number of unnecessary Troops.

I shall next give the Speech made in this Debate by L. Junius Brutus, which was to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Find, the Gentlemen who oppose this Question carefully, I shall not say artfully, drop the present

* In the Character of Samuel Sandys, Esq;

sent Necessity we are under, and talk only of the Danger and Expence of maintaining and keeping up a great Number of Land Forces, and the Inability of the Nation to support that Expence. I have as great an Aversion to a numerous A standing Army, kept up in Time of Peace, as any Gentleman can have, and shall readily admit of the Maxim, that a numerous standing Army, kept up in Time of Peace, is absolutely inconsistent with the Liberties of *Great Britain*. But I B have no Aversion to a standing Army in Time of War, however numerous it may be, provided it be no more numerous than is necessary for putting a happy and speedy End to the War; nor can I think, that a numerous standing Army in Time C of War is any Way inconsistent with the Liberties of *Great Britain*, especially when a considerable Part of that Army is sent abroad to the Assistance of our Allies, or to carry the War into the Bowels of our Enemies Country, in order thereby to compel them to submit speedily to D reasonable Terms of Peace; for as this is a trading Nation, it is our Business to put an End to every War as soon as possible, that we may the sooner have an Opportunity to carry on our Commerce without Interruption. When we happen to be at War with a trading Nation, we may, 'tis true, by Means of our Fleet put a speedy End to the War; because if we conquer them at Sea, we may put almost an entire Stop F to their Trade, which will of course soon force them to submit to reasonable Terms; but when we happen to be at War with a Nation that does not much depend upon Trade, we must some Way or other employ a Land Army against them, otherwise the War may become eternal; G for we can never do them so much Harm at Sea as they can do us, nor can we reap any Benefit by the

War, whereas they will be yearly reaping a Benefit from it by Means of their Privateers; so that unless we can fall upon some Way of attacking them with a Land Army, the War must endure for ever, or we must at last submit to purchase Peace from them upon their own Terms.

I would not therefore, Sir, have Gentlemen conceive such an utter Aversion to a Land Army, as to resolve never to have or employ such an Army upon any Occasion whatever; and if the Land Army now proposed be necessary for restoring Peace to ourselves as well as *Europe*, the Measure must be complied with, however expensive it may be, however unable we may think ourselves to support the Expence; for, I hope, we are not yet reduced to such Poverty as to submit tamely to put on the Chains either of *France* or *Spain*. I shall grant, Sir, the Nation is incumbered with a great Load of Debts, and the People groan under D the Burden of their Taxes; but from whence arose this Load of Debt? To what is this Burden of Taxes owing? Why, Sir, to the very Spirit which now prevails, and, I am afraid, always will prevail: An universal Cry of Poverty when E any Contributions are desired for the publick Service. I believe, it will be granted, that our Ancestors in King *William's* and Queen *Anne's* Wars were as rich as we are now, and that the Nation was then able to raise yearly as great a publick F Revenue as it does now. If they had done so, we should now have had no Debts to pay off, nor any Taxes but such as might be found necessary for the current Service of the Year; for the Nation now raises more yearly than ever was expended in any one Year during either of those Wars, as may easily be computed by any one who considers the present State of our publick Revenue. M m m

nne. If we reckon the Civil List Revenue at 800,000*l.* the Land and Malt Tax at 2,700,000*l.* and the Funds appropriated to the Payment of the Principal and Interest of our publick Debts at about 3,200,000*l.* we shall see, that this Nation now raises 6,700,000*l.* yearly, which, I believe, is equal to the whole publick Charge of any one Year of either of these Wars, at least, I am sure, it is a great deal more than the publick Charge was during that Time *communibus Annis*; and therefore, if the People in those Days would have agreed to raise yearly as much as they might have done, the annual Revenue would have answered the annual Charge, and we should now have had neither Interest nor Principal to pay to any publick Creditor, and consequently might have held the Balance of Power in Europe with more Ease and Steadiness than we can do at present.

But such, Sir, is the Humour of the People in all Countries and all Ages: Every one desires to live at Ease and in Safety, but every one is averse towards contributing his proportionable Share towards that publick Expence, which is absolutely necessary for securing his Ease and Safety. The Bulk of Mankind can see no Danger but what is directly before their Eyes, and consequently are unwilling to contribute to the Charge of guarding against a Danger which they cannot see; and as it is at all Times popular to appear against taxing or burdening a People, those who see the Danger too often prefer their Love of Popularity to the Love of their Country. The Danger we are in at present is so near, that I cannot think, there is one Gentleman in this House that does not see it: The House of Austria is the *Ucalegon* of Great Britain; for if ever that House should be destroyed by the Flames of a War lighted up by France and

Spain, Great Britain will certainly be the next, because we are next in Power. Holland may be at last consumed, but the old Spanish Maxim, That the only Way to come at Holland is to pass through England, is now well known both at the Courts of France and Spain; and both those Courts are sensible, that in order to subdue England they must first reduce the House of Austria, so as to render it unable to give them any Diversion upon the Continent.

— Jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon,

ought therefore to be, it is most reasonably, the Cry all over Britain, and in every Man's Mouth that is not blinded or biased by some private View of Interest, Ambition, or Resentment. That this Nation will be the next Sacrifice to the Ambition of France is apparent, not only from the Reason of Things, but from the Behaviour of France immediately before the Death of the late Emperor. Can we have already forgot their sending their Squadrons to the *West Indies*? Can we now doubt of the Orders those Squadrons had, or that they would not have put those Orders in Execution, if the Hurricanes and Storms they met with, together with the excellent Disposition made by our Admiral then in the *West Indies*, had not disabled them from attempting the Scheme they had projected? Can we expect that Spain will submit to reasonable Terms of Peace with us, whilst she sees us so indolent or so cowardly as not to dare to oppose or interrupt her Schemes of Conquest in Italy? Can we hope that the French will not join openly with her against us, after they have reduced the Queen of Hungary to their Liking? Can any Man balance in the least which to chuse, to enter into a War with France and Spain, whilst

whilst the Fate of *Europe* is yet in Suspense; and we may depend upon the Assistance of many, perhaps most of the Potentates thereof, or to enter into a War with those two powerful Monarchies after they have made themselves Masters or at least Arbiters of *Europe*? Sir, it is not the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* alone I am now pleading: It is the Cause of *Great Britain* as well as hers. If it had not been for the Accident of the Emperor's Death, we should have had *France* as well as *Spain* a declared Enemy long before this Time. We had so much neglected, deserted, and disobliged that Prince, that *France* thought she might depend upon his not giving us any Assistance, and therefore she was preparing to declare War against us, or to act in such a Manner as might oblige us to declare against her. But the Accident of that Prince's Death made her suspend her Measures with regard to us, and the Behaviour of the King of *Prussia*, with the Obstinacy of the Court of *Vienna*, in which they were too much encouraged by us, soon convinced her, that she had now got the long look'd for Opportunity of reducing the Power of her antient Rival, the House of *Austria*. The Character of our then Administration was such, that she had Reason to think she might be able to cajole us, till she had perfected her Schemes upon the Continent of *Europe*, and that then she might with more Safety and greater Certainty of Success resume those Measures with regard to us, which she had suspended upon the Accident of the Emperor's Death: I say suspended, for no Man in his right Senses will suppose, they were either altered or laid aside. By the late Change in our Administration, I hope, she will find herself disappointed as to us: She cannot now hope being able to cajole our Administration, and, I hope, she will

find herself as little able to cajole the Nation. So far as I am able, her most secret Views shall be laid open to the People of *Great Britain*, and from thence, I hope, they will be convinced, that in supporting the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* they support their own, that in assisting to extinguish the Fire which now threatens Destruction to her, they may, and, I hope, will extinguish those Flames which would certainly next consume themselves.

B From what I have said, Sir, the Necessity of our entering into the War must appear. If the *French* and *Spaniards* do not depart from their present ambitious Schemes, and especially, if the latter do not agree to do us Justice with regard to our

C Navigation and Commerce in the *American* Seas, we must enter into the War, or we must submit to receive Laws from *France* in *Europe*, in *Africa*, and the *East Indies*; and from *Spain* in the *West Indies*. In a Case of such pressing Necessity, I

D am surpris'd to here Gentlemen talk of the Poverty of the Nation, or its Inability to support such a necessary War. I hope there are no Foreigners in our Gallery, or if there are, that they may not believe what such Gentlemen say. At least, I

E hope, it will not be believed at any foreign Court in *Europe*; for if it were, it would encourage the Enemies of publick Liberty to persist in the Prosecution of their ambitious and tyrannical Schemes; and it would dishearten the Friends of publick Liberty so as to prevent their

F entering into any Measures with us for its Preservation. Therefore, if those Gentlemen have really such a contemptible Opinion of their Country's Ability, I wish they would keep it to themselves, because, I am

G sure, they can do no Service by publishing it; for by endeavouring bravely to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, and succumbing in the brave

Attempt

Attempt we can be in no worse Condition than we shall be by sitting still, and tamely looking on till we see them overwhelmed. If we must become a Prey to our Enemies whenever they shall please to attempt making us so, the leaner we are, the less worth their while will they think it to make the Attempt; for few Conquerors ever thought of conquering a Country where nothing was to be expected but broken Bones; and therefore, I think, we do better, and shall be in less Danger by emaciating ourselves still further in making a brave Defence whilst we have some View of Success, than by battenning in Ease and Tranquillity till our Enemies have put it out of our Power to defend ourselves with any tolerable View of Success.

But thank God! Sir, our Matters are not yet come to this Pass: We have still many and great Resources: We have many rich Men amongst us; and from the Nature of our Constitution, and the Regard that has always been shewn to Parliamentary Faith, we shall have the Treasures of all the money'd Men in *Europe* at our Service. These will still enable us to carry on a vigorous War for many Years; and I wonder to hear Gentlemen of many *Hundreds*, nay *Thousands* a Year, who pay but 4 *Shillings*, perhaps but 2 *Shillings* in the Pound, to the publick Service, for securing their Enjoyment of the other 16 or 18: I say, I wonder to hear such Gentlemen complaining of the Poverty and Inability of their Country. Would not they, would not any Man of common Sense give the 16 *Shillings* for the publick Service, rather than subject the Whole to the arbitrary Will of a *French* Monarch? In such Case I shall grant, they would be obliged to dismiss many of the Footmen, Coachmen, Cooks, and other Men Servants they now keep for

Pomp or Shew; but such Fellow could not want Business, for most of them would make excellent Recruits for our Army and Navy; and if mounted upon their Masters Coach Horses, they would make good Dragoons, or if mounted upon their running, riding, or hunting Horses, they would make fine *Hussars* for distressing and plundering the Armies of our Enemy. These Things, 'tis true, are dismal for a modern polite Gentleman to think of, but they are what, I hope, every Gentleman in *England* would frankly submit to, rather than see himself and his Country enslaved by any foreign Power whatsoever.

We are therefore far from being in such poor or desperate Circumstances as have been represented in this Debate, and as to what wise Men may have said, that if ever *England* should raise above *five Millions* a Year, she must be ruined, Experience has shewn the contrary: for we have raised above *five Millions* a Year for forty Years, and are not yet ruined: Nay the Nation would have been in the most flourishing Circumstances, if a right Use had been made of the Money raised yearly, and proper Care taken to protect and improve our Trade. In a Country where the Land Revenue is reckoned to amount to near *ten Millions* a Year, and the Revenue of the trading and money'd People at least three Times as much, it is in my Opinion, ridiculous to say, that such a Country cannot spare to raise above *five Millions* a Year for the publick Charge without ruining itself. I am far from supposing, that if our publick Debts were once paid off, it would be necessary for us to raise such a Sum yearly for our ordinary Expence; but upon extraordinary Occasions we might certainly raise that Sum, and a great deal more; and therefore, if those wise Men mean any Thing, they must

must mean, that *England* will be ruined by a bad Government, if it should ever be under such an unfrugal one as to make the raising of above five Millions a Year necessary for defraying the ordinary Expence of the Government in Time of Peace. In this I shall agree with those wise Men, because such a ridiculous Government, if it continued for any Time, would ruin us by its bad Conduct, as well as by its Profusion of the publick Treasure. But is this the Case at present? Can it be said, the Government desires five Millions Year, or much above the Half of that Sum for its ordinary Occasions. We are now actually engaged in one War, and like to be engaged in another of a much more dangerous and expensive Nature: We must provide for both; and this makes such large Grants necessary as are now requir'd; that the Opinion of these wise Men, were it right in every Particular, is no Ways applicable to the present Case; and if Gentlemen would keep close to the Argument, their Opinion, I am sure, could never have been brought in to this Debate.

I hope Gentlemen are now convinced; that it is absolutely necessary for us to interfere so far in the present Troubles of *Europe*, as to prevent its being in the Power of France and *Spain* to dictate to all other Powers upon the Continent; and from what I have said, I hope Gentlemen will have the Pleasure of being convinced, that we are not yet reduced to such a deplorable Condition as has been represented, but that we may still be like a Figure in *Europe*, and by a prudent Conduct and vigorous Measures prevent the most daring to limit or thwart their ambitious Schemes of Tyranny and Oppression. For this Purpose it was absolutely necessary that his Majesty should form an Army on the Continent, and for this

Purpose it is as necessary to keep that Army there, till we have accomplished those Views that are so salutary for our own Preservation, as well as for the Preservation of *Europe*, and our antient and most certain Ally, the House of *Austria*. I say most certain, Sir, because there is no one of the great Potentates of *Europe*, whose Interest can so constantly and so invariably coincide with the Interest of *Great Britain*, as that of the House of *Austria*. Even the *Dutch* we cannot naturally be so sure of; because many Disputes may arise between them and us, about Trade and Navigation, or they may conceive a Jealousy of our naval Power; but between the House of *Austria* and us no Contest of any Consequence, no Jealousy can ever happen, unless one or t'other be influenced by foreign, weak, or wicked Counsels. Can we desert such an Ally in the Time of such Danger? Is it not our Interest to preserve her Power, as entire as possible? Her own Arms has already done a great deal: Let us assist her to do the rest. His Majesty has resolved to do so: In this he is seconded by the Voice of his People; and, I hope, upon this and every like Occasion, he will find himself seconded by the Voice of his Parliament.

The last Speech I shall give upon this Occasion was that made by L. Bantius Nolanus, which was in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THO' the Hon. Gentleman who opened this Debate was pleased to tell us, that the Number of Troops for each respective Service was the only Question that could properly come this Day before us, yet I must beg his Pardon to think, that

* In the Character of John Bance, Esq;

that the Quantum of the Sum demanded for each, is a Question which ought likewise upon this Occasion to have been brought under Consideration; and if the Estimates had been first referred to a select Committee, according to the Method which has been often proposed, and I wish were put in Practice, I believe, some very material Objections might have been found to several of the Articles in each particular Estimate. As this has not been done, it is not to be expected that Gentlemen should enter particularly into this Question; but in general I must observe, that we have always had, and have now too great a Number of Officers in our Land Army, and a much greater Number than is usual in any Country of *Europe* except *France*, where their Officers cost them very little; for their Colonels are generally Men of Fortune who spend their own Estates in the Service of their Country, and the Pay of their Subalterns is hardly equal to that of our Serjeants and Corporals. Then as to our Troops, nicknamed *Marines*, tho' they are really as properly marching Regiments as any other in our Service, the forming of them into Regiments was at first absolutely wrong, and, I remember, was strongly objected to; but since they are to remain a Burden upon us, I think, we ought to make the Burden as light as possible, by ridding ourselves of all the Field Officers and Captains, and especially their particular Paymaster, who has a Salary, which, I am sure, it is not necessary for the Publick to pay, let them be continued in what Shape you will. I know it may be said, that this Salary is paid out of the Deductions usually made on that Account from all the Regiments in our Service; but now we have such a great Number of Forces on foot, I hope, our Ministers are more frugal than to give the Whole

to the Paymaster: I hope they do with him, as has been done, ever since *Cromwell's* Time, with the Paymaster of the Navy, which is to allow him a certain Salary, and apply the Surplus to the publick Service.

With regard to our *marine* Paymaster, Sir, I really do not know whether his Salary be paid out of these Deductions, or out of the 45000. charged in this Estimate for Contingencies; but let it come from whence it will, is it paid by, and may be saved to the Publick, by having our *Marines* paid either by the Treasurer of the Navy, or the Paymaster of our Forces; and as the Hon. Gentleman who now most worthily fills the latter Post, would not, I am sure, desire to sink in his own Pocket such a large Sum of publick Money as these Deductions now amount to, being above 40,000. a Year, I think, an Account of them, if they are still made, ought to be laid yearly before Parliament. D As I am upon this Subject, I must likewise take notice of the great Saving that has certainly been lately made, by the great Number of Officers and Soldiers that were killed, or died, I do not know how, in the *West Indies*. In ordinary Cases, Sir, this Sort of Saving is not worth the while of Parliaments to inquire into; but when Regiments are, I may say, *occidione occisi*, and such a long Time before they are, or can be recruited, this Saving must become so considerable as to be well worth the Parliament's while to enquire into it; especially considering the dangerous Use that may be made by a Minister, of such large Sums, when left to his arbitrary Disposal, as must be evident to every Gentleman who has read the Reports left last Session upon our Table.

These Things I have thrown out, Sir, only to shew, that we ought to have another Question now under

our Consideration, beside that single one, of the Number of Troops proposed; and likewise to manifest to you, how necessary it is to refer the Estimates laid before us yearly to a select Committee, before we take them into our Consideration in this Committee of the whole House; for if we are obliged to enter into the War now carrying on in *Germany*, as the utmost Economy and Frugality will be necessary, I hope this will be the Practice of every future Session; and if we once begin it, I believe, we shall soon find good Reason for never laying it aside.

Now, Sir, with regard to the other Question, that, I mean, relating to the Number of Troops proposed to be kept up for each respective Service, I shall first consider the Question in general, and, I believe, every one will grant, that for carrying on the War against *Spain*, we have no Occasion, nor ought we to keep up such a Number of Land Forces, even supposing we were in as free and as prosperous a Situation as ever this Nation could boast of; therefore by such a great Number of Troops being proposed, and especially by our sending a great Number of them to *Flanders*, I must suppose, that we are to become Sharers in the War now carrying on in *Germany*, not only by sending our Money, but also by sending our Troops thither, and consequently the Question now before us will turn chiefly upon this previous Question, whether it be absolutely necessary for us to enter so deeply into the War; the Determination of which Question is not pretended, even by those who have spoke in Favour of the Motion, to be founded upon any immediate and apparent Danger, but upon Apprehensions of a Danger we may hereafter be exposed to.

Apprehensions, Sir, are of divers Sorts: There are real and well-grounded Apprehensions, there are

imaginary Apprehensions; and there are vain and ridiculous Apprehensions; and I very much suspect, that upon a strict and impartial Examination, the Apprehensions we are now terrified with, will appear to be of the last Sort. Surely, we do not imagine, that all the other Nations of *Europe*, except this, are fond of putting on the Yoke of *France*, and therefore if none of them will join with us in supporting the Queen of *Hungary totis Viribus*, as we seem resolved to do, we must suppose, either that all the rest of *Europe* are stupidly dull, or that we are a little hypocondriack. It is something amazing to see the Minds of some amongst us so very much altered in so short a Time. When the late Emperor died, and the Queen of *Hungary*, his Successor, was attacked by the King of *Prussia*, we were so little afraid of the ambitious Views of *France*, that we seemed to encourage her in her Obstinacy with regard to *Prussia*, in order to draw her in to a Scheme, which was certainly formed somewhere, for stripping that young Monarch of a great Part of his Dominions. Whereas, if we had at that Time been afraid of the ambitious Views of *France*, we should have advised, and insisted upon her giving Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia*, in order to draw him into a Confederacy, which he offered, for getting the Duke of *Lorraine* chosen Emperor, and for guarantying all the rest of the *Austrian* Dominions in the Terms of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. This would have prevented its being in the Power of *France* to form any ambitious Views; and if it had been done, I am persuaded, no *French* Army would ever have entered *Germany*, nor would the Duke of *Bavaria* either have been chosen Emperor, or have declared War against the Queen of *Hungary*. But by our Schemes at that Time, and by our being

being so little afraid of the Designs of *France*, we forced the King of *Prussia*, contrary to his Inclination, into an Alliance with *France*, and thereby enabled and encouraged them to form all those Schemes they have since endeavoured to carry into Execution against the Queen of *Hungary* and the Liberties of *Germany*: Nay we joined with *France* in one of the chief of them, which was that of getting the Duke of *Bavaria* chosen Emperor; and we gave no Obstruction to the *Spaniards* in their first Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*.

Thus, when the Queen of *Hungary* was in the greatest Danger: When *Europe* was in the greatest Danger, we seemed to have no Dread of the Designs of *France*; but now when the King of *Prussia* has been provoked by the Haughtiness, and, I believe, the Treachery of the *French* Generals, to desert their Alliance, and when the Queen of *Hungary*, by the good Conduct of her Generals, both in *Germany* and *Italy*, has by herself repelled her Enemies upon every Side, and obliged them to offer Peace upon the moderate Terms of *uti possidetis*, we have conceived most terrible Apprehensions of the ambitious Designs of *France*. Sir, this Change in our Way of thinking, and these pretended Apprehensions, are so evidently without any avowed Foundation, that there must be something in *Petto*, there must be some secret Cause which it is not fit the World, or at least the *British* World should be made acquainted with. The happy Events of these last 16 or 18 Months, and the Terms offered by the *French* last Summer, have so much altered the State of Things in *Europe*, and have so clearly manifested, that the *French* have at present no Designs against the Liberties of *Europe*, that whatever we do, or attempt to do now, can-

not be said to be for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, but for extending her Power and lessening the Power of *France*. I shall grant that both these Things are very desirable, but considering our Circumstances I cannot grant, that this is a proper Time for us to make the Attempt, or that we can reasonably hope, by ourselves alone, to succeed in it. It may be laudable, it may be even prudent for a Man in good Health and full Vigour to undertake difficult and dangerous Expeditions; but after he has been emaciated and enfeebled by a tedious consumptive Fever, he should content himself with sitting at home, and thinking only of Self-defence, till his Vigour be restored, and his Health re-established. If we had done so, we might have been both strong and healthful long before this Time; but we have been playing the Knight Errant of *Europe* for many Years past: Nay we have been doing what even *Don Quixot* himself never thought of: We have been setting up Windmills, in order to knock them down again. From the Year 1714 to the Year 1720, we put ourselves to a vast Expence, and involved ourselves in a War with *Spain*, in order to increase the Power of the House of *Austria*, which we then said the Treaty of *Utrecht* had left too feeble in *Italy*: From the Year Twenty, till very near the Time of the late Emperor's Death, we put ourselves to a vast Expence in pulling down the Power of the House of *Austria*, and raising the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, the one of the Branches of that House was, during the whole Time of this our Knight Errantry in its Favour, insulting us, and hurting us in the most tender Part. By this Conduct the Power of the House of *Bourbon* has indeed been raised to a dangerous Height; and now we are to involve ourselves in new Expence

and Danger, in order to pull down this Windmill we have raised, tho' like a real Windmill, it can do us no Damage, if we do not approach too near it.

As the Power of the House of Bourbon, especially considering the present Union of the two Branches, (which Union was restored and cemented by our late Designs against the House of Austria) is certainly greater than is consistent with the Safety of Europe, it is very easy, Sir, for a warm Imagination to raise that Power up into a hideous Phantom; and when the War first broke out in Germany, when the Queen of Hungary was forced to retire to Presburg, and her Capital in Danger of being besieged, all the Terrors we have been frightened with in this Debate, had then some Foundation: At that Time we seemed to sit unconcerned, and even then we had more Reason to sit unconcerned than any of our Neighbours; for if France had taken that Opportunity, contrary to her exprese Declarations, to propose any Accession to her own Power, either by the Cession of the Austrian Netherlands, or any of the German Principalities upon the Rhine, it would certainly have alarmed the Dutch and all the Princes of Germany: Even the Emperor himself would have resented such a Breach of Faith, and would have been ready to reconcile himself at any Rate with the Queen of Hungary, in order to form a Confederacy with the Dutch against France. They would then have been soliciting our Assistance, instead of our being reduced by our Knight Errantry to the Necessity of soliciting theirs; for this will always be the Case, whilst we are the first to take the Alarm, and to involve ourselves in a War with France on Account of preserving the Balance of Power: We shall always in this Case be obliged to solicit the Assistance of the other

Powers of Europe, and to accept of such as they may be pleased to give us; so that the chief Burden of the War must always lie upon this Nation, as it did in the late War. Whereas if we are not fantastical: If we wait till the other Powers of Europe have taken the Alarm, they will solicit our Assistance, and we may grant it upon what Terms we please, and no more of it than we think necessary.

For this Reason, Sir, even at the Beginning of the War, when the Liberties of Europe were in the greatest Danger, and the Queen of Hungary in the greatest Distress, it was none of our Business to enter as Principals into the War, unless the Dutch and other Powers of Europe, equally concerned with us, had agreed to do the same. And suppose, that they had been all blind to their own Interest and Safety, that France had thereby got an Opportunity to model out Germany and Italy to her own Liking, and to take the Austrian Netherlands to herself: Suppose that the Dutch for the Sake of getting home their Troops, had submitted, and that all the Princes of Germany and Italy had for that Time at least found themselves under a Necessity of submitting to this new French Model; can we suppose, they would all have been really satisfy'd with it? Can we suppose they would not have taken the first Opportunity to free themselves from the Yoke they had by their Blindness brought themselves under? France must then have kept Garisons and Armies both in Germany and Italy to have preserved this forced Submission, or she must have left them at Liberty to rebel as soon as they found an Opportunity. In either Case, can we suppose, that she could have disbanded her Land Armies in order to encrease her naval Force, so as to render herself superior to us at Sea? Can we suppose, that upon her first Breach with us,

the *Dutch*, the Empire, and perhaps *Spain* itself, or at least most of the Princes in *Italy*, would not have taken that Opportunity to unite together for freeing themselves from the Yoke: Sir, it is my Opinion, that the Ambition of *France* can never deprive us of a powerful Alliance upon the Continent, if ever we should be unjustly attack'd by her: It is our own Conduct only can deprive us of such an Alliance: If upon one Hand we should appear so indolent or unsteady, that none of the Powers upon the Continent could put any Trust in our Counsels, this might prevent their involving themselves in a War upon our Account: We might then have Reason to complain, as we did upon our Breach with *Spain*, of our having no one Ally in the World. On the other Hand, if we should shew ourselves too busy, and pretend to dictate to the other Powers of *Europe*, in Affairs we had really nothing to do with, or perhaps but very little, this might render them cool to our Interest: They might even rejoice to see us a little humbled. And since I am upon this Subject, I must mention another Sort of Conduct, which not only may deprive us of Assistance from any of our Allies upon the Continent, but also render our best and most natural Friends jealous of us, and that is our shewing too great an Attachment to the Interest of the Electorate of *Hanover*, and a Readiness to enter into any Scheme for enlarging the Dominions or pursuing the Resentment of that Electorate.

I hope, Sir, there is nothing of this at the Bottom of our present Measures; but, I am afraid, some of the Princes of *Germany*, and perhaps the *Dutch* too, have a Suspicion of it; and this makes them so shy of joining with us in any Scheme for reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*. This I am sure of, that

unless the *Dutch* and the Empire, as a Body, join heartily with us, we cannot in common Prudence propose to undertake it. It is by much too dangerous for us, in our present Circumstances, to undertake such a Scheme, with the sole Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*; and as the *French* have offered to withdraw their Troops out of *Germany*, and to leave the Queen of *Hungary* in Possession of all the Dominions she was possessed of at the Beginning of the War, except what she has yielded up by our Mediation and at our Request, I can see no Reason we had for sending our Troops to *Flanders*, much less for keeping them there, and still a great deal less for taking such a Body of *Hanoverians* into our Pay: for by the Estimates presented to us last Friday, we now see, that those *Hanoverian* Troops have neither been sent there, nor are to be kept there, at the Expence of that Electorate. Nay, I cannot as yet find, that the Electorate is, at its own Expence, to give any Assistance either to us or the Queen of *Hungary*, no not even the 4000 Men which it stands engaged to furnish her with by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; so that if any War be carried on for increasing the Power of the House of *Austria* at the Expence of *France*, it must be almost entirely at our Charge; for considering how the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions have been exhausted, we cannot imagine that she is able to bear any tolerable Share of the Charge.

The Charge of the War, Sir, will consequently fall so heavy upon this Nation, that, were our Circumstances much better than they are, nothing but the greatest and most imminent Danger should tempt us to undertake it; and this is far from being the Case as the Affairs of *Europe* stand at present. I have already shewn, that had *France* succeeded in the fondest and highest Wishes she could

could have at the Beginning of the War, this Nation could have been in no great Danger from her utmost Efforts. In the Reign of *Richard II.* we despised her Attempts by Sea, tho' she was then in Possession of, or at least had in Alliance with her, A all the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and we no one Ally upon the Continent to make a Diversion in our Favour. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, we withstood the Attempts of *France* and *Spain*, tho' the latter by itself alone was at that Time really superior to us in naval Force; B and can we now be so terrify'd with the Apprehensions, of *French*, when we have such a naval Force, that *France* and *Spain* together could not, with a ten Years uninterrupted Preparation, fit out such a naval Force C as would be superior to ours. But suppose we ever had Reason for such Apprehensions, they are now removed by the Offers of Peace which *France* has made, and the Way to renew them will be by undertaking a Scheme which neither the Queen of *Hungary* nor we can execute; for D here would have found themselves disappointed in their Expectations; and the Disappointment and Dishonour they met with in that Expedition, must convince them, how vain it will be for them to form any Designs against us, till they can render themselves superior at Sea, which, E I am persuaded, they will not attempt for several Years to come, because, I believe, their Coffers have been so drained by the present War, that they will not be able, in many Years, to spare such vast Sums as F will be necessary for preparing a Navy superior to the Navy of *England*; and if they had the Ships and all other Materials, they would find it difficult to man them either with Sailors or Soldiers fit for the Purpose. If they should attack us before their G having such a Fleet ready, and we should confine ourselves to our own Element, without wasting our Strength in romantick Expeditions upon the

our engaging either as Principals or Auxiliaries in the War, and thereby encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to refuse the Terms that have been offered, and to form Projects of making Conquests upon *France* by the Assistance we are to give her. It may be true, Sir, that before the late Emperor's Death, the *French* had resolved to declare in favour of the *Spaniards* against us, or to behave in such a Manner as to provoke us, if it was then possible, to declare B against them. It may be true, that the Squadrons they sent to the *West Indies* had Orders to join with the *Spaniards* in an Attack upon our Island of *Jamaica*; but I have a Suspicion, they had Encouragement from some People here to make that C Attempt, and an Assurance that if they could make themselves Masters of that Island, the Nation would not be at the Expence of carrying on a War against the joint Power of *France* and *Spain* for its Recovery. I believe, both they and their Friends D here would have found themselves disappointed in their Expectations; and the Disappointment and Dishonour they met with in that Expedition, must convince them, how vain it will be for them to form any Designs against us, till they can render themselves superior at Sea, which, E I am persuaded, they will not attempt for several Years to come, because, I believe, their Coffers have been so drained by the present War, that they will not be able, in many Years, to spare such vast Sums as F will be necessary for preparing a Navy superior to the Navy of *England*; and if they had the Ships and all other Materials, they would find it difficult to man them either with Sailors or Soldiers fit for the Purpose. If they should attack us before their G having such a Fleet ready, and we should confine ourselves to our own Element, without wasting our Strength in romantick Expeditions upon the

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In my Opinion therefore, Sir, the greatest Danger we can have at present, is that which may arise from

Continent and maintaining numerous Land Armies, we should be Gainers by the War, by destroying their Plantations and putting an entire Stop to their Trade; and thereby ridding ourselves of our greatest Rival in Manufactures and Commerce; so that I do not know, but it would be one of the greatest Favours the *French* could do us to provoke us to a Sea War, and one of the greatest Injuries we can do ourselves, is, to engage without Necessity in an expensive Land one; and as the *French* want nothing now, but to be quiet, we can be under no such Necessity at present.

Having thus, Sir, discussed the Point of Necessity, and shewn, that all the Apprehensions we can, with any Shadow of Reason, be frightened with, must arise from our engaging in the War, and not from our sitting still, give me Leave to say something with regard to our Abilities. I shall readily admit, Sir, that if it were absolutely necessary for us to engage in War: If Arms were of one Side and Chains of the other, I should be for flying to Arms, let our Circumstances be never so deplorable: I should be for our pawning or parting with every Thing but our Arms; but this is far from being the Case, and as our People are already so burdened with Taxes, and all those Taxes mortgaged for the Payment of old Debts, we ought not to engage in any War without an apparent and immediate Necessity. To guard against remote Dangers, and such as can be suggested only by a very fruitful Imagination, is, in my Opinion, very far from being a good Reason for our engaging in any War under our present Circumstances. We have, 'tis true, as yet many Resources, but most of them are such as we never ought, nor, I hope, ever will have Recourse to, unless we be obliged to fight *pro Aris & Focis*.

I am far from supposing, that we

have not yet many Resources for carrying on a necessary War, and for prosecuting it with Vigour for several Years, if it were to be carry'd on by Sea, or in a Country where we could from hence provide our Armies with all Sorts of Necessaries. Even the War we now seem inclined to engage in, at least we have put ourselves to a monstrous needless Expence, if we are not: I say even this War we might find Credit and Funds to support, if this were our only Consideration. As our publick Credit is yet in a flourishing Condition, I believe, we might find Money to borrow, and might find Funds for securing the Repayment of that Money; but in the present Case this is not our only Consideration. As all our Troops, both national and foreign, must be provided for in a distant Country, we must send out such vast Sums of Money, that, I am afraid, our Balance of Trade will not answer our Draughts, and if it does not, the Deficiency must be made good out of our national Stock of Gold and Silver, which may in a few Years drain us so much of our ready Specie, that we shall not have enough to circulate the vast Sums of Paper Credit we have now current amongst us; and as soon as this happens, it will put an End to our Credit both publick and private. This may happen before we can put an End to the War upon any honourable Terms, and whenever it does, we must put an End to the War upon any Terms, at least we must call home our Troops, and dismiss our Mercenaries, for want of Money to pay them, which would be a fatal Consequence, and the more fatal, because of our publick Credit's being lost, and not easily recoverable; so that our Country might be exposed to the Danger of an Invasion, when our Government had neither Money nor Credit to raise an Army or fit out

out a Squadron; and, I am afraid, our People would not be very ready or hearty in supporting a Government that had brought them under such Difficulties.

In the War during the late Queen's Time, we were exposed to, no such Danger. Our Balance of Trade was much greater than it is at present. As *France* had then no Trade, we exported a great many more Goods than we do, or can be supposed to do now; and we had not then near such a large Sum to pay for Interest growing due yearly to Foreigners, who have Money in our Funds. Besides, a great Part of the Provisions for our Army in *Flanders* was bought up here and conveyed to them by the Way of *Holland* or *Ostend*. Even our Armies in *Spain* were mostly provided for by what was bought for them in their own Country. Whereas, if we send our Armies to *Germany* or the *Upper Rhine*, which we must do, if we resolve they should assist the Queen of *Hungary*, we can send them little or nothing but Money from hence. This I thought necessary to mention, because it might not perhaps otherwise have occurred to Gentlemen who do not understand Trade; and, I hope, our Ministers will think seriously of it, before they involve their Country in a War which must be attended with so many Difficulties, and which seems, from the late Turn the Affairs of *Europe* have taken, to be quite unnecessary.

I shall grant, Sir, that it has been a popular Cry, ever since the Death of the late Emperor, to support and assist the Queen of *Hungary*; but among all reasonable Men, it was upon this Condition, as was expressed in our Address last Session, that the other Powers of *Europe*, equally concerned with us, should join in giving her such Assistance as might be effectual. And since we find, that none of the Powers of *Europe* will

join with us, that even the Electorate of *Hanover* refuses to join with us, or to assist us with any Troops; unless we pay a most extravagant Price for them, I believe no reasonable Man in *England* expects or desires, we should assist her any other Way than with our Money; especially as she does not now stand in need of our Assistance, unless it be to make Conquests. Gentlemen will therefore find themselves very much disappointed, if they expect the Approbation of the People in such a romantick Scheme as that of making Conquests upon *France* assisted by *Spain*, without any one Ally but the Queen of *Hungary*; and if they should fail in this Scheme, as they probably may, they will find themselves exposed not only to the Derision but to the highest Resentment of the People; therefore for their Sakes, if I had no other Reason, I must be against the Hon. Gentleman's Motion.

Before I have done, Sir, I must say a Word or two in relation to the great Number of Troops to be kept at home. I was really surprised to hear the Hon. Gentleman say, his Majesty desired no more than were allowed him the first Year of his Reign, and not so many as were allowed in the Year 1735. When the Hon. Gentleman said so, he certainly forgot the *Marines*, which being all regimented are as regular Troops, and very near as expensive, as any marching Regiment in our Service; and tho' it would be proper, if they are ever to serve as *Marines*, to have them on board our Men of War, and sometimes sent to Sea, in order to season and breed them up to the Service, I believe, all or most of them now lie a Burden upon the Country People. I must therefore look upon these *Marines* as Land Forces, and including them, as will appear by the Estimates, we are to keep

keep at home above 35,000 Men, and that at a Time when we are to take foreign Troops into our Pay at a monstrous Price. Sir, if our Schemes made it necessary to form such a great Army in *Flanders*, what Occasion had we for 16,000 *Hanoverians*? Might not we out of 35,000 have spared to send 16,000 more of our own Troops to *Flanders*? Will it be said, that in Time of War we must always keep 35000 Land Forces in this Island to protect us against sudden Invasions? Are we to suppose our People so much disaffected in any Parts of the Island, that most of them would join an invading Enemy, if not immediately prevented by the Arrival of a large Body of regular Troops? God forbid, Sir, I should make a Supposition so injurious to his Majesty and our present Royal Family. The Danger of a sudden Invasion and the Disaffection of the People have always, I know, been made a Pretence for keeping up within the Island a greater Number of regular Troops than we had any Occasion for, but it was never carried to such an extravagant Height as now; and I am sorry this should happen under the Administration of some Gentlemen, who have for so many Years been exclaiming against numerous standing Armies.

But we are told, now it is Time of War, and a standing Army in Time of War is not inconsistent with our Constitution. Sir, War or Peace, a numerous standing Army kept within the Island, when we are not at War amongst ourselves, I say, is inconsistent with our Constitution. If we are to send an Army abroad, let it be raised, but let it be sent abroad as soon as possible; and when the War is over, and the Army called home, let it be disbanded as soon as possible. This was our antient Method: This, and this alone is agreeable to our Constitu-

tion. If it were otherwise, it would be easy for an ambitious King to keep the Nation always at War with some Potentate or other, in order to have an Excuse for keeping up a numerous standing Army at home, not for subduing his foreign Enemies, but for subduing his People: Therefore more of our Land Forces ought to have been sent abroad, or not so many of them raised; and if any more Troops are designed for *Flanders*, they should have been put in an Estimate by themselves, in order not to introduce a Precedent for keeping above 35000 Men in the Island at a Time when there is no Rebellion, nor so much as the Appearance of an Insurrection in any Part of it; therefore when the Question comes to be put upon the Number of Troops for Guards and Garrisons, I shall, I believe, be against it, as heartily as I am against the Question now under your Consideration.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in
Dour next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the
SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from
p. 397.

TUESDAY, July 7. The *Indians* Women went out as usual in their Canoes to dive for Sea-Eggs, and brought ashore Abundance of 'em; they jump over-board out of their Canoe about a Mile from Shore; they take the Handle of their Baskets between their Teeth, and dive in 5 or 6 Fathom Water; their Agility in Diving, and their Continuance under Water, for so long a Time as they generally do, will be thought impossible by Persons who have not been Eye-witnesses of it; they seem as amphibious to us as Seals and Alligators, and rarely make use of any Provision but what they get out of the Sea.

Wednesday

Wednesday, launch'd the Yawl and went on Board; saw several Casks, some of Meat, and some of Liquor; the Decks and Sides abaft drove out, and entirely gone; the Larboard Side abaft drove on Shore; about two Miles and a half from the Tent a Cask of Liquor was found, and broach'd by the Person who found it, which was allow'd to be a great Fault; he likewise broach'd a Cask of Meat, which should have been preserv'd to carry away with us.

Thursday, the *Indians* with their Wives and Children launch'd their Canoes, and went away; 'tis believed they wanted Provisions, such as Seal; they are indeed never settled long in a Place; it was said some of our People wanted to have to do with their Wives, which was the Reason of their going away so soon.

Sunday the 19th, launch'd the Boat, sent her to the Wreck, hook'd a Cask suppos'd to be Beef; but when towed ashore, we found it contain'd nothing but Hatchets; we took up along Shore, Abundance of Cheque Shirts in Dozens, also Caps, Bales of Cloth, and Pieces of Beef and Pork.

Wednesday the 22d. This Day began to build a House to dwell in, finding our Stay here, will be much longer than we at first expected.

The 23d, took up along Shore several Pieces of Beef and Pork, Shirts, Caps, Frocks, Trowsers, Pieces of Cloth, with other serviceable Things, and Wax Candles of all Sizes.

The 25th, hard Showers of Rain and Hail; the Wind at North. Shot several Sea-Gulls, Geese, Hawks, and other Birds: The Carpenter had this Day given him by one of the People, a fine large Rock Crab, it being the first of the Kind we ever saw here.

The 26th, most of our People eat

a Weed that grows on the Rocks; it is a thin Weed of a dark green Colour, and called by the Seamen, *Slaugh*. It is surprising how the black Currant Trees, which are here in great Plenty, have budded within these three Days. Began thatching our new Houses with Bushes: To-day we caught a fine Rock Fish; this is the first Fish we have seen alive since our being here. Observing our new Town, we find there are no less than 18 Houses in it.

The 29th, walked in the Woods to take some Notice of the Trees, which we find to be very much like our Beech in *England*; but the Trees and Bushes are in general of a soft free Nature, and with a spicy Bark.

Thursday the 30th. Being at the Hon. Mr B——'s Tent, I found him looking in Sir *John Narborough's* Voyage to these Seas; this Book I desired the Loan of, he told me it was Capt. C——'s, and did not doubt but he would lend it me; this Favour I requested of the Captain, and it was presently granted. Carefully perusing this Book, I conceiv'd an Opinion that our going thro' the *Streights of Magellan* for the Coast of *Brazil*, would be the only Way to prevent our throwing ourselves into the Hands of a cruel, barbarous, and insulting Enemy: Our Long-boat, when finished, can be fit for no Enterprize, but the Preservation of Life: As we cannot act offensively, we ought to have Regard to our Safety and Liberty. This Evening Proposals were offered to the Officers concerning our going thro' the *Streights of Magellan*; which at this Time they seem to approve of.

The 31st, was taken up along Shore an Otter just killed, but by what Animal we could not tell; it was bleeding fresh when taken up, and proved a dainty Repast. Came ashore the Ship's Beams, with several Things of great Value.

Saturday, Aug. 1. This Day put

to an Allowance of Flour, one Quarter of a Pound a Man *per Diem*, and one Pint of Wine; those who like Brandy, to have half a Pint in lieu of Wine. We have now in a Manner nothing to live on but what we pick up along the Shore.

Monday the 3d. This Day we moved into our new House, it being a very commodious Habitation, exceedingly well thatched; in this Dwelling there are Cabbins for 14 People, which are covered inside and out with broad Cloth; there are several hundred Yards of Cloth about it, besides the Curtains and Linings, which are Shalloon and Camblet; in short, considering where we are, we cannot desire a better Habitation. The People fall into Disputes concerning the Boat, where we are to proceed with her, when she is built and ready for going off. It is the Opinion of the Navigators, that going thro' the *Streights of Magellan* is the safest and only Way to preserve Life and Liberty: The Artists, who have worked the Bearings and Distance, are very pressing that it should be moved to the Captain, purposing to have their Reasons drawn up, and signed by all who are willing to go that Way, and to be delivered to the Captain for his Opinion; upon this there was a Paper drawn up, and as soon as the People heard it, they came flocking to sign first, crying all aloud for the *Streights*, seeming overjoy'd, as if they were going to *England* directly, without any Affliction or Trouble; but there must be a great deal of Hardship to be encountered before we arrive at our native Country: This Paper was signed by all the Officers on the Spot, except the Captain, Lieutenant, Purser, and Surgeon, and by all the Seamen in general, except the Captain's Steward. The following is a Copy of it.

WE whose Names are under-mentioned, do, upon ma-

ture Consideration, as we have met with so happy a Deliverance, think it the best, surest, and most safe Way, for the Preservation of the Body of People on the Spot, to proceed thro' the *Streights of Magellan* for *England*. Dated at a desolate Island on the Coast of *Patagonia*, in the Latitude of 47 Deg. 00 Min. South, and West Longitude from the Meridian of *London* 81 Deg. 40 Min. in the *South Seas*, this 2d Day of *August*, 1741.

Wednesday the 5th. This Day I went with the Master, Carpenter, Master's Mates, and Midshipmen, to the Captain, to acquaint him with what was done, and resolved on; and further told him, it was a Duty incumbent on us to preserve Life before any other Interest. He answer'd, Gentlemen, I desire Time to consider of it, and will give you my final Determination; on which we took our Leave, and came away.

Next Day, the *L——* was sent for to Capt. C——, and about an Hour after the Carpenter and myself; when we came to him, he said, Gentlemen, I have maturely consider'd your Paper; I think, you have not weigh'd the Thing rightly; do you know we are above 160 Leagues distant S. W. from the *Streights of Magellan*, with the Wind against us? Then think of the Distance to be run afterwards on the other Side the *Streights*, with the Wind always against us, and where no Water is to be had. I answered, Sir, you say it is above 160 Leagues to the *Streights*; but let the Navigators work it, and they will find it not above 90. Mr. *Cummins* acquainted him, according to his Calculation, the Vessel would carry a Month's Water, at a Quart a Man *per Diem*; and, Sir, do you consider, after running a-long Shore to the Northward this Side the Land, that we have 100 Leagues to run right out to Sea to the Island of *Juan Ferdinand*; and

and five hundred Chances to one, if we meet the Commodore there, or any of the Squadron; nor do we know but the Commodore may have shared the same Fate with ourselves, or perhaps worse? The Captain answer'd, it's a thousand to one if we see the Commodore at *Juan Fernandez*; for, Gentlemen, to let you into a Secret, we shall meet him at *Baldavia*; his Orders were from — to go there with his Squadron, it being a Place of little or no Force. Mr. Cummins answer'd, Sir, 'tis agreed, the Commodore is at *Baldavia*; but we make it in our Bargain, when we go from hence, that we will put ashore at every Place when we want Water, whenever the Weather will permit. The Captain reply'd, there is no Occasion for that; we will water at the Islands, and take a Vessel going along. Mr. Cummins said, Sir, what shall we do with a Vessel, without Provisions, for 90 Souls? The Captain answer'd, we will take a Vessel loaden with Flour from *Chili*; and then we will proceed thro' the *Streights of Magellan*. Mr. Cummins said, how shall we take a Vessel without Guns? not having any but Muskets; and our Enemies know, that we have a Squadron in these Seas, therefore undoubtedly we are well arm'd, and keep a good Look-out. The Captain answer'd, what are our small Arms for, but to board 'em? The Carpenter said, Sir, if a Shot should take the Boat under Water, it would not be in my Power to Stop a Leak of that Kind, where the Plank is so thin, that in some Places it is not above 3 Quarters of an Inch thick. The Captain then said, Gentlemen, I am agreeable to any Thing, and willing to go any Way, for the Preservation of the People; but at the same Time would have you consider of it, the Wind being always against us on the other side the Land, and we have above 500 Leagues to the River Plate. I an-

swer'd, 'Tis not above 590 Leagues from hence to Cape St. Antonio's; and, as I have before said, let the Navigators work it, and Reason take Place, which is what we chiefly desire to be govern'd by: Another Inducement we have to go the Way proposed is, that we may be assured of Water and Provision. I allow that, says the Captain, and we may save our own; but how do you know whether we may not meet Enemies in the *Streights*? I reply'd, we can have no Enemies to encounter there, but *Indians* in there Canoes, and those we can master at Pleasure. The Captain then seem'd to countenance our Opinion again; and said, when we come to St. Julian's, we shall be sure of Salt in Plenty for our Provisions, without which our Fowls will not keep above 2 or 3 Days: Besides, when we come to the River Plate, we may meet with a Prize, they not being acquainted with any *English* Vessel like ours, with Schooner's Sails; by which Means we may run up the River, and take a larger Vessel: If we fail here, we may go ashore, and get what Cattle we please; but what Business have we at the *Rio Grand*? We must go to the *Rio Janeiro*. I told him, we should be obliged to stop at every Place a-long Shore for Supplies; at St. Catharine's the Governor will give us a Certificate, so that we shall be known to be the People that were there in the Squadron. The Captain said, that's true, and I can get Bills of Credit in any Part of *Brasil*; besides, the People may be separated, some in the *Flota*, and some in other Ships; with less Hands we may go to *Barbadoes*. Mr. Cummins told him, we might venture to *England* with 12 Hands. Yes you may, says the Captain, with 30. It is to be observed, during all this Debate, the Lieutenant spoke not a Word. The Carpenter asking him the Reason of his Silence in all the

Consultation, he answer'd, I'll give my Opinion hereafter. The Captain said, I knew nothing of his being acquainted with it, till Mr. *Bulkeley* told me Yesterday; but at the same Time, Mr. *B*—, I expect you will be the first that will sign the Paper. I imagin'd the Captain meant our Paper, and immediately answer'd, with some Warmth, as he had refused signing at first, and at the same Time agreed to the Proposal, that I had sign'd so close, that there was no Room left for his Name, and now it was too late for him to sign. The Captain surpriz'd me, by saying, I don't mean your Paper. I told him, any other, which should be contrary to ours, would never be sign'd by us. Mr. *Cummins* said to the Captain, Sir, 'tis all owing to you that we are here; if you had consulted your Officers, we might have avoided this Misfortune; considering the Condition the Ship was in, she was not fit to come in with the Land, all our Men being sick and not above three Seamen in a Watch; suppose the Mast had gone by the Board, as was every Moment expected. The Captain made Answer, Gentlemen, you do not know my Orders, there never were any so strict given to a Commander before; and had I but two Men living besides myself, I must, and was oblig'd to go to the first Rendezvous, which was the Island of *Nuestra Señora di Socora*: I was oblig'd to go there at all Events. I made Answer to this, Sir, if that is the Case, it seems plain, the Thing was design'd we should be here: But, Sir, I am of Opinion, notwithstanding the Commodore had his Orders from — to go with the Squadron to *Baldavia*, that at the same Time those Orders were so far discretionary, that if the Squadron was disabled, Care was to be taken not to endanger his Majesty's Ships. Yes, that (says the Captain) was settled at St.

Julian's: Notwithstanding what has been said, Gentlemen, I am agreeable to take any Chance with you, and to go any Way; but would have you consider of it, and defer your Determination till all is ready to go off the Spot. I then told the Captain, you have known, Sir, from the Time you saw the Proposal, that the People are uneasy, and the Work is at a Stand, and in this Situation Things will be until this Affair is settled; therefore the sooner you resolve, the better. The Captain reply'd, I design to have a Consultation among my Officers: Have you any more Objections to make? I answer'd, Yes, Sir, one more; which is, when you go from hence, you are not to weigh, come to an Anchor, or alter Course, without consulting your Officers. The Captain said, Gentlemen, I was your Commander till the Ship parted, or as long as any Stores or Provisions were getting out of her. We told him, we had always taken Care to obey his Orders in the strictest Manner; which he allow'd us to have done; and he added, you were the Officers that I placed my whole Dependence in. We answer'd, Sir, we will support you with our Lives, as long as you suffer Reason to rule; and then we parted. After this Consultation the Captain seldom came out of his Tent, which occasion'd great Disturbances among the People.

[To be continued.]

EXTRACT of a LETTER written by an Officer of the French Army, from their Camp at Selingent, the 2d of July, 1743, to his Friend at Paris, who sent it to a Gentleman in the City of York, where it was translated from the Original, as follows.

S I R,

WE might, without ever striking a Blow, have ruined our Enemies

Enemies entirely, made them lay down their Arms, or else have totally destroyed them. We had more than one assured Way for it, yet found Means to lose the Battle. The 27th of last Month will for ever be remember'd on this Account, but always to our Shame; and the fatal Consequence of it will hardly be believed. Hitherto our Conduct was tolerably good, seeing we arrived in right Time, at *Aschaffembourg*, to hinder the Enemy from encamping on this Side the *Mayn*. We had occupy'd all along that River such important Posts as would effectually have hinder'd them from annoying our Army on the *Danube*, in case they had design'd it; and we had established at *Selingenstat* such strong Posts as would have cut off their Subsistence and starved them in their Camp, or else have forced them to retire with great Hazard and Precipitation. In this Situation they determin'd to retreat, having no other Way left them but that. About Two in the Morning we perceived that they were striking their Tents, whereupon we formed the Design to cut off their Retreat, and accordingly our Army began to move towards our Bridges at *Selingenstat*, where all our Infantry pass'd over, whilst our Cavalry were wading thro' it, leaving over-against *Aschaffembourg* several Brigades, and as many *Irish* ones in *Aschaffembourg*, which Place the *English* had abandon'd: Thus far Things went pretty well. We had now nothing to do but to post ourselves along the Beck (or River) of *Dettingen*, our Right Wing facing the Village and our Left the Mountains, by another Village near it, placing our Cannon before every Brigade, and ordering our Forces at *Aschaffembourg* to be continually moving, in order to distress the Enemy in the Rear. In this Case, pray what would have become of them? They must of necessity have laid

down their Arms, or have taken their Flight thro' the Mountains; in short, they were without Resource. I was very much surpris'd to see our Men pass the Beck, which mightily disorder'd our Ranks: The Enemy had Time enough to range themselves in order of Battle; for at the first Motion of our Troops they had recall'd their avant Guard, and formed themselves in several Lines to stay for us. Their Left Wing was towards the *Mayn*, their Right Wing towards the Woods, near the Mountains: It was easy to judge, from the Disorder we were in after crossing the Beck, that Things would not turn out to our Advantage, there not being one single general Officer that knew how to place the Brigades. As they advanced, it was easy enough to comprehend that the General himself had not even formed in his Head any Order of Battle; therefore every Body took his Post as he thought fitting. We had both our Flanks, Right and Left, open; nor had we either first or second Line formed: In this Condition we began to charge. The King's Household, after several successive Attacks, began to give Way; our Cavalry, indeed, gave the Enemy a smart Push, but a dismal and continual Fire put them into great Disorder, and obliged them to fly; our Infantry behaved but ill, and all our Right Wing gave Way, the Regiment of Guards running with great Precipitation into the *Mayn*, where near as many were drown'd as were kill'd in fighting.

All these Transactions were but of two Hours Continuance; we had fifteen Battalions exposed to a Battery of Cannon, charg'd with Cartridge-Shot, which kill'd many of our Men, and all this without fighting, tho' near one another*. The Doubts and Uncertainties *Mons. de Montal* labour'd under was the main Cause of our Inaction, which, however,

* Just at this Time the King of Great Britain commanded in Person on Foot.

ever, sav'd our Army, by reason that our seemingly resolute Countenances kept the Enemy's Right Wing quiet; insomuch that, after our Right Wing had given Way, and we had resolv'd upon retreating, we made of all our Forces an Arriere Guard, whereby we deceived our Enemies by a slow Retreat. In fine, we lost the Field of Battle, where the Enemy pass'd that Night. But Oh! my Friend, what an Opportunity was here lost! What was expected would have rais'd the Glory of our Nation, re-establish'd our Affairs, and probably given us the Advantage in this War, produces a quite contrary Effect; the Enemy's Courage is hereby elevated, and ours sunk; there were Faults without doubt committed by the Troops, but more by the Generals. *Monf. de Noailles* might well be ashamed and shed Tears of Blood for the Mismanagement of this Day, tho' he is pleas'd to say that the Duke de Grammont had pass'd the River, and attack'd the Enemy without Orders. The King and Kingdom are certainly much to be pitied, there not being one in the Nation fit to take on him the Command of an Army; the Troops are undisciplined, the late Cardinal having enervated them by his repeated Reforms and Avarice. The Day after the Battle the Enemy went to post themselves towards *Hanau*, having lost many Men the Day before, and we treble their Number.

I am, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from
ALEXANDER FEA, a Midshipman
on board the Winchester Indiaman,
to his Father in the Minorics, dated
at St. Jago, April 22, 1743. concerning the Loss of the Princess Louisa. See p. 411.

THIS will acquaint you with the bad News of the Wreck

of the *Princess Louisa*, on the Rocks of the Island of *May*, of which the following is a particular Account: On Sunday Morning, April 17, we saw the Island of *Cape Bona Vesta*, and kept under Sail all Day with a pleasant Gale, and at Sun set the *Princess Louisa* hoisted her Colours and shorten'd her Sail, and run under our Top-sails on account of the Land: At Eight o'Clock the *Louisa* fir'd a Gun to alter the Course, and soon after Twelve we saw Land on our Larboard Bow, on which we fir'd a Gun and show'd Lights and false Fires, and wore Ship and laid her Head to the Eastward. At One o'Clock, Monday Morning, April 18, finding she drew from us, we wore Ship and clapp'd upon a Wind, and stood to the Westward after her; at Two o'Clock she fir'd two Guns, which we answer'd by shewing a Number of Lights; soon after she fir'd four Guns one after the other, and at Three o'Clock she fir'd two more, and soon after we thought we saw the Breakers. Immediately we fir'd two Guns, hoisted Lights, tack'd about and stood to the Eastward: At Four o'Clock the Body of the Isle bore S. W. by S. about four Miles distance from Shore; at Break of Day could see nothing of the *Louisa*, and at Sun-rising tack'd and stood to the Westward, and soon after saw her among the Breakers, bearing N. W. by W. without any Masts in her, only her Bolt-sprit, Sprit-sail Yard, Gib Boom and Ensign-Staff: At Day-light we hoisted our Ensign and stood within three Miles of her: At Seven o'Clock in the Morning we hoisted out our Pinnace and Yawl, and Mr. *John Samson* in the Pinnace, and Mr. *Quin* in the Yawl, put off from the Ship with an Intent to assist them; but about Half an Hour after Nine they both return'd, and told us, that they had not been able to give them any Help on account of the Rocks, and

and the Sea making a free Passage over and over them; and that several of them flock'd upon the Poop, and some upon the Boltsprit, and when they saw our Boats coming they wav'd their Hats and Caps and call'd to them; but the chief Mate told them, with a Speaking-Trumpet, that he could do nothing to save their Lives without the greatest Hazard of losing their own, the Sea being so very dangerous. About Ten we sent the Pinnace again to their Assistance; but, when she came near them, found the Ship had parted in two, and could see no Body, but one Man that was on the Gib-Boom, and soon after she went all in Pieces. I send this to you by the Way of a Snow that belongs to *New-England*, and hope to have the Blessing of seeing you on my Return to *England*.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER FEA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from STEPHEN LIGHTFOOT, Surgeon of the Pincess Louisa Indiaman, to RICHARD BODDICOAT, Esq; dated at Barbadoes, June 23, 1743.

ON Monday Morning, Half an Hour past One, April 18, we run on Shore on a Riff of Rocks, the N. E. Part of the Isle of May, about two Leagues Distance from the Shore. The Ship struck a great Number of Times before we stuck, and remain'd whole till about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time she parted in about the Midship Middle of the Ship, and the fore Part of her vered round to the Poop. The Captain call'd to the Gunner to sling a Rope from the Boltsprit; I stood ready to receive it, but was wash'd by a Surge, and almost jamm'd to Death between the Cut-water and the Side of the Ship; but escaping that Danger, I got upon a Piece of Board, and seeing a little Boy drowning by my

Side, I took him upon the Board with me, but we were beat off by one of the Surges, and buried several Feet under Water. When I was a little recover'd, I thought it Time to endeavour to save myself, and seeing Part of the Main-Deck a little Distance from me, I swam to it, and having got upon it, by its Assistance, and swimming together, got safe on Shore, tho' not without great Difficulty, for the Breakers broke over my Head several Times; when I had got near Land, a large Shark swam by me, but never offer'd to touch me. I had, before I was wash'd off, stripp'd myself ready for swimming, not knowing the ill Consequences attending the being naked in the Sun for several Hours together in that hot Climate; if I had, I should have chosen to have run the Risk of my Cloaths drowning me, rather than suffer what I did; for I was so burnt and blister'd that it flung me into a Fever for 15 Days afterwards, and I was afraid of a Mortification in my Back by lying upon it; for I was not able to turn myself on my Sides. It happen'd very fortunate for me, that one of the Ships that were loading with Salt in the Isle of May, had a Surgeon on board, by whose Assistance I got well again. When our Ship struck, Capt. Stuart, in the *Winchester*, was about a Mile a Stern of us, but by firing, and making other Signals of Distress, she escap'd.

In the Morning she sent her Boats to our Assistance; but they could not come within Half a Mile of our Ship for fear of the Breakers, which broke over her to a very great Height. We sav'd nothing. I had a Pair of Gold Buttons which I valu'd, and put them in my Mouth to save them, but they were taken from me by the *Portuguese*, together with a Diamond Ring. The Captain behav'd with great Presence of Mind and Courage during the whole

whole Time, as did some of the other Officers; but the common Sailors seeing the Difficulty and Danger they were in, and despairing of saving their Lives, drank off whole Bottles of Brandy; (whether to render themselves insensible of the Pain of Death, or to deaden the Remorse of Conscience attending the End of an ill spent Life, I can't pretend to determine) and were drown'd in the Forecastle.

Thus I have given a full Account of this Misfortune; and tho' I had the Happiness to save my own Life, I am sorry to tell you we had in all 74 very clever Fellows drown'd.

I am yours, &c.

STEPHEN LIGHTFOOT.

Tilt-Yard Coffee-House, Aug. 29, 1743.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

A Printed Advertisement having last Week been left at several Coffee-houses in London and Westminster, in the Words following, viz.

"Whereas some Time since a scandalous Pamphlet appear'd to the World, intitled, *An Account of the Expedition to Carthage*, reflecting on the Conduct of the Army in general; which Pamphlet was suppos'd to be wrote by Commodore Knowles, who has, in the Presence of one Officer of the Navy, one Officer of the Train, and two Officers of the Army, made the following Declaration in Writing: "

"I Charles Knowles do declare, that I never publish'd, or caus'd to be publish'd, any Pamphlet reflecting on the Army, or any Corps of Officers whatsoever, or that I ever saw the said Pamphlet. Given under my Hand this 19th of August, 1743.

CHARLES KNOWLES.

And as by this Declaration, if genuine, the Commodore seems to be

under some Concern, lest he should be supposed to be the Author of this Pamphlet, in Justice to him, the Editor thinks himself obliged to declare, that he was never acquainted, nor ever had any Correspondence with Commodore Knowles; and then in Justice to himself he must declare, that he never had, nor ever will have a Concern in publishing any Reflection upon the Army in general, because he is fully convinced, that most of them, both Officer and Soldier, are Gentlemen of true Honour, Courage, and publick Spirit; and he desires the Author of this Advertisement to point out any one Sentence in the Account of the Expedition to Carthage, that can be look'd on as a Reflection upon the Army in general.

But if ever our brave and honest Soldiers should be exposed to certain Perdition, and the Glory of their Country with them laid in the Dust, by the bad Conduct of any particular Officer, or the Frauds or Neglect of any Purveyor or Victualler, such Conduct and such Neglect or Frauds ought to be enquir'd into, and punished by Parliament; and the Editor of this Pamphlet hereby declares, that from the just Regard he has for the Gentlemen of our Army, especially such of them as are employ'd in the real Service of their Country, he will never be ashamed nor afraid to endeavour, as much as in him lies, to promote such an Enquiry, which was his chief View in publishing this Pamphlet.

Such an honest Endeavour, no Officer whose Conduct is blameless, will find Fault with; because a strict and impartial Parliamentary Inquiry is the only effectual Method for clearing his Character from those Approaches that necessarily, tho' often unjustly, attend an unsuccessful Expedition; and therefore, if any particular Officer thinks himself injured by the Account already published of the

the Expedition to *Carthage*, the best Method he can take for his Vindication, is to promote, and even solicit, next Session of Parliament, a publick and fair Enquiry into the Conduct of that expensive, unfortunate, and destructive Expedition.

I am yours, &c.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 27. N^o 777.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, Esq;

The Humble Petition of *Yes* and *No*,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners, tho' they are quite oppositè in almost every Opinion, have, on a late Conference, agreed, that the World uses us both very ill, and chaps and changes us about to serve their private Ends. It is come, Mr. *Spect*, to such a Pass, that when we are mention'd there is no Regard given to our Names; nay, some think we stand in Meaning to the different Sense of our Title, and when a Person says *Yes* he means *No*, and *vice versa*. We have, within ourselves, been highly affronted at each other for supplanting each other with Answers; when, indeed, we now find neither of us were to blame, but the Person whom we were going to serve.

The Abuses we receive are innumerable: Tho' nothing in the State can be done without us; tho' we determine the Fate of Empires, yet we are the most errant Slaves in being, and the most errant Liars, made so by the arbitrary Will of the Tongues of Men.

We have also, among other Faults found against *Yes* and *No*, been heavily charg'd with Bribery and Corruption in Parliament: But against how unjust? It is well known how often Gentlemen reserve us in their Hearts a long Time; yet let a certain Person give a sudden

Squeeze by the Hand—or, it shall be done; immediately the Heart-Possessor is banish'd, and the Contrast Word takes Possession of the Tip of the Tongue, and is gone presently.

A *Yes* has suffer'd innumerable Fatigues from both long and short Imprisonments: These the Band of Lovers occasion: Sometimes poor *Yes* has been enclos'd up in a strong Heart Five and Twenty Years, and at last comes out with a deep Sigh.

B Some Hearts, and stout ones too, cannot hold it contain'd above a Fortnight: There are many Instances where poor *Yes* has struggled to get out, nay escap'd to the Tongue; but down again it went to the old Prison Place, till by its Detainment it kill'd its foolish Possessor.

Yes complains also, Mr. *Spectator*, of one barbarous Custom which has prevail'd universally, and that is, that the *Female Sex* are from their Infancy taught a Kind of Abhorrence of its Name: Now at the same Time there is not a Word in the *English* Language, on a particular Occasion, they speak with more Pleasure.

No has in general the same Complaints, and of being abus'd without Guilt: How often am I curs'd (cries *No*) by the smart young Fellows; because a pretty Lady mentions my Name to them? I am not decently treated when I am compell'd to come twice from the Tongue of a Religious Doctor before he can be episcopiz'd.

F Mr. *Spectator*, now we jointly and separately avow to the World, that whatever Misfortunes or Disappointments may happen from *Misusing* our Names, we entirely and humbly hope, that you would recommend to the World never to name our Names but to what they think: This would highly oblige

Your Petitioners;
Yes and *No*;
Common

P P P

*Common Sense, Sept. 3. N^o 342.**OF MONOPOLIES, the late fatal SOUTH SEA SCHEME, &c.*

*Sir Scrape Quill, who at table serv'd a' late,
Drinks rich tockay himself and eats in plate,
Has levees, villa's, mistresses in flore,
And owns those racers which he rubb'd before.*

Garth.

S I R,

MONEY, 'tis an old Saying, is like *Muck*, good for nothing 'till 'tis spread; if so, all Ingrossures or Monopolies of it must be detrimental to the fair Trader; and not only *Money Monopolies*, but *Monopolies* of all Sorts of Merchandise, as they raise the Markets, and exclude all, but those who are engaged with them in the same unfair Traffick, from any Share in the Profits of the Returns of those Commodities in which they deal.

But for our legal Monopolies or the Establishment of Companies by Form of Law, the Experience of many Years may inform every one what Damage they have been to the Trade of *Great Britain*. To prove this, which is so well known, it is needless; we want not to enquire into the immense Sums they have paid to the State for their Charters, &c. nor need we look into their Management or publick Oeconomy, since they have been armed with Law and Charters; we may see every Hour their principal Servants, returning after two or three Voyages immensely rich; we have seen them likewise, when an Equality into the Ways and Means by which these immense Estates have been gained, has been attempted; screen'd and protected by their Masters.

If we have Leave to take a short Review of what happen'd in the fatal Year 1720, we shall need no other Evidence of the Detriment that Companies may do to the Publick: To what Height the *South-Sea Company* then carried the imaginary Credit, is at this very Hour felt and remember'd (the Wounds being not yet heal'd) in the dreadful Wrecks of many thousand Families: At this Time Avarice and Fraud dealt Destruction among the People; a Ruin and Desolation as general, as fatal, and almost as unavoidable, as what is some Times inflicted by Providence in Pestilence and Famine; at this Time we might suddenly behold a few dirty *Musgrave Stock-jobbers* emerging out of extrem Poverty, by the Dash of a Pen, into immediate Wealth and Luxury: This occasion'd almost a total Revolution of Property, but the Circulation was at first almost wholly in the Extremities, while the nobler Parts were wasting by this unnatural Distribution of the Spirits; for almost the whole Wealth of the Nation was drawn by these fraudulent Practices into a

few Hands; we were bought and sold into more than an *Egyptian Bondage*: The Legislature and the Ministry, which gave at first too much Indulgence to this most iniquitous Traffick, found themselves at once under a Necessity of stopping short, and were obliged with their whole Force to endeavour to quench the general Conflagration, in order to save the whole from Destruction. And this senseless, I think we may call it, contagious Delirium, we fell into with our Eyes broad open, against the plain, manifest, and immediate Conviction of our Senses; we saw the People of *France*, drawn in by *Law's* Scheme to support an imaginary, visionary Paper Credit of the same Kind, render'd poor and miserable: The Government there indeed craftily avail'd itself, (as the *Cant ministerial Word* is) of the Madness of the People, and paid off their own Debts; while we, who stupidly aped them in every other Particular, were oblig'd to remit the Payment of the *Two Millions* which the Company were to pay for their Liberty to game.

Many low People, as we have said, mounted into Chariots and great Sums, and wonder'd, and were surpris'd at their own sudden Height; but there were many likewise, whole Fortunes and Families were, before this unhappy Project, great and noble, who engag'd themselves busily in the dirty Work, and were contented, as they saw the Cards, to increase their Wealth by this Fraud; however it was, we saw Palaces rising, Villa's purchased, and Gentlemen of ancient Families oblig'd to sell their ancient Inheritances, to make good the Contracts they enter'd into in this new and strange Iniquity.

Let us observe here how impracticable, how improbable it was, that the industrious Merchant should at such a Time as this ever think of trusting his Property to the Mercy of Seas, and Winds, and Rocks, when he saw the whole Wealth of the Nation circulating in this unnatural Manner, when he saw all Merchandise converted into Paper, and he was the richest Man who threw the Dice with most Success. Would any Man, when he saw it was the Fashion to be mad, presume to be sober? Would the fair Trader at this Time affect to be in his Senses, and be content to drudge on for the moderate Profit of eight or ten per Cent. and run every Hazard, when, in a few Days, by venturing to shake his Elbow at this Political Gaming Table, he had a Chance to become immediately rich, and to have no more Occasion to Trade at all, or to be enroll'd in the honourable and numerous List of Beggars, which that Table had made so?

While we are on this melancholy Theme, we cannot but remember the several Attempts then made to support their wicked Project. There were two of the most extraordinary

Nature that ever were try'd, flagrant Impositions on the already too much abused People, and for which the Contrivers merited the severest Punishment: The one was (when the Stock was very high) a Declaration that the Company would make a Dividend of 50 per Cent. on their Capital; which could never be paid in any Thing but Paper; for it was very evident to the meanest Capacity, that the Mines of Peru and Mexico could not produce Specie to pay it: It is difficult to know whether this hardy Trial had more of Impudence or Folly.

The other Attempt was what is generally call'd the *Bank Contract*, a Project to make the then sinking ricketty Stock stand firm at 400; but this too, tho' our late wife M——r was a principal Agent in it, was discover'd to be only a grand Puff. When now, a strange Sort of legal Officer of Justice call'd a *Scire facias* was seen in the Alley, at the first Entrance of this Apparition, the Cloud disappear'd, the whole Delusion instantly vanish'd, the golden Dream was out, and the People confounded to deal in *Realities* again.

Thus we see how one great Company, by aiming at an unnatural fallacious Credit, ruin'd themselves and half the Nation.

§. To the AUTHOR of Common Sense.

S I R,

I Have long expected to have seen the pernicious Consequences that must attend the late Act of Parliament relating to the Road Waggon, pointed out in the publick Papers; but as it has hitherto passed unregarded, give me Leave in the first Place to observe, that it is therein enacted, 'That no Road Waggon be permitted to carry above three Tons Weight, including the Waggon'.—Now I think it may be reasonably suppos'd, that the Projector of this Clause was wholly unacquainted with the Weight of a Carriers Waggon, which weighs at least half the above Weight; so that there remains only the Carriage of 30 Huredred for the Support of a large Family of Servants, a great Number of valuable Horses (frequently losing one of 20 or 25*l*. Price) and a vast Expence to the Wheeler and Blacksmith, &c. &c. &c. This is supposing he can always meet with a full Load, viz. 30 C. Weight, which would be a very idle Supposition, seeing every one must be sensible that the Road Waggon often travel almost (if not quite) empty. Now if this be consider'd, it will easily appear, that that valuable Branch of Trade must either vanish into nothing, or prove a great Borden to the Publick in general; for instead of paying 5*l*. per C. Weight for the Land Carriage of our Goods 50 or 60 Miles, we must pay 10*l*. for the same; and what a vast Sum will thereby be sunk in Trade and the Landed Interest, I

will not take upon me to calculate, but undoubtedly a great many thousand Pounds per Annum; for if Tradesmen be obliged to pay a double Price for the Land Carriage of their Goods, will they not sell them so much the dearer in Retail? Undoubtedly, yes. Here it may be perceiv'd to descend Step by Step even to the poor Labourer, whom it affects in every little Commodity that he buys of a Country Grocer, Draper, &c. This Clause, if I mistake not, was inserted to prevent the too much Wearing of the Roads, by carrying large Burdens; but then, are there not Turnpikes erected for the Support of the Roads; and do not the Road-Waggoners contribute largely towards them? Nay, do they not pay the Toll to several Turnpikes on the same Road, and that two or three Times a Week the Year round, which must amount to a very large Sum? But if all this was esteem'd too little, ought not a large Toll to have been levied upon them, rather than to have insisted the above Restraint? In short, Sir, one might have expected that Body of People would have petition'd for a Repeal of the above Clause; and no doubt, but, upon stating the Inconveniencies, it would have been granted.

I am, Sir, yours, &c

PHILOPATRIA.

Craftsman, Sept. 3. and 10.

Some Thoughts on the present Conjunction, and particularly of a War with France.

S I R,

DUKE Schomberg said, that attacking the French in their Garisons was taking a Bull by the Horns; and we may very well remember what was our Success against them in K. William's War, as it loaded us with a Debt of about 20 Millions, yet unpay'd, which we shall, with the additional Burden of about twice as much more, leave to our Descendents to discharge, (if ever able) or, at least, to pay Interest for.

That War, which cost us so much Blood and Treasure, tho' it verifi'd the Duke's Remark, was not sufficient to abate our sanguine Hopes of humbling the French by another, or to open our Eyes to the Interest of our Country, (when we enter'd as Principals in the grand Alliance in the Reign of Q. Anne) by attending to our naval Power, which was so far neglected, that our Fleets had scarcely other Employment than that of transporting and conveying Troops for the Service of our Allies, while we were intent on carrying on a Land War, to extend and secure the Dutch Dominions.

When we consider the Length of Time France supported this War, the severe Losses that Kingdom suffer'd in its bravest Subjects, the Powers then united against it, and the

Peace it made, we must acknowledge the Duke of Schoenberg judged rightly. If, then, France assisted only by Spain and the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, could withstand the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, the Kings of Portugal and Prussia, the States of the United Provinces, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, Treves, and Mentz, the Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Hesse, the Dukes of Wolfenbuttle, Mecklenberg, and Wirtemberg, the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, and of the Upper Rhine, the Bishops of Munster and Constance, &c. for about 11 Years, with annual Defeats, after a bloody and expensive War, from which they had hardly recover'd Breath, and at length made a Peace, by which what the pretended to was acquiesced in; with what Hopes of Success can we now propose to attack the French Dominions with only the Forces of Great Britain, of the Queen of Hungary, and of the Electorate of Hanover, with their Auxiliaries pay'd by G——B——? For whatever Hopes our sanguine Politicians may have of the King of Prussia's Assistance, I think the Face of Affairs gives them but small (or rather takes from them all) Grounds of flattering themselves with such Accession of Power. But let us suppose, that we have Strength sufficient to wrest Lorraine out of the Hands of the French, how are these Forces to be supported? How are we to maintain the Conquest? The Queen of Hungary is not able; I believe the E——te of H——, however able, is not willing; and I would have these warm Politicians, who make but few Strides to the Gates of Paris, consider, that in Queen Anne's Wars we were but running into our heavy Debts, wheress we are now plunged over Head and Ears. But if our Men famous for *Ways and Means* can, by racking their Inventions, find any, by which Money can be procured, we may very soon be past all Apprehensions of being entirely beggar'd; for if, as Auxiliaries only, we lately gave 7 Millions to support the Expence, (one Million more than the annual Charge of the War in Q. Anne's Reign, even when we pay'd a Share of the Dutch Quota, and made good, Payments for Portugal, which that King said he was not able to support) what must the War cost us, with a magnificent Monarch at the Head of our Armies? The two Brothers, Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, were said to cost the French King, for their Support, as much as an Army.

Did our Forces enter Germany, with Design to follow the French into their own Dominions, or only to oblige them to withdraw their Troops? We have been told the latter was our only View. The French have been complaisant enough to oblige us in this Point, and, therefore, as Auxiliaries, I cannot perceive what we have more to require of them,

or what Reason, with regard to the Interest of England, can be alledged for our keeping an offensive Army in the Field.

Does our being Guarantees for the Pragmatic Sanction oblige us to carry on a War, till we have restored the Queen of Hungary and her Consort to what they have either given up by Treaty, or lost by War? If so, why did we appear so late in their Defence, why did we not prevent such a disadvantageous Treaty, or such Loss, by a more ready Assistance? But, supposing this the Case, which I cannot allow, are we, (if able) Drawcanfir-like, to have no Regard to Justice, but run into a War, right or wrong, and give that Heroe's Reason for it?

*I drink, I buff, look big and stare,
All this I do, — because I dare.*

What Right has the Grand Duke to his late remaining Part of Lorraine, which he has given up for an Equivalent in Italy? And for Silesia, ought we not to examine the Pretensions of his Prussian Majesty, which, no Doubt, are well grounded, or the King of G——B—— would not have enter'd into a Treaty to guarantee all his Possessions, in which this very Territory must be included? Silesia, we shall be told, is out of the Question, as is evident by that Treaty; if so, we are not then obliged to reinstate the Queen of Hungary, in all the Possessions enjoy'd by her Father, and we have, as Guarantees, been either very tardy, or fully comply'd with our Engagements. Tardy, in suffering Silesia to be torn from her Dominions; or just, in preventing her farther Loss, by appearing in her Defence. If the King of Prussia's Pretensions are well grounded, as we cannot doubt, we have, in such Case, appear'd in Time, acted equitably, and our Conduct has been of a Piece. We have not impugn'd his Prussian Majesty's just Claim, and we have prevented her Hungarian Majesty's being, as she was threaten'd, stripp'd of the rest of her Dominions; and as we are not obliged to be the Instruments of her Resentment, by the Pragmatic Sanction, we have no Business to follow the French into their own Territories, and, from Auxiliaries, to become Principals in a War, the Charge of which must be thrown upon G——B——, tho' she can reap no Advantage by it, however successful.

We have certainly just Reason to quarrel with France, for their Breach of the Treaty of Utrecht, if they deny Satisfaction on that Head; but there is no Reason for our attacking them where they are strongest, and where we are sure to suffer severely, while we neglect carrying on the War, (if they force us into one) where we can, alone, hope to succeed, and bring them to listen to Reason.

We have now a powerful Navy, and if we employ it in earnest, we have an Advantage we had not in Q. Anne's War. The late

late Emperor then struggled, at our Expence, to possess himself of Spain and the Spanish West-Indies, and our attempting any Thing in America was esteem'd, at Vienna, dismembering the Spanish Monarchy, and alarm'd that Court; nay, gave Umbrage to our good Friends and Allies the Dutch, as is evident; for while the Quebec Expedition remain'd a Secret, our Preparations were suspected by the Emperor's Court, and in Holland, to be intended against Peru, which the Ministers at Vienna talk'd of as an Insolence in the Queen, and the Dutch publickly complain'd of, notwithstanding it was agreed, that whatever Conquests either the English or the Dutch made in America, should be the Right and Property of the Conqueror. But this Objection is now removed, with regard to the House of Austria; and we may, if we wisely carry the War into the Southern World, find Means to remove the Jealousy of the Dutch. However, we ought to study our own Interest, tho' we should unfortunately disoblige our good Neighbours, by doing what we never yet have done for many Years past; but I hope that will not be pleaded as Prescription, and a Bar to our ever looking to our own Welfare. If we must have a War on the Continent, or a Land War, I will venture to say it must be to our Ruin if in Europe, but may be greatly to our Advantage in America, tho' we should make no Conquests. If we do no more than prevent the French and Spaniards from importing the Mexican and Peruvian Treasures, we shall soon bring them to Reason. Our neglecting this, in Q. Anne's War, enabled the French Monarch to continue it so long, as 'tis computed that the Supplies he received from the Spanish West-Indies amounted to 400 Millions of French Livres; how the Exchange then was, or now is, with relation to English Money, I have not, here in the Country, an Opportunity of examining, but if a Livre was then, as it was some few Years since, reckon'd at an English Shilling, the Sum amounts to 20 Millions Sterling. But why may we not both make and maintain Conquests in America? We shall have no Reasons to compliment, as the late M——y did, the French; and the Dutch may find their Interest in it. Is the Havanna impregnable? Do we want Strength? Or does the English Courage degenerate in Southern Climes? Certainly no. Towns are taken by Rule; and I have heard say, that a good Engineer will tell to a Day how long any Garrison will hold out. We have a cavalry sufficient to scour the Seas of Privateers, guard our Coasts against Invasions, and carry on a War in America, which may not only maintain the Expence, but prove lucrative; not, indeed, if t——ly managed, were our last Attempts, in which the M——y seem'd to intend the Advantage of

the Enemy, and the making Victims of the gallant Men sent on an amusing Expedition, as we may judge, by the Time the Spaniards had allow'd them to fortify and garrison their Towns, and the deferring the Succours till the Season was past. As to the Courage of our Troops, whatever Effects the Climate, in the unwholsome Season of the Year, had on their Bodies, they gave fatal Proof, it had none on the innate Bravery of the English. But,

For Argument sake, let us allow that the Havanna is impregnable by Force, may we not reduce the whole Island of Cuba; and, in such Case, as our Ships will prevent the Town being supply'd by Sea, must it not of Course fall into our Hands? The neglecting strong Towns, and carrying the War into the Heart of the Enemy's Country, is no new Way of making it, and was successfully practised of old by the Cimbrians, after them by the Goths, Vandals and Lombards, who never amus'd themselves about the Reduction of strong Towns, but spread, like an Inundation, over a whole Country. To come nearer to our own Times, Gustavus Adolphus judg'd it easier to make a Conquest of Bavaria than to take Ingolstadt, and the Sequel proved he judg'd right. The Prince of Baden, after the Reduction of Buda, fell into the Turks Lower Hungary, tho' with the Remains of a shatter'd Army, and late in the Year, and by wisely neglecting Zigetb, the chief Fortress the Turks had in those Parts, in a short Space subdued the rest of the Country. By the same Method General Dumwalt, with a small Force, brought under Subjection the greatest Part of Slavonia, and the Year after the Prince of Baden made great Conquests in Bosnia, but did not attack Serrain the Metropolis. If the Grand Vizier had not undertaken the Siege of Vienna, 1683, he must inevitably have over-run all Austria; and at this Day, if the Queen of Hungary's Generals neglect the strong Towns in Lorain, and make themselves Masters of the Country, those Towns must fall of Course, if she has a superior Army in the Field, supposing that they have a View to reduce that Country to the Obedience of the Grand Duke; which may be justifiable in her Hungarian Majesty, who has been attack'd by the French, but, I think, inexcusable in us, with regard to the Interest of England, if that is worth considering, tho' we enter into a War with France, on account of the fortifying Dunkirk.

Thus, as it is easy for us to over-run the whole Island of Cuba, and prevent any Supplies being thrown into the Havanna, we may become Masters of that important Place, without firing a Gun against it. Instead of continuing and recruiting an Army in France and Flanders, which would cost more than, I fear, we shall be able to supply for any Time,

If we send one to *America*, *English* Products will support and cloath them, till they can live upon the Enemy, or more properly upon their own Possessions; and, instead of drawing Money from hence, which, however, would circulate among our own People, they will be able to remit a comfortable Substance to their Families. Should we sit down with *Cuba*, and push our Conquests no farther, we should be Masters of the Key of the *American* Treasures. But we may, by turning our Force that Way, make still greater Advantages to *England*, if, as I have said, her Interest is, at length, to be consider'd; 'tis manifest it has, for some Time, been pretty much out of the Question.

All this might be deem'd romantick, had not Admiral *Vernon* shewn what true Courage and Zeal for our Country can effect, tho' labouring under many Disadvantages. If that brave *Englishman* did not perform much more, we must lay the Blame on such as had more the Interests of *Self* than Country at Heart; were, therefore, under the Influence of foreign Courts, and steer'd by the Compass of their Interest to secure their own.

NAUTICUS.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 10. N° 779:

To the SPECTATOR.

S I R,

Sept. 5, 1743.

MR. *Francis Townly* is a young Gentleman of my Acquaintance, for whom I have too much Respect to be easy while he is doing an ill Action: Which has given me the Occasion of troubling you with this. Since first I saw this unhappy Gentleman, I have had as sincere a Friendship for him as if he had been my own Brother; for he was a Man of a very genteel Behaviour, tho' always so unfortunate to be of an unhappy, gay, extravagant Temper. But now he is more miserable than ever; for his former bad Conduct has render'd him unable to support himself, which makes us fear he may engage in some unhappy Affair, that may prove his utter Destruction. And what confirms us in our Fears, is, we are inform'd, that since he has left us he has got acquainted with a young Fellow guilty of every Crime that may make a Man miserable here as well as hereafter. Judge, if possible, the general Sorrow of Mr *Townly's* Family, on hearing this News: And for myself, my being Witness of their Grief, and the Friendship I had for that unfortunate Man, makes my Life quite uneasy. When I hear any Noise in the Street, I think it is him dragg'd by a rude Mob to Prison, for Crimes nothing but Distraction could ever make him commit. If he has any of his former generous good Nature left, the Affliction of his Friends; with some of your good Advice, it

is possible might reclaim him; which would give a sincere Pleasure to his eternal Well-wisher, and

Your humble Servant,
The afflicted FIDELIA.

I can only wish (says the *Spectator*) that this Letter may come to the Hands of the Gentleman meant; and then, if he has any of that good Nature left, which the Lady mentions, I cannot doubt of its having some Effect without any of my Advice in Form.

Common Sense, Sept. 17. N° 344.

Against a Trade with FRANCE.

I Send you, Sir, (what I have collected from the best Authorities) several Calculations and Arguments against a Trade with *France*, whenever the present War shall end in a Treaty of Peace.

Some Time before we became very considerable in Trade, viz. in 1600, the whole Rental of *England* is computed not to exceed 6 Millions, which, at 12 Years Purchase, (the Rates Estates were then sold for) amounts to about 72 Millions.

In 1688, the general Rental was computed, our Trade then extending over all the known World, at 14 Millions, and at 18 Years Purchase the Land was worth 252 Millions.

This effectually proves of what great Advantage our Foreign Commerce is to the Landed Interest.

The Stock in *England* in the Year 1600 was 17 Millions.

In 30 Years, viz. in 1630, it was near double; 28 Millions.

In 30 Years after it doubled, and was in the Year 1660, 56 Millions.

In 1688 it was 88 Millions. By this Calculation the Stock as well as the Value of the Lands in *England* has been prodigiously augmented by Trade; therefore the Care of our Commerce, as it is the most beneficial ought to be our principal Concern in Civil Policy.

If it be objected, why has not our Trade gone on and continued to increase in this extraordinary Manner? we may answer, that at first very little foreign Luxury was introduced; that our unnatural Civil Wars interrupted very much the Course of our Trade; that the excessive Luxuries that pour'd in upon us every Hour from *France* prevented the Increase of our Stock: And it is evident that the Plague and the Fire of *London* consumed a large Part of it.

The Prohibition of our Trade with *France* in 1678 check'd our losing Traffick there, which again increased our national Stock, and that in a greater Degree than we ever had

before till 1685, when this Prohibition was repealed.

By the Act in 1678 the French Trade is, in the Preamble, expressly call'd a Common Nuisance. It is plain from what is said, how low we must be reduced by such a Commerce.

Dr. D'Avenant asserts, that we had perfectly recover'd our Losses in 1680: From that Time Murmurs and Complaints ceased, Rents advanced, Industry was encouraged, Manufactures were set up, and the Poor employ'd: ——— The general Benefit circulated, and those Councils which had deliver'd them from the intolerable Burden, under which they labour'd before, were blessed and applauded.

And these Advantages may be manifestly seen and prov'd, by the London Price Currents of that Time, and the general Books and Accounts of our Merchants then in Trade; and by these it will fully appear how destructive a French Trade must be to England.

The Prohibition of this Trade was taken off by K. James II. to gratify his good Ally the French King; however the Parliament, even in that Reign, cramp'd that Trade as well as they could, and resolv'd that all Persons should wear our Woollen Manufactures at least six Months in the Year. But of what Use are Laws, the Breach of which is contriv'd at, or which are not executed at all? For the French, notwithstanding this, import'd upon us, in 3 Years, no less than 4 Millions Sterling of their Manufactures; a most incredible Sum!

By the Revolution our Trade as well as our Laws were deliver'd from Ruin, for since that Time our foreign Trade has flourish'd and increased; but if the Bill of Commerce, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht, had been carry'd into Execution and render'd effectual by a Law, we had been absolutely ruin'd; we had wasted away in a galloping commercial Consumption, the Treasures of the Kingdom would have been drawn off by France, and we had contriv'd a sure Way to become Slaves without drawing a Sword: The Rents of the Landed Gentlemen would have fallen, the common People must have been starv'd for Want of Work, the Parishes would not have been able to have subsisted their Poor, and they must have either perished by Famine, or be driven into foreign Lands for Bread; and therefore this was at that Time the Question, Whether, after we had conquer'd in the Field, we should be destroy'd under the Pretence of Commerce in Peace.

It appears likewise, that Great Britain never had so flourishing a Trade as since the Prohibition of French Goods, or the high Duties upon those which we suffer'd to be imported: This occasion'd the Increase of our Commerce, as it is now extended over the Globe, by which such Treasures are imported

into England as may make her (if rightly used) the Terror of her Enemies, a faithful Friend to her Allies, and the Envy of the World.

It is proper in this Place to take Notice of one Thing farther, viz. That if the Treaty of Commerce, mention'd above, had taken Place, our Trade with Portugal had been utterly destroy'd: For if, as it was stipulated by this Treaty, the Duties upon French Wines had been brought down by Law to be on a Par with those of Portugal (and that too expressly contrary to a Treaty with that Crown then, and now subsisting) Portugal must have been obliged to have made Reprisals, and prohibited the Importation of all our Woollen Manufactures; so that the Mines of Brasil, which we, by our Commerce with Portugal, in a Manner monopolized before, would not any longer have flow'd in such plentiful Streams into this Kingdom.

We shall give our Readers the Sense of the whole Legislature on this Occasion in the Reign of K. Charles II. which strengthens and confirms what we have offer'd against a Trade with France; the Preamble to the Law in the 30th Year of that Prince's Reign is in these Words: ——— Forasmuch as it has been found by long Experience, that the importing of French Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, Pepper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product, and Manufactures of the Territories or Dominions of the French King, hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation, lessin'd the Value of the native Commodities and Manufactures thereof, and caused great Detriment to this Kingdom: ——— Be it enacted, &c.

But one Word more before I close this Paper:

It appears by a Scheme of the Trade between England and France, laid before the Lords Commissioners for the Treaty of Commerce with France, and by their Command, on Nov. 2, 1674, how extremely detrimental our Trade with that Nation then was: At the Foot of their Scheme they subjoin these Words,

“ By the Account above your Lordships may perceive, that the Linen and Silk Manufactures only imported from France amount to upwards of 800,000*l.* and the Manufactures of Wool and Silk exported from England thither do not amount to 85,000*l.* As also all other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of England, exported into France, do not amount to 90,000*l.* Whereas, the Wines, Brandies, and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of France, imported into England, amount to upwards of 320,000*l.* besides an incredible Value of Toys, rich Apparel, Point Lace, &c. So that it is apparent, that the Exports of our native Commodities and Manufactures to France are less in Value by at least One Million of Pounds Sterling than the native Commo-

Commodities and Manufactures of *France*, which we receive from thence."

This Scheme was sign'd by many of the most considerable Merchants in *London* at that Time.

I am, Sir, &c.

To G——I CH——LL.

Houghton, June 24, 1743.

Dear Charles,

I Have now wrote to Captain J—— to give Lord Ty—— a Ticket, as you desired, and am very glad to oblige him with it.

This Place affords no News, no Subject of Amusement and Entertainment to you fine Gentlemen. Persons of Wit and Pleasure about Town understand not the Language, nor taste the Charms of the inanimate World. My Flatterers here are all Mutes. The Oaks, the Beeches and Chestnuts seem to contend, which shall best please the Lord of the Manor. They cannot deceive; they will not lie. I, in Return, with Sincerity admire them, and have about me as many Beauties as take up all my Hours of dawning; and no Disgrace attends me since *sixty-seven*. Within Doors we come a little to real Life; and admire the almost speaking Canvass, all the Airs and Graces, which the proudest of the Ladies can boast. With these I am satisfied, as they gratify me with all I wish, and all I want; and expect nothing in Return, which I cannot give.

If these, dear Charles, are any Temptations; I heartily invite you to come, and partake of them. Shifting the Scenes has sometimes its Recommendations; and from Country Fare you may possibly return with a better Appetite to the more delicate Entertainments of a Court Life.

Since I wrote what is above, we have been surpris'd with the good News from abroad. * Too much cannot be said upon it: For it is truly Matter of infinite Joy, because of infinite Consequence.

I am,

Dear Charles,

Yours, affectionately,

OR——D.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 17. N^o 780.

Of ancient and modern LANGUAGES.

S I R,

THE following was occasioned by the famous Dispute concerning *ancient and modern Learning*, and has never, that I know of, yet appear'd in *English*. If I am mistaken in this, I doubt not but the Author, *M. de Tremblay*, will be able still to make a Party against those who pique themselves upon their *Latin* and *Greek* Merit. I shall apply to the *English* what he applies to the

French; his Principle being, That all Languages, consider'd in themselves, are equal. Tho' neither you nor I may entirely give into this Way of thinking, we cannot but agree that the following Reasons for the excessive Esteem Men of Letters have of the ancient Languages, and Contempt of the modern, are very plausible, and may furnish Arguments to any Lady or Gentleman who knows common Sense in *English* only, against the greatest mere Scholar in the Universe.

Men of liberal Education are, from their Youth, continually entertain'd with the great Merit of those Tongues they learn at School. Regents of Colleges, who have seldom liv'd elsewhere, inculcate daily the Beauty, Grace, and Energy of what they teach. The fine Passages of the *Greek* and *Latin* Classics are imposed upon the Memory, and we are taught to believe that the same Thoughts could not appear in any other Tongue to the same Advantage. All this while we hear nothing of our own Tongue since we were taught it by our Mother, Nurse, or School-Mistress, who thought no more than we of any other Beauty of Speech than that of conveying our Ideas: Whereas if we were taught *English* by *English* Professors, whose Interest it was to point out its Beauties, we should soon give it equal Honour with other the most boasted Languages.

The Antiquity of the *Greek* and *Latin* is another Cause of our Veneration. Whatever is antient, even in such common Objects as Trees and Houses, excites a Kind of Reverence, which arises from a very justifiable Prejudice, that Truth is the most antient of all Things. But this Prejudice, which holds good with regard to Religion and Purity of Manners, carries us too far when it extends either to Languages or Sciences. A Language is sufficiently antient that has received the Culture, Beauty and Force that can be given it in an Age of Learning: But let it have continued ever since the Building of *Babel*, if the People who speak it have made no Progress in the Arts and Sciences, it must still remain in Infancy with respect to the most cultivated modern Dialects.

A third Cause of our Veneration for the *Greek* and *Latin* is, that in learning those Languages we converse only with the finest Genius's of Antiquity. The Esteem we have for those excellent Men insensibly extends to the Languages in which they wrote, and because we seldom meet elsewhere with such beautiful Thoughts, we learn to persuade ourselves, that no other Tongue could give them so charming a Dress.

For a fourth Reason we may alledge, that when we speak or write *Greek* or *Latin*, it is always to Persons of Learning, and concerning Matters of Literature. By being thus

* He means the Victory at Dettingen.

ten'd to scientifical Matters, those Languages seem to be properly the Languages of the Sciences, and it is with Difficulty we think that *English* would convey them so properly and fully. On the contrary, the vulgar Use of our native Tongue lessens the Worth of it.

The Knowledge of the dead Languages confers a peculiar Reputation upon those who have acquir'd it, which is another Cause of the Preference we give them. What a Noise have those Criticks made in the World, who have taken upon them to correct the *Greek* of *Aristotle*, and the *Latin* of *Livy*?

Further, it is one favourable Prejudice to the dead Languages, that Gentlemen frequently find their Account in writing in them, rather than their own. An infinite Number of Thoughts and Arguments pass currently in *Latin*, that would not be supportable in *English*. Under the Shadow of Expressions used by *Virgil*, *Cicero*, or other famous *Romans*, we often receive for excellent what is neither just nor solid, and which, if strip'd of those venerable Phrases of Antiquity, would immediately become poor and flat. It is for the Interest therefore of some People, that they should always write in a Language but little understood.

We may add the Remarks of profess'd Criticks, who in the two last Ages have been exceeding numerous, as not one of the least Causes of this Reverence for the antient Tongues. There is scarce a *Latin* or *Greek* Author, whose Words and Phrases have not been all wrested into a Variety of Senses, and made pregnant with Mysteries, that never enter'd any Imagination but that of the Critick, which, being heated, magnifies every Object. Our own Writers are understood without much Application, and we never look in them for those exquisite Graces, those Refinements, which we conceit we see in the Classics. But, after all, it is our little Knowledge of the dead Tongues that enhances their Excellence, and gives them their Preference over the *English*: Those who have studied them all their Lives do but at last betray their Ignorance, when they come to pronounce absolutely upon the Character, Merit, or Sense of an antient Writer."

Craftsman, Sept. 24. N° 900.

Further Considerations on the present Posture of Affairs abroad.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,

THE Insolence of the French in taking upon them to give Laws to Europe, as is evident by their forcing an Emperor upon the Germans, and keeping great Armies in

1743

that Country, ought to awaken the Jealousy of every Potentate; for we cannot suppose, if they had been able to have perfected their Scheme, which was to ruin the House of *Austria*, and to enable the Emperor to support the Imperial Dignity, by stripping the Queen of *Hungary* of all her Dominions, that they would have stopp'd there, but have vigorously push'd on the darling Project of universal Monarchy, for which the House of *Bourbon* bids fairer now than ever, having three crown'd Heads of the Family, and a fourth Monarchy design'd, with the united Powers of *France* and *Spain*, to which, we may expect, in a short Time, will be added that of the the *Two Sicilies* and *Naples*; and how far these may push their Conquests, tho' none can determine, yet all may reasonably judge, from the unlimited Ambition of that House, supported by the Treasures of *Peru* and *Mexico*.

As the *English*, in particular, have been ever more jealous and tenacious of Liberty than most other Nations, for many of our Neighbours already have their Paniers fix'd, and may be careless with respect to their Drivers, it behoves us, more particularly, if forced into a War, to use our utmost Efforts to prevent the impending Misfortune by a vigorous Opposition; and, therefore, as that Liberty which we have so long preserved, and now seems threaten'd in that of Europe, allows every Individual the Freedom of offering his Thoughts to the Publick, tho' not that of imposing his Opinion, and censuring the Government if his Sentiments are rejected, I hope the Tender of mine will rather be interpreted to proceed from just Apprehensions for the common Welfare, arising from the present Situation of Europe, than from Self-sufficiency, or a vain Presumption.

Tho' I give but little Credit to the Accounts we receive from *France*, yet the Queen of *Hungary's* Design of keeping an Army of Observation in *Moravia* gives Room to imagine, that those which we have lately received from thence, of the favourable Inclinations of a certain crown'd Head, are not altogether groundless; and that her *Hungarian* Majesty apprehends Designs upon *Bohemia*, to compel her to give up her Conquests in *Bavaria*.

If such Designs should be put in Execution, no doubt they will give a great Diversion to the *Austrians*, and contribute to the Views of the House of *Bourbon*, the Son of which Family, marry'd to a Daughter of *France*, is now in *Savoy*, and endeavouring to push forward into *Piedmont*. How the Preparations in the North may end, I won't take upon me to judge; but should the King of *Prussia* on the one Hand declare against the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Crown of *Denmark's* Armament be intended against the *Suedes*, I fear our Politicks have involv'd us in almost inextricable Difficulties, by making *England*,

Q 9 9

which

which had no Interests to secure, guaranty the Possessions of both these Monarchs, (with the sole View of serving the Interests of *H—*) which Possessions may very probably be attack'd on the War's breaking out.

As the *Dutch* are a wise Nation, and no less jealous of their Liberties than the *English* are, however slow they may seem, we may assure ourselves they will endeavour to preserve those of *Europe*; and, indeed, they are more immediately concerned than we, as they are upon the Continent.

How the respective Princes of *Germany* may be influenced, by either the Politicks of *France*, or the common Danger, I believe none can say.—The present Face of Affairs seems to menace *Europe* with a War, which will suffer none to stand neuter; the *French* threaten to return into *Germany*, and some of these Princes will, 'tis fear'd, be compelled to espouse a Party.

We are often told, that the *French* never were in so low a Condition as they are at this Juncture, and, therefore, never was a more proper Time to attack them. What Reasons the Gentlemen who talk in this Strain have, one excepted, I know not, neither can I discover with what Views they advance what Facts apparently contradict; but I know that it has more than once proved a fatal Error to contemn an Enemy; I know that they have great Armies on Foot; that their Losses in *Germany*, thro' what Policy let others guess, are very much magnify'd; that they have given us recent Proofs of their Bravery, and act now on the defensive, in their own Territories, where they have many Advantages, and we no Business to disturb them, were it much more easy than it appears to be by the Precautions Marshal *Noailles* has taken, which have render'd vain all Attempts the *Austrians* have hitherto made to cross the *Rhine*. The Auxiliaries have, indeed, got over that River, and are undisturb'd by the *French*, whom they possibly will not think proper to attack, in the advantageous Situation they are, if Credit may be given to our News Papers. As we are ignorant of the Plan of Operations laid down, we must leave it to Time to discover; but I think it is apparent, that if we lose a Battle it will be of much worse Consequence to us than to the Enemy, who have their fortify'd Towns to defend them, till they can again take the Field, which they will soon be able to do with a new Army; whereas the Distance makes our recruiting not only a Work of some Time, but of great Difficulty. This Reason was, possibly, not the least for the *French* having retired out of *Germany*.

In this Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, there are two Points with regard to *England*; the strenuously endeavouring to bring the Scales of *Europe* as near an Equilibrium as possible, and the compelling the *French* to observe the

Treaty of *Utrecht*, openly violated by their fortifying *Dunkirk*. These ought to be our Views. We are to consider, we do not enter into a War to oppress the Emperor, and raise the House of *Austria* above and at the Expence of the Head of the Empire, but to prevent that august House from being render'd of no Weight in the Balance. Whatever the

Queen of *Hungary*'s Resentment and Design may be with regard to her peculiar Interests, they have no Relation to the Interests of *Europe* in general, or to those of *England* in particular, beyond which we ought not to extend our Views. But *hic labor, hic opus*. What Methods can we take to compass these Ends? The King of *Sardinia* must be supported, as well as the Queen of *Hungary*, and we have no Way, in Appearance, to do this, but by supplying them with Money, and that we have not in sufficient Plenty, to enable them to carry on a War of any Duration. If so, as I fear it is but too much a Truth, we ought to push the War with the greatest Vigour, the only Way to bring it to a happy and speedy Conclusion. But I do not think our sending the *English* Forces into *Germany* will so effectually obtain these Ends, as to supply the Queen of *Hungary* with Money, (in which she will readily find Men;) this will be a less Expence to the Nation, than to transport and maintain our own Troops at such a Distance; and, at the same Time, to divert the *French* Forces, by frequent Incursions into their Provinces bordering upon the Sea, which may possibly oblige them to recall the Troops sent to the Assistance of *Duo Philip in Italy*, and compel them to keep a considerable Number of Men on their Western and Southern Coasts, consequently render them less formidable towards the East of their Kingdom, where the *Austrians* now intend an Irruption. We have Ships and Men enough to be an Overmatch for the *French* and *Spanish* combined Fleet, both in the *Western Ocean* and in the *Mediterranean*; and if we are joined by the *Dutch*, who are Guarantees for the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 'tis very probable the Enemies Fleets will never venture to face us. At the same Time that we thus divert their Forces from our Allies, we may protect our own, and ruin the Trade of our Enemies, which will have this double Advantage, it will enable us to support the Expences of the War, and make them submit to allow *Europe*, which their Ambition has set in a Flame, a safe and honourable Peace; and this is evident from the Poverty which must ensue, by chocking up, if not diverting the Canal of their Treasures. For we may reasonably suppose, that if we act, at Sea, with Vigour, more of their Money, by the Prizes we shall make, will be brought into the *English* and *Dutch* Dominions, than be carry'd into *France* and *Spain*.

The FAITHFUL SHEPHERDESS. 459

Set by Mr. HOWARD, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

At setting day and rising morn, with soul that

still shall love thee, I'll ask of heav'n thy safe return, with all that

can improve thee. I'll visit oft the birken bush, where

first you kindly told me, sweet tales of love, and hid my

blush, while round thou didst enfold me.

To all our haunts I will repair,
By greenwood shaw or fountain;
Or where the summer's day I'll share
With thee on yonder mountain.

There will I tell the trees and flow'rs,
With thoughts unfeign'd and tender,
By vows you're mine, by love is yours
A heart that ne'er can wander.

To *Miss POLLY AST-N* in New
Bond-street.

POLLY, in whose attractive smile
Love undissembl'd shines;
Whose gen'rous breast no shadowy guile
E'er knew, nor mean designs:
To thee, with ardent zeal my soul
Avows her glorious flame;
Nor reason can that warmth controul,
Which first from reason came.
Thy taper waist with juster grace
No ribs of whale can bind;
No art pollutes thy blooming face,
No vice thy spotless mind.
What tho' swift time will bring the hour,
How vain is beauty's boast!
When that fair frame, sweet short-liv'd flow'r!
Shall sink to parent dust:
Wit, candour, wisdom, prudence, truth,
The charms thy soul improve,
Shall flourish in immortal youth,
And win immortal love.

ON *BELINDA*.

WHEN dear *Belinda* first I view'd,
And ev'ry pleasing charm survey'd
A secret, gentle flame enso'd;
I silently admir'd the maid.—
Sweetness and innocence combin'd,
Dwell in her soft-inspiring eyes,
Each feature to enchant design'd,
Catches our hearts with sweet surprise.
Her motions easily succeed,
And vary with peculiar air;
Whene'er she deigns the dance to lead,
A grace superior shews the fair:
Let others boast of *Flavia's* eyes,
Let *Celia's* pleasing form inspire,
Clarissa's wit and face surprise,
And *Delia* move a wanton fire:
No single charm can love enflame,
Nor beauty, pleasing forms compose;
'Tis something, that requires a name,
Which dear *Belinda* only knows.

C. T.

DIANA'S POWER. To a young Lady, by
whose Care a Robin-red-breast was pre-
served; and for want of which, a Wood-
lark died.

DIANA, all our bliss and joy,
Of matchless power posses'd,
Can at her pleasure life destroy,
Or give it ease and rest.
Behold! (to keep mankind in awe)
A Lark resigns its breath,
And now again (their love to draw)
A Robin conquers death.

Live then to save; for O, what art,
Bright nymph, can equal thine?
To kill is any savage part,
To save a part divine.

Z. Z.

THOMAS and ANNE.

In Imitation of WILLIAM and MARGARET.

THE day was spent, that guilty *Anne*
To *Thomas* broke her vow,
Who saw her, on another man,
Her perjur'd hand bestow.
Thick pitchy clouds had veil'd the sky,
No star or planet shone;
All silent; from the steeple by,
The doleful clock struck one.
No sleep the wretched woman knew,
Her conscience felt alarms;
Soft, from the bridegroom she withdrew,
And, sighing, shun'd his arms.
When, as she turn'd about, she spy'd
Thro' the transparent lawn,
A glimm'ring spark, and strait aside
She saw the curtain drawn.
Before her, a grim spectre stood
Of woe and baleful mein,
His bosom bare, and thence a flood
Of streaming gore was seen.
As in the church-yard oft is known,
In mem'ry of the dead,
A snow-white polish'd marble stone,
Streak'd with a vein of red.
His left hand held a taper thin,
That sent a bluish light,
A pointed penknife, smooth and keen,
Reflected from his right.
Anne shrunk beneath the bed, and cry'd
For help, but none was near;
Fast was the husband's drowly lid,
And that increas'd her fear.
The cloaths flew off; the injur'd shade
Began, with piteous look;
And too well was the conscious maid
Convinc'd, 'twas *Thomas* spoke.
Perfidious wretch! said he, see here
(And pointed to his wound)
The sad effect of my despair,
The last relief I found.
Dost thou not hear that solemn bell,
Which now begins to toll?
The loud expressive dismal knell
Speaks my departed soul.
Didst thou not give to me thy troth,
And seal it with a kiss?
Why hast thou broke the sacred oath,
And robb'd me of the bliss?
Or, *Anne*, why didst thou swear at all,
Why first ensnare my heart?
Unless to boast a lover's fall,
And pride thee in thy art.

On yonder green, the sever'd coin,
The mutual pledge, was giv'n;
My part was safely kept, but thine
Condemns thee, up to heav'n.

But I am warn'd from hence away;
Thy glass of life is down;
Murders, behind thou must not stay,
To see the morning sun.

Like some fell meteor, whose flame
Speaks plagues, and scatters fear,
Here ending in a sulph'rous gleam,
The form dissolv'd to air.

None gave a shriek, that shook the floor,
And pierc'd the farthest ear;
Had shriek'd again, but lost the pow'r,
And dy'd in deep despair.

THE ART of making PUDDINGS.

By the late W. KING, L.L.D.

I Sing of food, by British nurse design'd,
To make the stripling brave, and maiden
kind.

Dehy not, Muse, in numbers to rehearse
The pleasures of our life, and finews of our
verse. [theme,

Let pudding's dish, most wholesome, be my
And dip thy swelling plumes in fragrant cream.
Sing then that dish so fitting to improve
A reader modesty, and trembling love;
Swimming in butter of a golden hue,
Garish'd with drops of roses spicy dew.

Sometimes the frugal matron seems in haste,
Nor cares to beat her pudding into paste:
Yet milk in proper skillet she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace;
Then set some careful damsel to look to't,
And still to stir away the bishop's foot:
For if burnt milk should to the bottom stick,
Like over-beated meal, 'twou'd make folks sick.
Into the milk her flour she gently throws,
As valets now wou'd powder tender beauties:
The liquid forms in basty mass unite,
Both equally delicious as they're white.
In shining dish the basty mass is thrown,
And seems to want no graces but its own.
Yet still the housewife brings in fresh supplies,
To gratify the taste, and please the eyes.
She on the surface lumps of butter lays,
Which, melting with the heat, its beams
displays;

From whence it causes wonder to behold
A silver soil bedeck'd with streams of gold.

GRACE CELIA to her Reverend Dean, Sec. in
our Mag. for 1737, p. 161, imitated.

CYNNA sacerdotem sic est affata iocofum,
Dum salis alternam miscet uterque vicem;
Pande mihi causam, cur non connubia celo,
Cum sint iustitiae consona lege Dei.
Conjunge mares maribus? namque exultat
inde

Formina: sic regerit nympha faceta salem,
Multa nitet colo mulier; sed forte sacerdos,
Qui nos conjugat, vir reverende, deest.

On the PROMOTION of the Right Honourable
HENRY PELHAM, Esq.

WHEN to the king the tidings Carteret
bore,
That *Wilmington*, good earl, was now no more,
And a long list of nobles, old and new,
Of knights and 'squires presented to his view,
Demanding low—to whom it pleas'd his grace,
Of all the train, to give the late earl's place?
To the most worthy, the just monarch said;
And strait to Pelham were the honours paid.

The following Lines were occasion'd by reading a
Grand, Mysterious COFFEE-HOUSE-ODD
on the Battle of Dettingen; the second Line
of which is express'd in these majestic
Terms.

'All true Britons sing Hallelujah!'

WHAT need of hallelujahs, pray,
When you've but just begun?
'Tis time enough, your readers think,
When that your song is done.
Beside it would be patter there;
For, all with one accord,
Would then, without the least regret,
Cry out, O praise the Lord!

POTATOES and HEMP:

Or, TORIES and ROBERTSMEN.

WHEN Tory Oxford rul'd the roast,
To *Wharton* thus he made his boast:
'You've been in Ireland, we know,
'And seen how there potatoes grow:
'Let them but once get in the ground,
'No way to root them out is found.
'We Tories like potatoes are,
'(My lord, the simile will bear)
'In vain, you aim at conquest o'er us;
'We carry ev'ry point before us.
'But *Wharton*, witty, and a *Whig*,
Thus check'd the minister, so big:
'I've been in Ireland, an't please,
'And know potatoes will increase:
'But give me leave, my lord, to tell,
'We know to root them out as well:
'A little hemp-seed, timely sown,
'Will clear the ground most over-grown.'

To Tories liken Robertsmen,
This simile will serve agen.
They multiply, you scarce can tell 'em,
And shoot from *W-I-g-t-n* to *P---*
But why thus cumber they the field?
'Tis 'cause the hemp has been with-held.
Had that been timely sown among 'em,
And justice in the produce strung 'em,
The late defeat had sav'd the realm,
And Englishmen now been at helm.

Britons,

Britons, let *Wharton's* hint be taken:
 'Tis ne'er too late to watch your *barren*.
 They have not yet so full possession,
 But hemp may grow another *spring*.
 At *O*— and how the folks would stare,
 With *Herry* here, and *Herry*—s there!
 If second crops infect your lands,
 Let *C*— take his turn, and *S*—
 Spring such a goodly rope of *onions*,
 We all shall *smile* and join *opinions*.

To PHILESIA, the Day before her coming
 to Town. A S O N G.

AS the fond turtle mourns his absent mate,
 And sadly seeks his little love,
 Amid the silent sprays regrets his fate,
 And flutters, lonely, thro' the grove:
 So droops my soul, thus banish'd from my fair,
 For the sweet influence of thy eye!
 Joyless, oppress'd with melancholy care,
 I sigh, I languish, pine, and die.
 In vain, alas! to sooth my am'rous pain,
 I softly strike the speaking strings;
 To lull my woes, attempt some pleasing strain,
 And chant a thousand tender things.
 In vain, alas!—for while thy absence lasts,
 The speaking strings, ungrateful, sound:
 No pleasing strain my sicken'd fancy tastes;
 And tender things inflame my wound.
 But, tho' black night o'er shades the mournful
 skies,
 And in dark sable cloaths the sphere;
 Yet, radiant morn beholds the sun arise,
 And with triumphant beams appear.
 So thou, to-morrow, wilt return, my love,
 Again to bless my ravish'd sight:
 Then all my gloomy sorrows shall remove,
 And yield to joy, and gay delight.
 O *Phœbus*! then, with double lustre shine;
 To welcome her to my embrace:
 Whilst I, with transport, clasp the nymph
 divine,
 And dwell upon her heav'nly face.

To the E. of B—. Occasion'd by a late
 Pamphlet, entitled, Faction detected.

YOUR sheets I've perus'd,
 Where the whips you've abus'd,
 And on Tories have falsely reflected;
 But, my lord, I'm afraid,
 From all that's there said,
 'Tis you, and not they, that's detest'd.
 Both parties, I hear,
 Most freely declare,
 That 'tis not approv'd of by either:
 If it's damn'd then by both,
 It must be the growth
 Of *somebody* who is of neither.
 'Tis easy to name
 From what quarter it came,
 And the thing of itself stands confess'd;

'Tis that pitiful crew,
 Of your enemies and you,
 That both parties scorn and detest.
 But stay—let me see—
 Which *you* could it be,
 That such a huge book cou'd indite?
 For of all those you made,
 If there's one that can read,
 I'm sure there's not one that can write.
 'Tis above your *style*,
 Nor by *S*— could be done,
 And *E*—'s too stupid and dark;
 O— hardly reads well,
J— never cou'd spell.
 And you know *H*— *V*— sets his mark.
 Then since all your tools
 Are such ignorant *f—ls*,
 It must be your *I*—'s own doing:
 You have taken your *pen*,
 But you'll soon own with me,
 That you've settl'd yourself in your ruin.
 As different winds blew,
 Like the weather-cock, you
 Long wav'd both parties betwixt;
 But did not you know,
 That weather-cocks grow
 Quite useless the moment they're fix'd?

On a Friend's Marriage.

WHEN first th' Omnipotent had rear'd
 the sky,
 And hung up all the glitt'ring globes on high,
 Had deck'd the new-born earth with gaudy
 flowers,
 And finish'd smiling *Eden's* pleasant bowers;
 Man, next he made, lord of the curious frame,
 T' admire the work, and praise the *Maid's*
 name.
 To view heav'n's *viceroy* in the green
 retreat,
 The world his own, and *paradise* his seat,
 Who would not think his happiness complete!
 But ah! unblest, he solitary roves
 Thro' spicy gardens, and delicious groves;
 Nor can he taste his pleasurable state,
 Nor relish bliss itself without a mate.
 Soon the *Creator's* bounty did provide
 For his new favourite a blooming bride;
 He brought her, shining with celestial charms,
 To cheer his gloomy soul, and bless his long-
 ing arms. [delights,
 Crown'd with such joys sincere, such soft
 You pass your jocund days, and blissful nights,
 Thy spouse (like his) is deck'd with ev'ry grace,
 And softest beauty triumphs in her face.
 Form'd for each other; heav'n with equal
 care,
 Conducted to thy arms the destin'd fair.
 Your kindred minds, long since, were pair'd
 above, [time love,
 And now with sister-flames display their pre-
 O happy! if your happiness ye know,
 If in your faithful breasts, those fires for ever
 glow.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



IS Majesty's Ship the *Jersey*, commanded by Capt. *Henry Norris*, arriv'd, Aug. 24. at *Spithead*, and brought in a Prize call'd the *Dauphin*, *Simon Lagora*, Master, from *La Vera Cruz* and the *Houama*, laden with a very valuable Cargo of *Cochineal* and *Indigo*. She was taken on the 6th by the Hon. Capt. *John Byng*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Captain*, in the Lat. 46. 47. *Bells Isls* bearing N. E. by N. about 13 Leagues.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

From the London Gazette.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received so Account, that Capt. *Cornish*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Guernsey*, cruising off of *Malaga*, met with a *Spanish Privateer* to the Eastward of *Cape de Gat*, of 22 Carriage Guns, 30 Swivels, and 160 Men, which he chased and run ashore under a small Fort, which he batter'd, sunk the Ship, and took the Small Arms and every Thing out of her: She was one of the largest Privateers belonging to *Malaga*. Capt. *Cornish* has since destroy'd a *Barcolongo Privateer* of ten Guns, belonging to the same Place.

SATURDAY, 3.

An Information was given at the *Custom-House*, that a large Quantity of Tea would be lodg'd in a Barn near *Uxbridge* that Night by some Smugglers; accordingly a Posse of about 20, with a File of Musqueteers, went thither and seiz'd it, being upwards of 2000 Weight, with all the Arms belonging to the Smugglers, which they brought to Town and lodg'd in the King's Warehouse at the *Custom-House*.

By Letters from *Ireland* we had Advice, that the Board of Ordnance there had, in pursuance of an Order received from hence, given Directions for repairing all the Fortifications in that Kingdom immediately, particularly those on the Coast.

MONDAY, 5.

Advice came to the *East-India-House*, that the *Winchester*, Capt. *Steward*, (who was in Company with the *Princess Louisa*, when she was lost on the Isle of *May*) was run on the Shoals at the *Brasils*, that they had got the *Load* safe on Shore, and were endeavouring to resist her.

TUESDAY, 6.

This Morning 98 of the Highlanders, who had been confin'd in the Tower, were divided into three Companies, and escorted by 100 Soldiers, draughted out of Col. *Fleming's* Regiment, to *Gravesend*, there to be shipp'd for the following Places, viz. 30 for *Gibraltar*,

20 for *Mimra*, 20 for the *Leward Islands*, and 28 for *Jamaica*.

THURSDAY, 8.

Raynor Clark, Clerk to the *Scipio* Fireship, was committed to the *Marshall's* Prison, *Soutbark* (by a Special Warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty) for six Months, pursuant to a Sentence pass'd upon him by a Court-Martial, held by Admiral *Stuart*, at *Spithead*, for not performing Quarantine agreeable to the Directions given by their Excellencies the Lords Justices. At the said Court-Martial the Boatswain of the *Scipio* Fireship was try'd and condemn'd to die, for leaving the said Ship and not performing Quarantine.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 8. His Majesty's Ship the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. *Windham*, arrived in the Downs from a Cruise on the 6th Instant, and brought in a *Spanish Ship*, commission'd by the King of *Spain*, of 300 Tons, 14 Guns and 110 Men, 25 of which are Soldiers. She was taken the 8th of last Month, about 20 Leagues from the Isle of *Tenriff*, in her Passage from *Cadix* to *La Vera Cruz*. Her Cargo consists of 800 Bales of dry Goods, 66 Tons of Quick-silver, 50 Tons of Iron, some Wax, Saffron, Oil and Wine; which cost the *Spaniards* about 100,000*l.* exclusive of the Quick-silver. Capt. *Windham* has also brought in a Privateer of 18 Guns and 125 Men, which he took in his Cruise, in Company with the *Madway*, commanded by Capt. *Cochran*. She is call'd the *St. Michael*, of *Bilboa*.

The Fleet of Merchant-men from *Jamaica*, consisting of about 38 Sail, under the Convoy of the *Lion* Man of War, Capt. *Cottril*, met with a violent Hurricane on Aug. 24. in Lat. 38. Long. 57. whereby the whole Fleet was separated; and about the Middle of this Month, the *Lion* arriv'd in *Phymouth Sound*, together with the *Oxford*, Capt. *Burnet*, very much damag'd. The *Sea-Nymph*, *Harman*, was sunk by a Water-spout soon after the said Storm, but her Crew was sav'd by a French Ship, and brought in by the *Strambolo* Fire-ship to *Kinsale*. His Majesty's Ship the *Leopard* sail'd from *Phymouth*, to meet and assist the shatter'd *Jamaica* Ships, but two or three of which were as yet arrived.

MONDAY, 12.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the 5 following Prisoners receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Hann*, for robbing *Richard Cole* and *John Pearson* of their Money and Watches on *Hunslow Heath*. *Margaret Stanf.*

Stanbury, for robbing *Mr. Morgan* of 5 Moindors, half a Guinea, and 3 Shillings, in a House in *Hanging-Sword-Alley*, which her Husband kept, who was try'd with her, but acquitted. *Joseph Lewin*, for returning from Transportation. *John Bunn* and *Joseph Leach*, two Boys, the one 14, the other 15 Years of Age, for a Robbery on the Highway.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general Court of the Bank, when a Dividend was agreed to of 2 3 8ths per Cent. for Interests and Profits for the Half Year ending at Michaelmas next: The Warrants to be payable the 14th of October.

Six Waggon, loaded with 120 Spaniards that were taken on Board the *St. Joachim* Register Ship and *St. Michael* Privateer (now at Deptford) by the *Monmouth*, Capt. *Windham*, were sent Prisoners to Portsmouth Castle.

FRIDAY, 16.

From the London Gazette.

A Letter from Lord Banff, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the *Hastings*, station'd at Virginia, dated July 28, gives an Account, That on the 23d of that Month he had taken a Spanish Privateer, called the *Nesra Senora del Refugio St. Antonio y las Animas*, of 10 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 74 Men.

SATURDAY, 17.

The Captors of the *Squirrel's* Prize, Capt. *Geary*, received a third Payment of their Prize-Money, which was 40l. a Man; the fourth and last Payment will be the first Tuesday in next Month, and will be 10l. each; which in all amounts to about 90l. a Man: So that he is reckon'd the best Prize that has been taken since the Commencement of the War. (See p. 151.)

MONDAY, 19.

Thirty-eight Highlanders, with a Piper playing before them, marched from the Barracks in the Tower to the Wharf, where they were put on board a Vessel appointed to carry them down to Gravesend, at which Place a Vessel lay ready to sail with them for Georgia.

A Grant has pass'd the Great Seal unto *James Hamilton*, Gent. of *St. James's* Westminster, of a new Invention for taking any Sort of Fish that shall swim within one Thousand Yards of the Land, or Shore; and may be used in all Seasons, when Fishing Boats, by the Inclemency of the Weather, cannot venture out.

The Resignation of the Earl of Stair occasion'd various Discourses and Conjectures about this Time. 'Twas said that his Royal Highness the Duke was created a Field Marshal, and that the Command of the Army was given to the Earl of Dumfries, Gen. *Henrywood* and Gen. *James Campbell*.

The Exchange at Bristol was opened about this Time, being a neat Building of Bath Stone, about half as big as the Royal Exchange, and finely adorned.

SUNDAY, 25.

His Excellency Gen. *Oglethorpe* arriv'd in Town from Georgia.

TUESDAY, 27.

At a numerous Meeting of the Livery of London at *Wintners-Hall*, *Robert Wesley* and *Henry Marshal*, Esqrs. were unanimously agreed upon to be return'd at the Common-Hall, for one of them to be Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Mr. Alderman Ladbroke, and *Mr. Alderman Calvert*, the Sheriffs elect, were sworn into that Office at Guildhall.

THURSDAY, 29.

Robert Wesley, Esq; Alderman of *Quarbithe* Ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing Year.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

JOHN Eggerton, of *Hadley*, Esq; to the Widow *Brattell*, of *Enfield*.—*Edward Ford* of *Cberissey*, Esq; to *Miss Platts*, of *Guildford*.—Capt. *Adams*, in the *West-India* Trade, to *Miss La Roche*, of *Crouched Friars*.—Price, Esq; to *Miss Huggins*, Daughter and Heiress of *Theodosius Huggins*, of *Bedford*, Esq;—*John Morley*, of *Essex*, Esq; to *Mrs. Elizabeth Wintrop*, of *Stratford*.—Rev. Mr. *Shipley*, Rector of *Silchester*, to *Mrs. Anna Maria Mordaunt*, Niece to the late Earl of *Peterborough*.—Rev. Mr. *Watts*, Fellow of *All-Souls College*, Oxford, to *Miss Amelia Johnson*, of *Deptford*.—Rev. Mr. *John Ewer*, Prebendary of *Windsor*, to *Miss Elizabeth Barnardiston*.—Capt. *Jolliffe*, of *Portsmouth*, Esq; to *Miss Alcott*.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Buchan*, to *Mrs. Isabella Blakeney*.—*Coulson Skettrove*, Esq; of *Chester* in *Bedfordshire*, to *Miss Langford*.—*Isaac Littleton*, Esq; to *Miss Carolina Broadbent*, of *Exeter*.—*James Wilson*, Esq; to *Miss Amelia Gibson*, of *Southwark*.—Mr. *Whitebread*, a wealthy Hardware Man in *Cannon-street*, to *Miss Hinde*, Daughter of *Peter Hinde*, Esq; an eminent Brewer in *Leather-Lane*.—Mr. *George Gird*, a Farmer, at *Godstone* in *Surrey*, aged 83, to *Mrs. Susannah Waters*, a Widow Gentlewoman of that Town, aged 95.—The Lady of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, Bart. deliver'd of a Son, Countess of *Dalkeith*, Daughter to the Duke of *Argyll*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

RICHARD Foley, Esq; of *Pertham*.—*Rodolphus Finch*, Esq; of *Nottingham*.—Rt. Hon. *Henry Paget*, Earl of *Uxbridge*, Baron *Paget* of *Baudeford*, Baron of *Burton*, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Recorder of *Litchfield*.—Mr. *Adam Corbly*, an eminent Jew Merchant.—*Elizabeth Countess*, Dowager of *Ailesford*.—*Charles Lepore*, Esq; an eminent Italian Merchant.—*Charles Hall*, of *Kettlethorpe* in *Lincolnshire*.—*Thomas Dover*, of *Walthamstow*, Esq;—*Stephen*

Stephen Rouse, an eminent Undertaker in *Fincham*.—Edward Vernon, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Staffordshire*.—Charles Manningham, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Suffex*.—James Wittingham, of *Lincoln*, Esq; esteem'd the most considerable Grazier in *England*.—Rt. Hon. the Lady Mary Dowager Leigh, Baroness Leigh of *Stonely*.—Rev. Mr. Goodchild, a Gentleman of great Learning, and Fellow of *Clave Hall, Cambridge*.—John Morley Trever, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Thomas Coleman, Esq; of *Lewisbam* in *Kent*.—Lady Blount, Relict of Sir John Blount, Bart.—John Purcell, Esq; formerly the English Consul at *Aleppo*.—Charles Lucas, Esq; one of the Pages of the Removing Wardrobe, abroad with his Majesty.—Richard Powys, Esq; of *Hinclesham-Hall* in *Suffolk*, a Memb. in the last Parl. for *Orford*.—Claudius Gilbert, D. D. formerly Vice-Provost of *Trinity College, Dublin*, and also Professor of Divinity there.—Lady Bradhaigh, Wife of Sir Roger Bradhaigh, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for *Wigan*.—William Wynne, Esq; a near Relation of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.—John Bodicoate, Esq; one of the Directors of the *African Company*.—John Gilbert Turner, Esq; Assistant Secretary at *Custom House*.—Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of *Malden* in *Essex*.—Robert Finch, Esq; at *Allum-Hall* in *Lincolnshire*.—Henry Robinson, Esq; Inspector General of the Duties on Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.—Sir George Sawille, of *Rusford* in *Nottinghamshire*, Bart.—Sir Roger Hulse, Knt. a very considerable Turkey Merchant.—Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of *Nottingham*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Evan Jones, to the Rectory of *Blowesocks*, alias *Llanfurog*, in *Denbighshire*.—William Pitman, D. D. to the Rectory of *Cheddington*, *Bucks*.—John Ward, A. M. to the Vicarage of *Prosbury* in *Cheshire*.—Mr. Wals, to the Living of *Llan-fan-Fraid* in *Monmouthshire*.—Norcote, A. M. to the Living of *Shavington*, in *Shropshire*.—Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of *St. David's*, translated to the See of *Bath and Wells*, in the Room of Bishop *Wynne*, deceas'd.—Jem. Brown, A. M. Dean of *Rosse*, made Bishop of *Killaloe* in *Ireland*, in the Room of Bishop *Ryder*, translated to *Dowen and Connor*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

GEORGE Grant, Esq; late Major in Lord *Semple's* Reg. made Governor of *Minorca*.—Mr. Nathaniel Cole, Clerk to the *East-India Company*, appointed Solicitor to the *East-India Company*.—Henry Shelton, Esq; made Col. of a Reg. of *Fuzileers*.—George Byng, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to the *Third Reg.* of *Foot Guards*; Rowland Reynolds, Esq; First Major; Robert Carpenter, Esq; Second Major; John Waldegrave, Esq; Captain; William Kingsley, Esq; Captain Lieutenant; John Martland, Esq; Lieute-

nant; and ——— Murray, Gent. Ensign in the said Regiment.—Sir John Whiteford, Bart. made Major to Lord *Stair's* Reg. of *Dragoons*.—Lord Gower chosen Recorder of *Litchfield*.—Major Dunbar appointed by the *East-India Company*, Governor of *St. Helena*.—Mr. Thomas Bull made Yeoman of the Revels, in the Room of Thomas Fisher, Esq; made Page of the Removing Wardrobe.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Heslop, of *Yarne*, in *Yorkshire*, Grocer.—Jane Nooth, of *Wells*, Dealer in Wines.—John Tillet, late of *Manningtree* in *Essex*, Yarn-maker.—Tho. Barber the Elder, late of *Ulgham*, in *Northumberland*, and Tho. Barber the Younger, late of *Longbirt*, ditto, Merchants.—Tho. Bury, late of *New Sarum*, Innholder and Vintner.—Will. Bullock, late of *Worcester*, Skinner and Merchant.—Burlton Compton, now or late of *Burton upon Trent*, Dealer in Timber and Maltster.—Henry Gaywood, of *Whitcroft-street*, Grocer.—John Walker, of *Chesterfield*, Devon, Upholder and Bedder.—Philip Carne, late of *Pennance*, in *Cornwall*, Grocer.—Copley Wilde, late of *Bletchingly* in *Surry*, Tallowchandler and Shopkeeper.—John Godwin, of *Gracechurch-street*, Yarn-Factor.—Will. Gale, now or late of *Brockenburt* in *Hampshire*, Wheelwright and Timber-Merchant.—Thomas Barron, of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, Woolcomber.—Sam. Fisher, of *Billerica* in *Essex*, Linen-draper.—Will. Kenyon, of *Scarborough*, Mercer and Draper.—John Furnell, of *Upper Knowle* in *Somersetshire*, Merchant.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Aug. 23. to Sept. 20.

Christned	{ Males 597 Females 517 }	1114
Buried	{ Males 893 Females 865 }	1758
Died under 2 Years old		816
Between 2 and 5		115
5	10	71
10	20	46
20	30	114
30	40	157
40	50	148
50	60	105
60	70	87
70	80	75
80	90	21
90 and upwards		3

1758

Hay 45 to 47. a Load.

1743

R r r

PRINCE

PRINCE Charles of Lorraine having marched up the Rhine, with the *Austrian* Army under his Command, as far as *Old Brisack*, as mentioned in our last, the *French* took all possible Means to prevent his being able to pass that River, and on the 18th past, Marshal Coigny, one of their best Generals, arrived and took upon him the Command of their Army then under Count Saxe, which was intended to watch the Motions of Prince Charles, and oppose his Passage. As it is very difficult, if not impossible, unless by Surprise, to pass such a great River in the Face of an opposing Army equally numerous, Prince Charles made several Marches and Countermarches up and down that River upon the West Side, and was always closely attended by M. Coigny on the East, so that the two Armies often cannonaded each other, there being nothing but the River between them. At last, upon the 24th of last Month, the former having completed and thrown over a Bridge to the Island of *Rhinmarck*, situated near the *French* Side of that River, and from which the *French* had a Bridge of Communication, a Body of 7 or 8000 Men passed over at Midnight to that Island, which they took Possession of without Opposition, and soon after detached a or 3000 Men, who, notwithstanding all the Fire of the Enemy, passed over their Bridge, and took Post upon the *French* Side of that River a little above Fort Mortier. At the same Time Prince Waldeck was sent with a large Detachment to attempt a Passage near *Rhineweiler* in Boats, and the first Transport of Soldiers succeeded very well, by taking some of the Enemy's Redouts; but a thick Fog arising, they could not be supported, so that they were driven back, and many of them killed or drowned; which Misfortune obliged the *Austrians* to abandon the Post they had taken above Fort Mortier, but they still keep Possession of the Island, and the *French* have not yet been able to demolish their Bridge. Tho' the *French* Gazettes boast much of the Advantage they gained upon this Occasion, the *Austrians* say, they lost but about 500 Men, and that the Enemy lost a much greater Number. Letters from several Places by the last Mail say, that Prince Charles has since actually passed the Rhine with his whole Army; but for a Confirmation and particular Account of this we must wait till our next.

Baron Trenck, in the Excursions he has made with his *Pandours* into *Alsace*, has published the following Manifesto, viz.

We, Francis, Baron of Trenck, Colonel of the Body of *Pandours*, and Commandant of the Town and Citadel of *Brisack*, signify to all who shall see these Presents:

That, as Divine Providence has been pleas'd to revenge the Cause of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, my most gracious Sovereign and Lady, and to deliver her Dominions from the numerous Armies

that came to invade them; which gives Room to hope that the Divine Justice will second her in her Designs, which tend to procure her the Satisfaction and Indemnification that are due to her for all the Violences and Exactions that her Enemies have exercised in her Dominions, to the great Damage of her good and faithful Subjects: And her said Majesty having sent me with my Body of *Pandours* to this City and Fortress (*Brisack*) in order to penetrate into the Enemy's Country, and lay it under Contribution; yet without any Intention to ruin the Inhabitants of a Province which was once a Part of her Ancestors Dominions, and for which she still has a great Kindness:

Therefore, being charg'd to forewarn the Inhabitants of the Danger that threatens them, and shew them the Means to avoid it, we declare and publish, by these Presents, that all the Communities, Towns and Villages, situate along the Rhine, that shall send us Deputies to pay the Contribution of 30 Florins of the Empire, which we lay upon them for every House or Messuage in *Alsace*, shall be treated in a friendly Manner, and maintain'd in the full and peaceable Possession of their Estates and Effects; whereas such as shall not conform to this Declaration, will feel the utmost Severities of War, and expose themselves, their Houses and Lands, to be destroy'd by Fire and Sword, &c.—This, as well as Col. Mentzel's Manifesto, had better been let alone, till Prince Charles of Lorraine had got over the Rhine; because, if he should miscarry in his Enterprize, the publishing of such Manifesto's, tho' by no greater Men than Colonels, must lay the Court of Vienna open to many Reflections.

The Army of the Allies having marched to a Camp mark'd out for them at *Worms*, continued there till the 25th Instant, N. S. when the *British*, *Austrian*, *Hanoverian*, and *Hessian* Troops marched to *Frankenthal*, and next Day they marched to a Camp near *Spire*, which is very near the *French* Lines upon the River *Queich*; but upon their Approach, we are told, the *French* quitted their Lines, and retired to others behind *Landau* upon the River *Lauter*, which they have now in their Front, but have thereby exposed *Landau* to the Danger of a Siege, if the Allies think fit to undertake it. Whilst the Allied Army was in their Camp at *Worms*, the *Dutch* Troops arrived and encamped by themselves over-against the Allies upon the other Side of the Rhine; and upon the March of the Allied Army those Troops passed over that River, but have not joined the Allies, so that it is still to be doubted, whether they will join in any Attack upon the *French* Armies or Territories. Likewise whilst the Allied Army lay in their Camp at *Worms*, a Treaty was signed between his Britannic Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the

King of *Sardinia*, by which her *Hungarian* Majesty has made such Cessions to his *Sardinian* Majesty, as will, it is hoped, secure his Assistance during the Continuance of this War. And in the same Period, viz. on the 2d of this Month, a Treaty of Marriage, between her Royal Highness the Princess *Luise* and the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, was signed there, by the Right Hon. the Lord *Carteret* and his Excellency the Baron de *Solms*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*; so that, it seems, we lose no Time, for that which is not employed in Fighting is employed in Negotiating and Treating; and among other Accounts of this Kind, it is said, that the *French* have offered to restore *Lorraine* upon the Condition of *Tuscany's* being given to *Don Philip*, but this stands in need of Confirmation.

August the 20th. The Garison of *Ingolstadt* beat a Parley, and offered to surrender upon Terms, which were at last thus settled, That the Place should be surrendered to her *Hungarian* Majesty's Troops on the 1st of *October*, if not relieved before that Time by the Emperor; and that the Garison should march out with all the Honours of War; but that all the Artillery and Ammunition, whether *Bavarian* or *French*, and likewise the Emperor's Family Archives, which were some Time since conveyed thither, should remain in the Possession of the Queen of *Hungary*. When this Place is surrendered, her Majesty will then have the whole and entire Possession of all the Emperor's Territories; and upon the 18th of this Month, N. S. the States and Subjects of *Bavaria* took an Oath of Allegiance to her *Hungarian* Majesty as their Sovereign; but at their Request the Oath was drawn up thus: 'We promise Fide-

lity and Obedience to her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, so long as she shall be in Possession of the *Bavarian* Dominions.' Upon this the Emperor has begun again to bestir himself a little; for his General Count *Seckendorff* dispersed circular Letters through all *Bavaria* against People's taking this Oath; and his Imperial Majesty still refuses to come to any final Accommodation with the Queen of *Hungary*, which Refusal he may perhaps be confirmed in by a Visit he has lately received at *Frankfort* from the King of *Prussia*; especially if this Campaign should pass over without obtaining any signal Advantage against the *French*.

The Garison of *Egra* at last agreed to the Terms of Capitulation insisted on by her *Hungarian* Majesty, which were to surrender Prisoners of War, but to be allowed to keep their Baggage, and upon Condition they should not be sent Prisoners to *Hungary*, but into *Bohemia*; and upon the 27th of last Month one of the Gates of that City was put into the Possession of the *Austrians*, and the Place was to be entirely evacuated by the 31st.

August the 29th. The Pope held two Consistories, in the first of which his Holiness promoted but one Person to the Dignity of Cardinal, who by his having had the Honour of being thus promoted by himself, must be some Person of great Eminence, but who it is, remains as yet an impenetrable Secret. In the second Consistory his Holiness promoted no less than 24 Persons to that Dignity, the last of whom was the Duke de *Gravina Orsini*, Nephew to the late Pope *Benedict XIII.* who embraced the Ecclesiastical State after the Death of his Wife, the Princess *Ruspoli*.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1743.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 440.

The famous Bill pass'd last Session of Parliament, intituled, A Bill for repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences for retailing the same; and for laying other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences to retail the said Liquors, having occasion'd two remarkable Debates in our Club, I shall give you that which happened, February 22d, upon the usual Motion for committing the Bill, after its being read a second Time. This Motion was first oppos'd by C. Helvius, who upon this Occasion spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

My Lords,



THE very first Appearance of this Bill in this House, gave me a most extraordinary, a most shocking and melancholy Surprise.

Considering how much, and how early, the Practice of Gin-drinking is condemned, considering how much it must be condemned by

every Man who has in his Breast the least Spark of Compassion for his Fellow Creatures, I was surpris'd to find, that such a Method of raising Money had entered into the Head of any of my Countrymen: I was surpris'd to find, that such a Method had been approved of by the other House: I was astonish'd to hear of its having pass'd through that House without any great Opposition; and my Astonishment was accompanied with this melancholy Reflection; that I look'd on it as the last Effort of the expiring Credit of my Country. We have already established, we have mortgaged almost every Fund that can with Decency be thought of; and now, in order to raise a new Fund, we are to establish the worst Sort of Drunkenness by a Law, and to mortgage it for defraying an Expence, which, in my Opinion, is both unnecessary and ridiculous. This is really like a Tradesman's mortgaging the Prostitution of his Wife or Daughter, for the Sake of raising Money to supply his Luxury or Extravagance.

S f s

Drunk-

A743

* In the Character of the late Lord Hervey,

Drunkenness, my Lords, is of all Vices the most abominable, and of all Sorts of Drunkenness, that of getting drunk with Gin is the most destructive. It is not only the most destructive with respect to the Health and Vigour of the Patient, but also with respect to the Health and Vigour of the State, because it prevails most among our most necessary and useful Sort of People. Our poor Labourers are the Support of our Trade, our Manufactures, our Riches, nay, and our Luxury too. This Vice, if it be indulged, will destroy those we have, and prevent the Procreation of any to succeed them. It will destroy our Soldiers: It will destroy our Seamen. It renders Men too feeble for Labour, too indolent for Application, too stupid for Ingenuity, and too daring for the Peace of Society. I will therefore consider this Bill in three Lights, as it concerns the Health of the People, as it concerns their Morals, and as it concerns the publick Quiet.

With regard to the Health of the People, if your Lordships had agreed to the Motion I made the other Day *, you would now have had, *viva voce*, the Opinion of those who are the best Judges, as to the fatal Effects of the immoderate Use of Gin, upon the Constitution and Health of those that fall into that Sort of Debauchery. But since your Lordships would not agree to have it, *viva voce*, I have been at the Pains to get it in Writing, and shall beg Leave to read it to you. It is a Representation of the College of Physicians in the Year 1736, when this Affair was last under the Consideration of Parliament; and I have good Reason to believe, that none of the Subscribers have since altered their Opinion. (Here he read the Representation, as also the Names of those that subscribed it, and then went on as follows). Your Lordships

all know the Capacity and Experience of those who signed this Representation, and you see how positively they declare, both from Reason and Experience, that this poisonous Liquor destroys the Health and Vigour not only of those who fall into an immoderate Use of it, but also of their unhappy Children, so that the latter either die in their Infancy of the Poison they suck in with the Milk of their Mother, or if they live, they become a Burden upon, instead of being of Use to the Society to which they belong. Will your Lordships, when you consider this, grant a Licence to every little Ale-house in the Kingdom to dispense this Poison, in what Quantities they please, to their inconsiderate and unfortunate Customers? Can any Distress, or any Necessity we may be under at present, authorize our exposing the People to such a baneful, and, at the same Time, such a bewitching Temptation?

Then, my Lords, with regard to the Morals of the People, it is well known that Drunkenness of every Kind inflames all the Passions of Mankind, and at the same Time deprives them of that which is design'd by Nature as a Check upon our Passions, I mean our Reason; so that every Man, whilst the drunken Fit is upon him, may in some Degree be said to be mad, and of all Sorts of drunken Madness, that which proceeds from an excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquor is the most extravagant, the most malicious, and the most cruel. The most horrid Imprecations, the most cruel and detestable Prostitutions and Robberies, the most daring and cruel Robberies and Murders, are generally the Effect of getting drunk with such Liquors. This we were fully convinced of by Experience in the Year 1736, when the Law was passed, which is now to be repealed, and from hence many of our most

* Motion for several of our most eminent Physicians to attend.

eminent Divines, and some who are now most deservedly honour'd with Seats in this House, took Occasion to make this Vice the Subject of several Sermons, one of which I remember has this just and pathetic Expression, *That even Necessity itself was now become luxurious.* It was so my Lords: The Hungry, the Naked, by the easy and cheap Access they had to the Liquor called Gin, were become luxurious in this Sort of Liquor, and rather than go without it, they often went without a Dinner, nay they sometimes pawn'd the only Rag they had to cover their Nakedness. The Reason of such a Conduct may be easily guess'd at: When they got drunk with this Liquor, which they could do in a very short Time, and at an easier Rate than would purchase a Dinner of the coarsest Food for their Families, it for a Time appeased the Cravings of Appetite, deafned their Ears to the Cries of their starving Children, and deliver'd them from the Sense of Shame, and the Pangs of Remorse. Their Wickedness led them into Crimes, and they got drunk again to forget the Crimes they had been guilty of, which generally produced a new Scene of Villainy or Wickedness.

This, my Lords, was the Effect, this will be the Effect of a Toleration of publick Gin-shops under any Denomination whatever, with regard to the Morals of the People: And with respect to the publick Quiet, it may produce still more fatal Effects; for when those that are made desperate by their Poverty, are render'd void of all Fear by their being drunk with Gin, no Man can say what they will not undertake. I shall grant, that such Men cannot enter into any regular Concert for disturbing or overturning the Government; but if any accidental publick Misfortune should render the People generally inclined

to Mutiny, an Insurrection begun by a Parcel of drunken Fellows at a Gin-shop, might soon grow to such a Height as might occasion the Overthrow of our Government, or at least a great deal of Bloodshed.

A The first Mutineers would probably be joined by all those in the same Condition, from the several Gin-shops in Town; and this alone would produce such a Multitude, as might give Hopes of Success to the more Sober and Thoughtful, especially among those who have nothing to lose but their Lives; and if such a Mob as this should get the Reins of Government into their Hands, I must desire your Lordships, and all the Men of Property in the Kingdom, to consider what Security you could have for your Money, your Goods, your Estates, or your Lives. A Mob of this Kind might, perhaps, proceed upon the same levelling Maxims with that under *Wat Tyler*, in the Reign of *Richard the 1st*. They might resolve to destroy all the Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom; and their being drunk with Gin would make them pursue their Maxims with more Rapidity and Cruelty, if possible.

But now, my Lords, to confirm all I have said against tolerating in any Shape the free Use of this pernicious Liquor, I shall beg Leave to read to you the Preamble to the Act of the 2^d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for laying a Duty upon compound Waters, and for licensing the Retailers of such Waters.

F The Preamble is in these Words:
'Whereas the drinking of Spirits
'and strong Waters is become very
'common amongst the People of
'inferior Rank, and the constant
'and excessive Use thereof tends
'greatly to the Destruction of their
G 'Healths, enervating them, and
'rendering them unfit for useful
'Labour and Service, intoxicating
'them, and debauching their Mo-

rals, and driving them into all
 Manner of Vices and Wickedness,
 the Prevention whereof would be
 of the greatest publick Good and
 Benefit. And whereas, it is found
 by Experience, that the great
 Temptation to such licentious Use
 of these pernicious Liquors is from
 the Cheapness thereof, occasioned
 by new Inventions for mixing
 and compounding of Brandy, low
 Wines, and Spirits of the first Ex-
 traction, on which Duties have
 been heretofore granted, with o-
 ther Spirits or Materials which
 pay little or no Duty, and by an
 unlimited Liberty for all Sorts of
 Persons, to retail, sell, and dis-
 pose of such mixed and compound
 Spirits at their Will and Pleasure :
 For Remedy therefore of Customs
 and Practices so dangerous and
 mischievous to the Health, Man-
 ners, and Peace of all your Ma-
 jesty's Subjects, may it please your
 most excellent Majesty that it may
 be enacted, and be it enacted, &c.

These, my Lords, are the Words
 of that Preamble : These Words
 shew what your Lordships Opinion
 was at that Time ; and I should be
 glad to know what Reasons you have
 for altering your Opinion. When
 I look round me, I see many Lords
 here who were Members of this or
 the other House at that Time, and
 who declared this to be their Op-
 inion by giving their Assent to this
 Preamble : I am glad to see so many
 of such Lords here now, not only
 on Account of the Pleasure it gives
 me to see their Lives prolonged, but
 because I must from thence suppose,
 that this Bill will be rejected, unless
 some of them have changed their
 Opinion as to the Use of these Li-
 quors, and if they have, I hope,
 they will give us their Reasons for
 such Change ; for I am sure, I can
 suggest none to myself. On the con-
 trary, the great Consumption of
 these Liquors, notwithstanding the

high Duties, or rather Prohibition,
 they have lain under for five or six
 Years past, convinces me, that the
 Inclinations of the lower Sort of Peo-
 ple are as strong as ever, to intoxi-
 cate themselves with these Liquors ;
 and indeed common Reason may
 convince us of the same, for we
 know the Power of Custom in many
 Things, as ridiculous, tho' not so
 pernicious, as this of drinking Gin.
 It is very hard to forsake what we
 have been long accustomed to, if
 by any Means we can comply with
 it; and the Custom of drinking Drums
 of any Kind is, we know, as hard
 to get free from as any Custom what-
 ever ; therefore, I foresee, that if
 you again open Gin-shops under the
 Denomination of Coffee-houses or
 Ale-houses, we shall presently have
 a new Deluge of all those Calami-
 ties, which were so severely felt, and
 so much complained of in the Year
 1736.

I shall grant, my Lords, the Law
 then made has not proved effectual,
 and, indeed, no reasonable Man ex-
 pected it should ; because by making
 the Prohibition so whimsically gene-
 ral, you gave a thorough Turn to
 the Spirit of the People, and turned
 their Contempt of Gin-selling and
 Gin-drinking into a Sort of Com-
 passion, which made the Informers
 liable to be so ill treated by the
 Mob. Whereas, if you had laid
 such a Duty upon the Still-Head, as
 would have raised the Price of all
 home-made Spirits as high as that
 of Brandy or Rum, and made pro-
 per Regulations for preventing the
 continuing of Licences to such as
 made an ill Use of them, it would
 have put it out of the Power of in-
 digent Persons to get drunk with
 such Liquors, and the Fury of the
 Mob would have been directed a-
 gainst any Man that offered to sell
 them in a clandestine Way, I be-
 lieve, with more Violence, and, I
 am sure, with more Reason than it

is now directed against little clandestine Brothel-Houses. Every Tradesman, every Mechanick, every Day-Labourer, would have look'd upon a clandestine smuggling Gin-house as a Trap for his Wife, his Son, or his Daughter, and the whole Neighbourhood would have rejoiced to see the Keeper of such a House sent to Bridewell. Even the poorest Sort would have considered, that if they or any of their Family wanted a single Dram upon an Emergency, they might, and could afford to purchase it at the next Ale-house; but when the Poor found themselves at once totally excluded from the Use of any Sort of Spirituous Liquors, and the Rich, I mean those who could purchase two Gallons, at the same Time indulged with as free, and as cheap an Use of it as ever they had before, it so raised their Indignation, that it was impossible to suppose, the Law could be executed in any, much less in a free Country.

Such a Law as this, my Lords, would have put an effectual End to all the Evils that were then, or are now complained of; but can this be expected from, can it be said to be the Design of this Bill? No, my Lords: The Design is plainly to encourage this abominable and pernicious Vice, and to make it a Fund for bringing Money into his Majesty's Exchequer. Is this consistent with the publick Good? Is it consistent with the common Rules of Humanity? Is it consistent with common Prudence? A famous Writer upon Ways and Means has many Years ago told us, that where the Use of any Commodity is pernicious to the Interest of the Nation, or prejudicial to the Health of the People, such an Excise may there be laid, as may amount to a Prohibition of the Commodity; for which Reason he even then advised laying such a Duty upon Brandy and Spi-

rits, as might amount to a Prohibition; for, says he, the Loss to the King's Revenue would be recompenced by an Increase in the Customs upon Wine, and in the Excise upon other Liquors, the Consumption whereof they undoubtedly hinder, as well as that of Flesh and Corn. And to this I will add, that if any Duty at all be laid upon any such Commodity as this Author mentions, the Parliament ought to take Care to make it such a Duty as may very near amount to a Prohibition; for let the Use of it be never so pernicious to the Interest of the Nation, or prejudicial to the Health of the People, if it be made a Fund for bringing Money into the King's Exchequer, the King's Ministers will encourage the Consumption, and will neglect to execute, or pervert any Laws you can make for preventing or diminishing that Consumption.

This, I affirm, my Lords, will be the Consequence, and every Man who considers, must from Experience assent to what I affirm. Too great a Number of Ale-houses or Taverns is certainly a Nuisance, and of the most pernicious Consequence both to the Health and the Industry of the People, which was the Reason for introducing the Custom of granting Licences: When this Custom was first established, no Licence was granted, unless upon Inquiry it was found, that such a House was in that Place really wanted for the Convenience of the Neighbourhood, or for the Accommodation of Travellers; but since the high Duties and Excises have been laid upon Wines, and upon Beer, and Ale, has such an Inquiry ever been made? Has not a Licence been granted to every one that ask'd it? Has not the Execution of our Laws against Drunkenness and Tippling been most egregiously neglected? This, my Lords, will be the Consequence of the

the Duty now proposed to be laid on Gin. The Duty proposed is not near so high as to amount to a Prohibition: It is not so high as to prevent the excessive Use of that Liquor among the meanest Sort of People: It is not designed as such: It is designed as a Fund for bringing Money into the King's Exchequer; and therefore we may depend upon it, that the Use of this Commodity, and even the excessive Use of it, will be encouraged, or at least connived at by the King's Ministers, and by all those under their Direction. The Justices of Peace may, perhaps, for the first Year or two, refuse granting a Licence to a House known to be designed to be made a Gin-shop, under the Pretence of being a Coffee-house or Ale-house; but they will soon have private Directions, and a Licence will be granted to every one that desires it.

I cannot therefore, my Lords, consent to a Bill, which will so certainly tend to encourage the Use, nay the excessive Use of this pernicious Commodity; and I am the more positively determin'd against this Bill, because I know the Duty thereby to be imposed is to be made a Fund for borrowing a large Sum of Money. If the Duty were to be imposed but for a Year or two, I should be under very little Concern, because, I am convinced, the fatal Consequences that will ensue from giving such a Loose to the excessive Use of this Commodity, will soon oblige us to take some effectual Method, if possible, for putting a Stop to it; but when the Duty is mortgaged, and a large new Debt contracted upon the Credit of it, we can take no Method for putting a Stop to the excessive Use of this Commodity, without mortgaging the Sinking Fund for the Payment of that Debt. For this Reason I look upon the Bill now before us as a Mask only for concealing a Design to

mortgage the Sinking Fund. It was supposed, and very reasonably supposed by those who have formed this Design, that the Parliament would not be prevailed with to mortgage the Sinking Fund, for supporting such romantick an Expence as we now seem to be entering into; but, thought they, if we can prevail with the Parliament to lay a small Duty upon Gin, and to mortgage that Duty, with the Sinking Fund as a collateral Security, the Publick Safety will soon oblige them to annihilate the Principal, and then the whole Debt must fall upon the collateral Security. This, I shall grant, is an ingenious Contrivance, but it is easily seen through; and therefore your Lordships must all be convinced, that the Question now before you is, Whether you will agree to mortgage the Sinking Fund for supporting *Hanover* Troops, that, in my Opinion, can be of no Service to us or any of our Allies. This, my Lords, is truly the Case, and Truth will at last break thro' that Veil which is now thrown over it. The Duties payable upon Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and upon Licences for selling them by Retail, make now a Part of the Sinking Fund: These you are to abolish, and to impose new Duties in their Stead, upon which you are to raise a new Debt. Is not this properly mortgaging a Part of the Sinking Fund? But this is not all: By the Loose you are now to give to the Retailing of such Liquors, the Spirit will in a Year or two become as general and violent against the publick Retailers of Gin, as it was in the Year 1736: You will then be obliged to annihilate the Fund you are now creating, by laying such a Duty on the Still-head as will amount very near to a Prohibition; and thus at last the Debt contracted upon that Fund must become a Mortgage upon the Sinking Fund.

Fund. This is therefore the true Question now before you, Whether you will agree to mortgage the Sinking Fund? As this ought not, I think, to be done but in a Case of the last Extremity, and as no such Case can be supposed to exist at present, I shall therefore be against committing the Bill.

The next that spoke was Q. Fabius Maximus, whose Speech was to this Effect:*

My Lords,

AS the noble Lord who spoke last has often in this House given Proofs of the Acuteness of his Discerning Faculty: As no Man who knows him can doubt of his great Capacity, I am surprised, he should so far mistake the Design of this Bill, as to suppose it intended to encourage or promote the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors of any Kind. I shall readily agree with his Lordship in all he has said about the fatal Consequences of this Vice: I shall grant, that it impairs the Health and debauches the Morals of those that are subject to it: I shall admit, that it may happen to be of dangerous Consequence to the publick Quiet; but all this is an Argument for the Bill rather than against it, because, I think, it is apparent, that this Bill, if passed into a Law, will diminish at least the Consumption of this Liquor. I know, my Lords, that the Bill now proposed to be repealed was design'd as a total Prohibition of the Retail of all Spirituous Liquors: The Duty laid upon all such Liquors sold by Retail, under two Gallons, was so high, that no Man could propose to retail them fairly; and the Duty upon Licences was so extravagant, that, I believe, the Projector of the Bill did not expect that any Man in the Kingdom would take out a Licence; and accordingly not above

two, I think, in the whole Kingdom did take out any such Licence. That Bill was therefore design'd as a total Prohibition of the Retail Trade, and actually proved a Prohibition of any fair Trade in that Way; but every one knows, it did not diminish the Consumption, nor prevent the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors. They were not, 'tis true, retailed publickly and avowedly, but they were clandestinely retailed in every Coffee-house and Ale-house, and in many Shops and private Houses; so that the Use and even the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors continued as frequent, tho' not so apparent, as before the Act was made, and the Consumption rather increased than diminished, as appears from the Amount of the Duty for these last two Years.

Thus, my Lords, the Case stands at present: The Perniciousness of these Liquors, when drank to Excess, is upon all Hands admitted: An Attempt has been made to prevent this Excess, but by doing too much we have done nothing. This Bill is therefore designed as a new Experiment, in order to correct the Faults of the former, and, I hope, it will have its Effect. We find by Experience, we cannot absolutely prevent the Retailing of such Liquors; because if we prevent their being retailed in an open fair Way, they will be retailed in a clandestine smuggling Manner. What then are we to do? Does not common Sense point out to us the most proper Method, which is, to allow their being publickly retailed, but to lay such a Duty upon the Still-head and upon Licences, as, without amounting to a Prohibition, will make them come so dear to the Consumer, that the Poor will not be able to launch out into an excessive Use of them. This, I am persuaded, will be the Consequence of what is now proposed: The Duty proposed upon

* In the Character of Lord Batburs.

upon Licences is so moderate, that every Ale-house and Coffee-house in the Kingdom will take out a Licence; consequently those Liquors will be openly and fairly retailed by great Numbers of People; but this Duty, together with the Duty proposed to be laid upon the Still-head, will raise the Price so, as to put it out of the Power of the meaner Sort of People to purchase too great a Quantity of them, without putting it out of their Power to have a single Dram when it is absolutely necessary for the Support of Nature, which is often the Case in this cold Climate, especially in damp foggy Weather, or in marshy or fenny Parts of the Country.

Thus, my Lords, the additional Duties will prevent the Excess when the Liquor is purchased from a fair Retailer, and the great Number of fair Retailers will make it difficult for any one to retail in a clandestine Manner. The Law which is by this Bill to be repealed could not, we know, be executed for want of Informers whose Veracity could be depended on. This will not be the Case after this Bill is passed into a Law; because every Man who takes out a Licence will be bound in Interest to detect and inform against clandestine Retailers, so that it is to be hoped there will be soon no such Retailer in the Kingdom; and it will be easy to keep fair Retailers under some Sort of Order, because a Man's Licence may be taken from him, if he should appear to be one who encourages or allows excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors in his House. I therefore wonder how it can be supposed, that this Bill will encourage or promote the excessive Use of such Liquors. Can this be supposed of a Bill which is design'd to bring the Retail of such Liquors under proper Regulations? Can it be supposed, that the Doubling of the Duty upon any Commodity will

encrease the Consumption of it? *Nititur in vetitum* is I know a common Proverb, and may be assign'd as one of the Reasons for the late Increase in the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors; but this Reason is now to be taken away, and suppose the Inclinations of the Poor should continue as strong as before, I think, the Impossibility of their being able to drink so much after this Bill is passed, as they did before, may be demonstrated; for as the Duties are now to be doubled upon all home-made Spirits, and as Experience has shewn, that when a Duty of one Penny is laid upon any Commodity, the Retailer lays another, it may be reckon'd, that the same Quantity of Spirits will next Year cost 500,000l. more than it did this Year, which is a much larger additional Sum than our poor Gin-Drinkers can possibly raise, and therefore they must necessarily retrench in the Quantity they make use of, in Proportion as the Price is advanced.

I am therefore convinced, my Lords, that this Bill will have an immediate Effect as to the preventing of all clandestine retailing of Spirituous Liquors, which is in itself of great Consequence; because it will enable the Government in a great Measure to prevent the excessive Use; and this, I think, is the only Grievance complained of, for I never heard that a single moderate Dram, even of the pernicious Liquor called Gin, was either a Crime or a Sin; and whatever some abstemious and whimsical Physicians may say, others will tell you, that a moderate Dram of some Sort of Spirituous Liquors or other, or what in their Terms is called a Cordial, is necessary upon many Occasions for the Relief or Support of Nature: Nay, even the most Abstemious among them will prescribe a Dram or Cordial, when they are paid the usual Fee for their Prescription, and their Friend the

Apothecary a most extravagant Price for what he purchases, as other Gin Retailers do, for a mere Trifle from the Distiller.

Beside this good Effect, my Lords, of preventing the clandestine retailing of Gin, the Bill will certainly diminish the Consumption, in my Opinion, at least one Third; and this Diminution will as certainly fall upon the Abuse and not upon the moderate Use of this Liquor; for when Necessity requires, even the Poor will still be able to purchase, but by the Advance of the Price, it will be put out of their Power to commit a Debauch, or, at least, not so frequently as they may now do; and if it should appear, that the Price is still too low for preventing the Poor from intoxicating themselves frequently with this Liquor, you may double or treble the Duty next Session; for the Duty itself, so far as I can find, is not to be mortgaged: It is only the Duty upon Licences that is to be mortgaged, and that Duty will, I believe, continue to be a sufficient Fund for all that is to be borrow'd upon it, even tho' you should raise the Duty upon the Still-head so high as to amount to a Prohibition of all home-made Spirits, which, on account of our British Distillery, I hope, you will never do. There is therefore no Danger of the Sinking Fund's being mortgaged by the Money to be raised in Consequence of this Bill, and if there were, if the Sinking Fund were now directly to be mortgaged, the Circumstances we are in at present, and the dangerous Circumstances the Affairs of Europe are in, would be a sufficient Excuse for it.

I shall grant, my Lords, that in Time of Peace, the Sinking Fund ought to be deemed sacred, and ought never to be converted to any Use but that of discharging a Part of our publick Debts; but in Time of War, and when the Nation is in immediate Danger, the most sacred

Treasure may and ought to be made use of, when it becomes necessary for our immediate Preservation. For this Reason, if the Question now before us were really what the noble Lord says it is, I should be under no Difficulty in giving it an Affirmative; because, I think, our very Being, or at least our Independency, must attend the Fate of the present War in Germany; for if the German Empire should be brought under a Dependency upon France, which may probably be the Event of the present War, if we do not most strenuously interpose, I am sure, we could not long support ourselves as a Nation independent of that Monarchy. But this, as I have shewn, is not the Question now before us: C The Sinking Fund may be added as a collateral Security, because it is not known what the Duty upon Licences may produce: This is necessary for enabling the Government to borrow Money at a low Interest; but I do not think the Sinking Fund is in the least Danger of becoming liable to that Debt, for which it is to be made a collateral Security. And as the Bill now before us repeals a Law which was always deemed whimsical, and has been found ineffectual: As it establishes a Method for preventing the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, which, I am convinced, will have a great Effect; and as it will furnish the Government with a Sum of Money which is necessary upon the present Occasion, and which cannot, I think, be in any other Way so conveniently raised, I shall be for having the Bill pass'd into a Law, and consequently I shall be for the present Motion.

T. Octavius Crassus * spoke next in Substance thus.

My Lords,

THE Question, which in this Debate ought to be first discussed,

1743

P. 1.

cussed,

* In the Character of the Bishop of Oxford.

cussed, is, Whether the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors in small Quantities ought at any Rate to be permitted; and upon this Question I can determine myself without the least Hesitation: We may allow them to be dispensed, but we ought not, I with we never had allow'd them to be retailed. The Drinking them to Excess must by every one be condemn'd, and indeed the Drinking of any strong or intoxicating Liquors to Excess must be condemned by every Man who has either Religion or common Sense. But the Difference between Spirituous and other strong Liquors lies in this: Of all other strong Liquors a Man must drink a large Quantity, and must be at it a long Time, before he is quite deprived of his Reason: He has Time to reflect of what he is about, and, I am told, even the Liquor itself becomes nauseous before a Man can be quite fuddled; so that a Man must put a Sort of Force upon himself, before he can swallow down so much of any other Sort of strong Liquor as to deprive himself of all Sense and Reason. But with Spirituous Liquor the Case is vastly different: A small Quantity, no more perhaps than a Man can swallow down at a Draught, deprives him of all Reason and Reflection, and the the compounding Distillers have contrived so many Ways for rendering the Spirit palatable, that it never grows nauseous, but on the contrary, the Sot swallows it down with Pleasure, even when he has scarcely the Power to hold it to his Head.

Thus your Lordships see, that, with regard to the Temptation, there is a very great Difference between Spirituous Liquors and other Sorts of strong Liquors; and with regard to the Consequences of Drinking to Excess, there is likewise a vast Difference. An Excess in strong Liquors may make a Man drunk, an Excess in Spirituous Li-

quors makes him mad. A Man who gets drunk with Beer or Ale, or even with Wine, generally goes to sleep, he is seldom mischievous; but a Man who gets drunk with Spirituous Liquors, seldom goes to sleep before he does Mischief, either to himself or some other Person. An habitual Drinking of strong Liquors to Excess may bring the Gout, but an habitual Drinking of Spirituous Liquors to Excess brings certain, and often sudden Death. As the pernicious Consequences of drinking Spirituous Liquors to Excess are acknowledged even by those who appear as Advocates for this Bill, I shall not insist much upon them, but permit me to remind your Lordships of the horrible Scenes that appeared publicly in our Streets before passing the Law, which you are now to repeal. Almost in every Street we had two or three Gin-shops filled with such Company as no sober Man could view without Horror, and yet this was not the worst: There was an invisible Scene still more horrible to think of; for they tell me, every one of these Gin shops had a back Shop or Cellar, strowed every Morning with fresh Straw, where those that got drunk were thrown, Men and Women promiscuously together: Here they might commit what Wickedness they pleased, and by sleeping out the Dose they had taken, make themselves ready to take another, if they could find Money to pay for it: These open Scenes of Wickedness we got rid of by the Law you are now to repeal. But this Law, it is said, did not put a Stop to the Consumption: Tho' Spirituous Liquors were not publicly, they were privately retailed as much as ever: I am sorry for it, my Lords, but this shall never be an Argument with me for allowing a publick Retail: I shall always be for confining Vice as much as possible to Houses

and Corners; and it must be allowed, that the Temptation can never be so great or so general, as when we have a publick Shop at every Corner, where a poor Passenger is often drawn in by some Friend, perhaps some female Friend, and by a Variety of Company and Example, as well as by the Nature of the Liquor itself, is inticed to drink too much.

It is this Temptation, my Lords, which by publick Shops is thrown into every Man's Way, that makes me against admitting of any publick Retail, and I wish it were possible to prevent any private. I shall not take upon me to blame our Magistrates and Officers of Justice; but if the Law now in being be such a one as cannot be executed, surely it may, and ought to be amended. Surely some Law may, and ought to be contrived, which may be executed; for even the private Retail of Spirituous Liquors produces daily most terrible Mischiefs. But the other Day, as I have been credibly informed, there were two Children murdered by giving them a Spoonful of that pernicious Liquor called Gin, and many Children are murdered in the Womb, or upon the Breast, by the Mother's drinking too plentifully of that inticing and bewitching Liquor, which is certainly poisonous, when taken in too great a Quantity, and the Poison is the more dangerous, because it never nauseates, but, on the contrary, provokes a second Draught, the second a third, and so on, till the unhappy Patient has taken too great a Dose; and when one Dose is wore off by sleep, it leaves such a Languor as makes a new Dose necessary for reanimating the Spirits, which is the Reason, that those who once begin to debauch in this Sort of Liquor, seldom give over repeating the Dose, till they have dosed themselves into their Graves. Poisons, my Lords,

of all Sorts, ought to be confined to the Apothecary's Shop, where the Master's Character, and even his Bread, depends upon his not administering too great a Dose to any Person whatever, and where the Price is generally too high for any poor Man to commit a Debauch. Will you then commit the Care of dispensing this Poison to every Alehouse-keeper in the Kingdom, I may say to every Man in the Kingdom, who is willing to pay Half a Crown to the Justices, and twenty Shillings a Year to the Government for a Licence? Will you enable them to dispense this Poison at so cheap a Rate, that a poor thoughtless Creature may get drunk for Three-pence, and may purchase immediate Death for a Shilling? A Cordial may be necessary in some Distempers, and may be of Service to the Patient, when moderately and skilfully administered; but no Climate, no Temperature of the Air, can make a Dram of Spirituous Liquors necessary to a Person in full Health and Vigour. Even in our most foggy Weather, or in the most fenny Parts of the Country, I am convinced, a Draught of good warm Beer, would have a better Effect against the Inclemency of the Weather, than a Dram of any Kind; and therefore, there is no Necessity for admitting of any publick Retail.

But this Bill, we are told, is intended for putting an End to the clandestine Retail Trade now carried on, and that by enhancing the Price of the Commodity it will diminish the Consumption. As to its putting an End to the clandestine Retail Trade, I believe, it will have in a great Measure its Effect; for very few will run the Risk of carrying on a clandestine Trade, when they may have a Licence at so cheap a Rate as twenty Shillings a Year; and by the same Method you might put an End to every other Sort of

clandestine Trade. But as to the enhancing of the Price to the Consumer, or diminishing the Consumption, this Bill will not, I am convinced, have the least Effect. On the contrary, the Commodity may, by this Bill, be brought cheaper to the Consumer; because the Distiller, the Compounder, and the Retailer, especially the latter, will sell at a less Profit; for surely the twenty Shillings to be paid by the Retailer is not near equal to the Risk every clandestine Retailer now runs; and both our Distillers and Compounders know, that they will get more by vending 10,000 Gallons at 3*d.* per Gallon Profit, than by vending 1000 Gallons at 6*d.* per Gallon Profit; therefore, in order to increase the Consumption, or at least to prevent its being diminished, they will certainly, in my Opinion, take the Duty upon themselves, and sell their Liquors to the Retailer at the very same Price they sold it before this new Duty was imposed. That they will be able to do so, I have Reason to believe, from the great Estates some of them have of late Years amassed, and from the low Price such Liquors are sold for in *Holland*; for if our Distillers would content themselves with as little Profit, I can see no Reason why they may not sell their Liquors as cheap as the *Dutch* Distillers do theirs.

From hence, my Lords, I think, I have Reason to suppose, that our home-made Spirits will be sold as cheap to the Consumer after this new Duty takes place, as ever they were before. Whether or no I am right in my Conjecture, will soon appear from Experience; and if it should appear to be right, what then will your Lordships have done? You will have revived that terrible Grievance, which was so much, and so justly complained of seven Years ago; and you will not then, perhaps, have it in your Power to ap-

ply any Remedy or Redress; for if the Consumption be increased, as I think it will, it will bring in such a considerable Revenue, that no Administration will be willing to part with it, or consent to any Law for redressing the Grievance, because it will annihilate, or very much diminish the Revenue. This is a Danger which your Lordships should seriously consider, before you give your Sanction to a Law that may, probably, be introductory of so much Mischiefs; and this Danger is increased by the Mortgage that is now to be made of the Duty on Licences; for it will be pretended, and with Reason too, that you cannot do any Thing that may lessen the Produce of that Duty, without the Consent of the Creditors to whom it is mortgaged, unless you previously pay off that Mortgage; and how you will be able to pay it off, without mortgaging the Sinking Fund, is at present beyond my Comprehension; so that the noble Lord's Suggestion, that the Bill now before us is only a Mask for concealing a Design to mortgage the Sinking Fund, is not so void of Foundation as the noble Lord who spoke last seems to imagine.

What Danger this Nation, or the Liberties of *Europe*, may be in at present from the ambitious Designs of *France*, I shall not pretend to determine; but if we are in any Danger that Way, it is a melancholy Consideration, that we must either submit to our Enemies, or sacrifice the Health, the Industry, nay the Lives of our People, for the Sake of raising a Sum of Money to defend ourselves. I hope, we are not yet brought under such a Dilemma. It is not my Province to study Ways and Means, but those that do have, I hope, *in Petto*, several Methods for raising Money, less hurtful than what is now proposed. The Sinking Fund ought, I grant, to be kept

as sacred as possible; but rather than agree to such a destructive Method as this, I should be for mortgaging the Sinking Fund in a direct Manner, and without any Disguise; and as this may be done speedily, by a short Bill brought into the other House, as soon as your Lordships have rejected this, our publick Affairs, either abroad or at home, can no Way suffer by rejecting this Bill; for which Reason, I shall very freely give my Negative to the Motion.

The next Speaker was T. Quintius *, whose Speech was chiefly to this Effect.

My Lords,

THO' the Sinking Fund was at first designed, and was appropriated to the Payment of our publick Debts contracted before 1716, yet as there was no Stipulation nor Engagement between the Publick and its Creditors when that Fund was established, I was always of Opinion, that the Publick might make use of it in Cases of Necessity, and in such Cases only; for I never thought, that it ought to be wantonly meddled with, or applied towards supporting the Expence of Landward Expeditions, and much less that it might be applied towards giving a sham Relief to our landed Gentlemen, by making them pay 300,000*l.* instead of 500,000*l.* which was the Case of taking the Salt Duty from the Sinking Fund, upon a Pretence of giving Relief to our poor Labourers and Manufacturers, and reviving it the very next Year, upon a Pretence of freeing our landed Gentlemen from the Payment of one Shilling in the Pound Land Tax for one Year.

In this Respect, my Lords, I am still of the same Opinion: If our Ministers are resolved to exert themselves with Vigour, in Conjunction with our Allies, for supporting a

Balance of Power in Europe, I shall be not only for applying the annual Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Service of the War, but even for mortgaging some Part of it, if it should become absolutely necessary to do so; but if we are only to make a Shew of our Armies in Flanders, as we formerly did of our Squadrons at the Bastimento's, and upon the Coasts of Spain, which I am afraid will at last appear to be the Case, for such a Purpose, I think, our Sinking Fund ought not to be meddled with, much less mortgaged, either directly or indirectly; therefore, whether you mortgage the Sinking Fund directly, or by Way of collateral Security, my Approbation must depend upon the Use that is made of the Money so raised: If a proper Use be made of the Money, I shall approve of the Mortgage, because, as I have said, it was always my Opinion, that the Publick had a Right to make use of the Sinking Fund in Cases of Necessity. But as several Lords have, upon former Occasions, declared themselves of a contrary Opinion, I must say, I am not a little surprised to see some of them now proposing as a collateral Security, the Mortgage of a Fund which they then deemed so sacredly appropriated to the Payment of our publick Debts, that no Necessity whatever ought to prevail with us to apply even its annual Produce to any other Purpose.

F C. Cicerejus † stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

IF the Subject we are now upon were properly and fully understood, I cannot think, the Regulations proposed by this Bill would occasion any Dispute, and therefore I shall beg Leave to give you a short History of the British Distillery, which

* In the Character of the Lord Talbot.

† In the Character of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

which has been of great Benefit to this Nation, and may be of much greater if properly encouraged and regulated. I shall readily agree with the learned Prelate, that if it were possible, it would be very right to confine Spirits of all Kinds to the Apothecary's Shop, and to take Care that they should never be dispensed from thence but by the Advice of a Physician, or to Persons labouring under some real Infirmary. This, I believe, would be of Service both to the Health and Morals of the People: Nay, if you should do as the *Mahometans* have done, if you should make the Tasting of any Sort of strong Liquor heretical, and prevail so far as to prevent any Person's being ever guilty of this Heresy, which, by the bye, they never could do, I believe, it would do no Harm either to the Health or the Morals of the People; and, I am sure, it would save them a great deal of Money and Time. But this has always been deemed, and in these cold Climates, I believe, it will always be found to be impossible. Spirituous Liquors, as well as other strong Liquors, the People will drink, and if you do not allow them to do it openly, where the Government can keep the Use of such Liquors under some Regulations, they will do it privately, where the Government has no Power to regulate: If you do not furnish them with Spirits of your own Manufacture, which costs the Nation little or nothing, they will furnish themselves with Spirits of a foreign, which carries off yearly large Sums of Money, and diminishes greatly the general Balance of your Trade. This was the Case before our *British* Distillery was brought to any Perfection; for large Quantities of *French* Brandies and other foreign Spirits were yearly imported, which was a Grievance complained of, so long ago as in the Reign of King *Charles* the First.

The Cause of this great Importation was then, I suppose artfully, imputed to the Unskilfulness of our *British* Distillers, and to their extracting their Spirits from bad Materials, which prevented their being made use of generally among the People; and this was made a Pretence, in the 14th Year of that Reign, when exclusive Charters and Patents were very common, because of the Advantages accruing therefrom to Courtiers: I say, it was then a Pretence for incorporating the Distillers in and about *London*, and granting them the sole Privilege of making Spirits and Vinegar in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and within 21 Miles round the same. But this proved no Cure for the Disease; and indeed no Man of any Knowledge in Trade can suppose, that a Monopoly will ever improve or increase a Manufacture. The Importation of *French* Brandies continued as great as ever, and increased to such a Degree, that it was loudly complain'd of in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James* the Second; but during that Period of Time, our Court was too much *Frenchify'd* to attempt any Thing against an Importation from *France*. At last the Revolution took Place, and the Interest of *England*, as well as the Nature of Trade, began to be better understood, and more impartially cultivated: Accordingly in the Second Year of *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, an Act was passed for encouraging the Distilling of Brandy and Spirits from Corn; whereby it was enacted, That during the Continuance of that Act, any Person might distil for Sale any low Wine or Spirits from Drink brewed from malted Corn, only paying the Duties, and being subject to the Penalties as other Distillers; and all Letters Patent made, or to be made, for the sole making of Brandy or other Spirits from Corn of any Sort,

to a new Invention, were thereby declared void.

As this Act, my Lords, gave a full Liberty to every one to exercise the Trade of Distilling, and as all Trade and Commerce with *France* was then prohibited, it gave a real Encouragement to the *British* Distillery, and very much increased the Consumption of home-made Spirits, the Advantage of which was sensibly felt by our Farmers, because it opened to them a Market for their spoilt and coarse Sorts of Corn, which they never before could make any Thing of; therefore the Act which was at first made for five Years, was continued for one Year longer, and tho' it then expired, yet the Benefit accruing to the Nation, by thus laying the Business or Trade open, was so sensibly felt, that by a Clause in an Act passed the very next Year, I mean the 8th and 9th of *K. William*, it was enacted, That any Person who had then set up, or should afterwards set up any Works or Offices for making or distilling for Sale, any low Wines or Spirits, from Drink brewed from malted Corn or Cyder, giving Notice to the Commissioners of Excise, within ten Days after the entering such Office or Work, might follow such Work, and might refine the Spirits of their own making, paying the Duties, and being subject to the Fines and Penalties as other Distillers. The Trade being thus laid entirely open by a perpetual Law, many Persons set up in *London* and *Westminster* as well as other Places, who were not of the Company erected, as I have mention'd, by *K. Charles*, the first; and tho' that Company had no Right from their Charter to persecute any Person for so doing, yet as all Companies are for monopolizing, this Company took Advantage of the Act in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, and brought Actions against many of the Distillers, not free of

their Company, for using an Art or Mystery, in which they had not served an Apprenticeship of seven Years; but so careful was the Legislature to prevent every Thing that might be a Discouragement to our Distillery, that in the last Year of *Q. Anne*, an End was put to these and such like Actions, by enacting, That any Person might distil Brandy or Spirits from *British* Malt or Cyder, without being liable to be prosecuted on this Clause of the said Statute of *Q. Elizabeth*. And in the Mutiny Act passed the first Year of the late King, the Houses of Distillers, who did not allow of Tippling in their Houses, were expressly excepted from being burdened with the Quartering of Soldiers, which Exception has been repeated in every Mutiny Act passed since that Time. Nay even till the latter End of the late Reign, the Legislature continued its Fondness for encouraging the *British* Distillery; for in the 12th of his late Majesty it was enacted, That if any Merchant Importer should refuse to pay the Duties for Wines, as being damaged, corrupt, or unmerchantable, which by a former Act were, in that Case, to be staved and destroyed, the Commissioners of the Customs might cause such Wines to be put into Warehouses, and publickly sold, in order to be distilled into Brandy, or made into Vinegar.

My Lords, under these repeated Favours and Encouragements the *British* Distillery flourished and increased to a great Degree, so that not only large Sums were thereby saved yearly to the Nation by preventing the Importation of Foreign Spirits, but great Quantities were exported yearly to *Africa* and other Places. In the mean time an Evil arose imperceptibly from what in all other Trades is an Advantage: Our Distillers became so expert in their Business, and sold their Manufacture

facture so cheap, that our Poor began to drink it extravagantly, and to commit frequent Debauches in it, to the Destruction of their Health, their Morals, and their Industry. This Evil became at last so great, that it gave a violent Turn to the Spirit of the Legislature, and nothing could satisfy but a total Prohibition of all compound Spirits which were the most palatable, and consequently most used as well as most abused by our Poor. This occasion'd that Law of the 2d of his present Majesty, the Preamble of which has been read to you, and by which a Duty of five Shillings *per Gallon*, over and above all other Duties, was laid on all compound Spirits, and every Retailer of such Spirits was obliged to have a Licence and to pay 20*s*. yearly for the same. This was really a total Prohibition of any Man's retailing such Spirits in an open and fair Manner; but many continued to do it privately, and the Law was evaded by making and retailing a simple Sort of Spirit, in Derision, called Parliament Brandy, so that the debauching in Spirituous Liquors continued as general among the Poor as ever. The Law being thus found to be ineffectual, and our Farmers complaining of the Loss of a Market for their coarse Sort of Corn, it gave a new and a contrary violent Turn to the Spirit of the Legislature; and in the 6th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, the said Act was repealed, without making any Regulation for preventing the excessive Use of such Liquors. This, my Lords, of course produced a very bad Effect: The Poor being restor'd to their Liberty of getting drunk as usual, like Men set free from a Jail, they made a most extravagant Use of that Liberty; and this revived in the Legislature a Spirit more violent than ever against the Use of any Sort of Spirituous Liquor, which occasioned the Passing of a Law in the

Ninth Year of his present Majesty, by which the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors of any Kind was in effect absolutely prohibited.

From the bad Success of the former prohibitory Law, one would have thought, my Lords, that our Legislature should have been more cautious upon this Occasion. The Impossibility of executing the Law proposed was foretold by many, both within Doors and without; but so furious was our Zeal, that no Heed was given to such Prophecies, and consequently the Law, which is now to be repealed, was pass'd without any great Opposition. What was the Consequence? No Man could, no Man would observe the Law, and it gave such a Turn to the Spirit of the People, that no Man could with Safety venture to become an Informer. Even the very Commencement of the Law expos'd us to the Danger of a Rebellion. An Insurrection of the Populace was threatned, nay the Government had Information of its being actually designed, and very wisely ordered the Troops to be drawn out, and posted in the several Places where the Mob was likely to assemble, which, perhaps, prevented a great deal of Blood shed, and the Law began to be executed without any forcible Opposition. As there were Multitudes of Offenders, there was presently Multitude of Informations; but soon as any Man was known to be an Informer, he was assaulted, and pelted by the Mob, wherever they could meet with him. A noble Peer was obliged to open his Gate to one of these unfortunate Creatures, in order to protect him from the Mob who were in full Cry, and would probably have tore him in Pieces, if they could have held of him; for they had before actually murdered some of these Informers. This was not the only Difficulty: The Magistrates themselves

themselves were in danger if they appeared zealous in the Execution of this Law: The Prosecutions were vastly expensive, and when the Person was convicted, seldom any Thing could be recovered, so that it put the Government to an infinite Expence.

Thus, my Lords, this new prohibitory Law increased the Evil it was intended to remove; so that the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors is now more general, and more frequent than ever it was heretofore. In this Case, my Lords, is it not necessary to do something for lessening at least, if you cannot remove this Evil, which has been so long, and is now so loudly complained of? What can you do? Surely you will not do as you did before: You will not repeal this prohibitory Law, without substituting something in its Stead. This is what is intended by the Bill now before us. We cannot, we find, entirely prevent the Use of Spirituous Liquors; and therefore, if we could, we ought not to prevent, or too much discourage the Use of our own. It would destroy the *British* Distillery, which is now of so much Advantage to the Nation, and maintain, or helps to maintain great Numbers of People: It would again expose us to an Inundation of *French* Brandies. The moderate Use of Spirituous Liquors, especially those of our own Manufacture, is not what we ought to be complained of: It is the excessive Use that is attended with all those fatal Consequences which have been mentioned. Does not common Sense in this Case point out to us, that we ought to endeavour to prevent the excessive, without putting the moderate Use of our home-made Spirits out of any one's Power?

My Lords, as the excessive Use of these Liquors prevails most among the poor Sort of People, the best

and most proper Way for doing this is, certainly, in my Opinion, to lay a small Duty upon the Still-head, and another upon Licences, and to prevent any clandestine Retail. By the Duties you will so much enhance the Price of the Liquor, that the Poor will never, or but very seldom, be able to purchase a Debauch; and by preventing a clandestine Retail, you will always have the Retailers under your Eye, and may punish them if they should encourage Tippling or Drunkenness in their Houses. Whether the Duties proposed upon the Still-head and upon Licences be too small, is what I shall not at present determine, because it has nothing to do in this Debate: It can come under your Consideration no where, but when you are in a Committee upon the Bill. However, at present, I shall beg Leave to observe, that if you make the Duties too high, you cannot prevent a clandestine Trade, and will deprive the Poor even of the moderate Use of these Liquors in a fair Way of Purchase, which will be deemed a Hardship by the Populace; and this in a free Country will render the Execution of the Law dangerous, if not impracticable.

Upon the Whole, my Lords, I can find no solid Objection against this Bill. I think it a most necessary Bill, even supposing, that no Part of the Supply were thereby to be raised. But as a great Part of the Supply for next Year is to be raised by this Bill, I begin to suspect, that the Opposition proceeds chiefly from those who are against our giving the Queen of Hungary any effectual Assistance, and are, therefore, for retarding, or disappointing his Majesty of those Supplies that are necessary for that Purpose. As I am for giving her *Hungarian* Majesty the most speedy, as well as the most effectual Assistance.

U u u

I am for expediting with the utmost Dispatch, all the Supplies necessary for that Purpose. This adds greatly to my Zeal, not only for the passing, but for the speedy passing of this Bill, and, therefore, I shall most heartily concur in the Motion that A has been made to you.

L. Pise * stood up next, and spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last B seemed in some Part of what he said to forget, that the Bill now before us is a Money Bill, sent up to us from the other House, and, consequently, according to the Rule of that House, such a one as we must either reject or pass without C Amendment; for our amending it in any Part, especially in that which relates to the Quantum of the Duties to be imposed, will be the same, nay worse than our directly rejecting it; because the other House, upon the single Account of our amending D it, will certainly reject it; and, consequently, our making any Amendment in the Committee will be of worse Consequence than our rejecting the Bill now upon the second reading, because it will occasion a longer Delay in providing for the Service of the ensuing Year. I am very far, my Lords, from yielding to the other House our Right of amending a Money Bill: I think we have as good a Right to amend any Bill that comes from them, as they have to amend any Bill that F comes from us: But, I believe, they will be as obstinate in not yielding to us, as we can be in not yielding to them; and when we go into a Committee upon this Bill, I am persuaded, the noble Lord who spoke last, or some of his Friends, will G make use of this Dispute between the two Houses as an Argument for our agreeing to the Bill without any

Amendment. Therefore, I hope, they will now allow us to consider Whether the Duties proposed to be laid upon the Still-head and upon Licences be too small, or promise not to make use of this Argument against our considering this Question in the Committee.

My Lords, I shall always be ready as any Lord in this House to agree to the Supplies necessary for the ensuing Year, and if we could give effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, I should be as zealous for it as any Man in this Kingdom; but at the same Time I must be for raising the Supplies in that Manner, which may be least hurtful to the People; and therefore, when the other House, whose Business it is to raise the Supplies, are artfully led into any pernicious Method of raising them, I shall never make the least Scruple to reject what they thus propose, because they may easily resume the Committee of Ways and Means, and there contrive a new D Method of raising the Supply, upon finding that this House had rejected the first Method thought of by them. Our rejecting this Bill therefore can be no Interruption to our giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, if it should appear to be E in our Power; but if none of the other great Powers of Europe will join with us, I do not think it will be in our Power to give her effectual Assistance, and if we cannot give her effectual Assistance, I do not think we ought to run ourselves into any Dangers or Difficulties, for the Sake of giving her an Assistance which can serve only for putting off the evil Day with respect to her, and bringing it the sooner on with respect to ourselves.

This, I hope, my Lords, our Ministers will consider, and as none of the great Powers of Europe seem yet to be in any great Forwardness to join with us in assisting the Queen

* In the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield.

of Hungary, I can see no Necessity for any extraordinary Dispatch in our raising the Supplies. But if there were, the rejecting of this Bill now upon the second Reading is the best Method we can take for having the Supplies raised with Dispatch, and must be allow'd to be so, if I can shew, that we ought not to pass it without an Amendment in the most material Part, which is that relating to the Quantum of the Duties to be laid upon the Distilling and Retailing of home-made Spirits. For my Part, I am surprized, how any Lord of this House can suppose the Bill to be design'd for suppressing or putting a Stop to the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors: In my Opinion, the very Title of the Bill ought to be alter'd: It ought to be called a Bill for encouraging the Consumption of such Liquors, by enabling all the Poor in the Kingdom to get drunk as often as they please. The present Abuse in this Way is acknowledged by every Lord who has spoke in this Debate, and yet it must be allowed, that every one who retails them under the present Prohibition runs a very great Risk. Can we suppose, that the Retailer does not consider this Risk in settling the Price at which he sells his Liquors? Can we suppose, he would not sell them cheaper, especially when great Numbers are contending and underselling one another, if he could retail them without any Risk? A small Duty is, 'tis true, by this Bill to be laid upon the Still-head, and another upon the Licences; but both together will amount to near the Value of the Risk which the clandestine Retailer now runs; therefore I must conclude, that after this Bill is passed into a Law, Gin will be sold cheaper to the Consumer by the licenced Retailer, than it is now sold by the clandestine, and consequently that the Poor will then be better

able to launch out into a Debauch with that Liquor than they are now.

I shall grant, my Lords, that Gin is now clandestinely retailed at most Ale-houses, and at many other Sorts of Houses; but this is done privately and to such People as the Landlord can trust. It is not sold openly in a publick Room, where Variety of Companies meet, and where the Example of one Company incites another to the Use, perhaps the Abuse of this pernicious Liquor.

This will be the Case as soon as this Bill begins to take Place, and the Restraint and Fear People have now been under for almost seven Years, will make them the more extravagant, when they find themselves at full Liberty. This Bill will therefore, in my Opinion, quite alter the old *English* Sort of Drunkenness, which proceeded from Hospitality and Good-Fellowship: If they did in former Days get drunk, it was with Strong Beer or Ale, which is a Sort of Soporifick. While they were drinking they were merry, when they got drunk they went to sleep. But our modern Liquor called Gin has converted Drunkenness into Madness. It admits of no Mirth, no Conversation: The Company grow mad before they well know what they are about, and the more they drink, the more ripe they grow for any Wickedness or Extravagance.

Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but Vice prohibited, let the Difficulties in executing the Law be what they will. Would you lay a Tax upon a Breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a Tax be wicked and scandalous; because it would imply an Indulgence to all those who could pay the Tax? Is not this a Reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the Church of Rome? Was it not the chief Cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a Precedent

which brought Reproach and Ruin upon those that introduc'd it? This is the very Case now before us: You are going to lay a Tax, and consequently to indulge a Sort of Drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a Breach of every one of the Ten Commandments. Can you expect the Reverend Bench will approve of this? I am convinced, they will not, and therefore, I wish, I had seen it full upon this Occasion. I am sure, I have seen it much fuller upon other Occasions, in which Religion had no such deep Concern.

We have already, my Lords, several Sorts of Funds in this Nation, so many that a Man must have a good deal of Learning to be Master of them. Thanks to his Majesty, we have now amongst us the most learned Man of the Nation in this Way. I wish he would rise up and tell us, what Name we are to give to this new Fund. We have already the Civil List Fund, the Sinking Fund, the Aggregate Fund, the *South-Sea* Fund, and God knows! how many others. What Name we are to give to this new Fund I know not, unless we are to call it the Drinking Fund. It may perhaps enable the People of a certain foreign Territory to drink Claret, but it will disable the People of this Kingdom from drinking any Thing else but Gin; for when a Man has by Gin-drinking render'd himself unfit for Labour or Business he can purchase nothing else, and then the best Thing he can do is to drink on till he dies.

But, my Lords, to be serious upon this Subject, for it is really an Affair that deserves your most serious Consideration, I wish your Lordships would declare what is truly your Meaning by this Bill; for I think it inconsistent with your Dignity to declare what no Man in *England* will believe you mean. I therefore wish, you would declare openly and

freely, that you hereby intend to encourage and promote the excessive Drinking of Gin, in order to encrease his Majesty's Revenue; for no reasonable Man will suppose you intend to discourage, much less prohibit, this Vice, by giving every Man that pleases an Indulgence, not only to practise it himself, but to promote it in others, upon Condition of his paying a small Tax yearly. For this Reason, I think, you ought to prefix to the Bill a Preamble in these or the like Words: Whereas his Majesty has Occasion for a large Sum of Money for maintaining his *Hanover* Troops and the *British* Troops sent, for what Purpose we know not, to *Flanders*; and whereas a very considerable new Revenue may be raised, by permitting the People of *England* to poison themselves with a Liquor called Gin, which of late Years the Poor have grown extremely fond of, therefore be it enacted,— Such a Preamble, I shall grant, my Lords, would not be very consistent with that Regard which you profess, and ought to have for the People; but in my Opinion, it would be more consistent with your Dignity than any other; for no Man of Honour will profess one Thing when he means the direct contrary, and a Man who has a Regard to his Character, will be cautious of professing what no Man in the World will believe he means.

This, my Lords, will be the Consequence of your passing this Bill in the Shape it stands in at present, and you must pass it in this Shape or none. Experience will soon shew, that the general and cheap Indulgence hereby given to the Retailing of Gin, will promote and encrease the excessive Drinking of it amongst the People. The whole Nation will soon see this, and it will give every Man a good Reason to doubt your Sincerity, or your Judgment. Nay, either the one or the other must by every

every Man be condemned, which of course will bring this august Assembly into a general Contempt, and such an Effect, I hope, your Lordships will always be solicitous to prevent. But this will not be the only fatal Consequence: It will bring upon the Nation all the Ills which were so severely felt, and so generally complain'd of seven Years ago. At that Time, I remember, the Officers of our Army complained heavily of the fatal Effects of Gin-drinking upon the common Soldiers: B They said, it made them unfit for any Sort of Service, because many of them were almost continually drunk, and whilst in that Condition, they were either so mutinous or so stupid, that they would not or could not obey any Orders. To this they added, that the constant Use of Gin debilitated the common Fellows so as to render them unfit for supporting any Sort of Fatigue, nay, even that of going thro' their Exercises at a Review. How the Officers of our Army come now to be so silent, I do not know; but these Effects will all, I am convinced, be renewed by our passing this Bill; and will you do any Thing that may tend to debilitate your Soldiers and Seamen, at a Time when we must be undone, if one *Englishman* is not able to beat three *Frenchmen*? For this will be the Case, if we enter into the present War with such Odds against us, as must be, if none of the great Powers of Europe join with us in assisting the Queen of Hungary; and if we are not to enter into the present War, we have no occasion for raising such Sums of Money as this Bill is designed for.

The noble Lord was pleased to give us a very exact History of the Progress of Gin in this Kingdom, and to recommend to our Care the *British* Distillery. My Lords, I shall grant, that the *British* Distillery has for many Years been very much en-

couraged by the Legislature: I shall agree, that we had and still have great Reason to encourage it. If our People must make use of Spirituous Liquors, I shall always be for encouraging them to make use of those of a home rather than of a foreign Manufacture. But I shall never be for raising the *British* Distillery upon the Destruction of the *British* People; and therefore I shall always be for laying such Restraints upon the Use of Spirituous Liquors, even those of our own Manufacture, as may prevent as much as possible the Peoples destroying themselves by the Abuse. The Means for doing this are known and from Experience manifest: Brandy and Rum are certainly as palatable as any Sort of home-made Spirit, yet the Abuse, or excessive Use of these Liquors never became general among the People. What is the Reason? My Lords, the Reason is plain: We have subjected them to such high Duties, as render it impossible for a poor Man to commit frequent Debauches in them; and if willing, we might easily do the same with regard to all home-made Spirits: A Duty of *three or four Shillings per Gallon* upon the Still-head would have the same Effect as to them, that our high Duties have with respect to Rum and Brandy; and the Payment of this Duty might be as easily and as effectually enforced as the Payment of the other: For a Still-house cannot be privately set up, at least it cannot be long concealed, and at every known Still-house the Officers may easily prevent any Concealments.

But such a Duty as this, my Lords, would certainly diminish the Consumption: Nay, it would probably diminish the Revenue arising from that Consumption; and therefore, I am afraid, it will never be thought of, much less proposed by Ministers, who never value a Duty, but, as *Hudibras*

Libani says, every Thing is to be valued, according to the Money it will bring. They may chime in with a popular Cry for taxing some Sort of Luxury, but if they can, they will take Care, that the Tax shall not be so high as to amount to an effectual Prohibition, consequently it becomes a Fund; and when they have got such a Tax laid on, they endeavour to propagate the Luxury in order to encrease the Fund. This, I am convinced, will be the Consequence of the Bill now before us. B

The excessive Drinking of Gin is become a Luxury, chiefly among the necessitous Part of our People, and as it is not only vicious in itself, but the Father of all other Vices, it ought to be prohibited, or at least restrained by such a Tax as would amount to a Prohibition. Instead of this, you are to lay such a small Tax, that it will not be in the least felt by the Consumer, and to make that a Tax for bringing in a considerable Revenue to the Publick. Can you, after this, expect that Ministers, or their under Agents, will take any Method for repressing the Vice or the Luxury? Will they not give secret Orders to their Tools the Justices to connive at this Sort of Wickedness? And the Retailers will certainly propagate it to the utmost of their Power. Therefore, when this Project was first formed, I must suppose, that half a Dozen Ministers having assembled and laid their wise Heads together, they resolved, that the People of this Nation should be drunk for one Twelvemonth at least, not only to raise a Sum of Money for their dark Purposes, but to prevent the People's being sensible of their Misery, or of the heavy Burdens, intended to be laid upon them and their Posterity.

My Lords, if a certain Period were to be put to this drunken Fit at the End of one Twelvemonth, it would give me much less Concern;

but our Ministers will find such a sweet Penny arising from it, that they will never voluntarily part with the delicious Morfel; and therefore, I am afraid, this drunken Fit will continue, till at last we have no Money to purchase even Gin itself. Such a Consequence, which, I think, is certain, would put an End to this, and, indeed, to every other Revenue; and as I have some Regard for succeeding Ministers, which few present Ministers ever had, I must be against a Bill, which must necessarily bring them into such lamentable Circumstances; for a Minister without any publick Revenue to support either himself or his Measures, would in this Country, I fear, make but a very sorry Figure, unless he were possess'd of greater Abilities and more Virtue than any modern Minister can pretend to.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 444.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8. This Morning went to the Lieutenant, for him to acquaint the Captain all his Officers were ready to give sufficient Reasons for going thro' the *Streights of Magellan*, desiring a Consultation might be held in the Afternoon. At Three o'Clock the Captain sent for me and Mr. *Cummins*; when we came, he said, Gentlemen, I am determin'd to take my Fate with you, or where the Spirit of the People leads, and shall use my best Endeavours for their Preservation; but I am afraid of meeting contrary Winds, for after the Sun has cross'd the Line we must expect to meet them. I made Answer, By all Accounts, the Wind hangs from N. W. to the S. W. above three Parts of the Year.

Year; which is in our Favour. Mr. Cummins told him, There was fresh Water to be got as well on one Coast as the other; and if Sir John Narborough's Treatment was so ill in a profound Peace, what must we expect in a Time of open War? The Captain said, I am afraid, very bad. Then Mr. Cummins spoke in this Manner to the Captain: Sir, I always took you for an honourable Gentleman, and I believe you to be such; on your Honour, Sir, I beg you will give the true Sentiments of your Mind, whether thro' the *Streights* is not the surest and safest Way to preserve our Lives, notwithstanding we have a thousand Difficulties to encounter with any Way? The Captain answer'd, I really think going to the Northward is the safest Way; for suppose we should be drove off to Sea, when on the other Side the Land, what is to be done then? I said, Sir, it is our Business to keep the Shore, to prevent all Accidents that may happen that Way. Then Lieut. B—— made an Objection, Suppose you have the Wind blowing right in, and a tumbling Sea, as to endanger the Boat, what are we to do? I made Answer, Sir, if you remember, when we were riding at St. Julian's, it blow'd a very hard Gale right in from the Sea; yet, even then, the Sea did not run so high as to endanger a Boat riding at Anchor: Another Instance I bring you from St. Catharine's, when we had such hard Gales, that the *Tryal* lost her Masts, and the *Pearl* separated from the Squadron; yet, at that Time, there was no Sea comparable to what we have met with this Side the Land. Then the Captain said, I will allow you to have Water at Port Desire; but do you consider the lengthening your Distance, by keeping along Shore, and rounding every Bay, and some of these Bays are very deep? I told him, That undoubtedly there was

Water all along the Coast, and that we had no Business to round the Bays, but to steer from one Headland to the other. Then Lieut. B—— made a second Objection, Suppose we are forced into a Bay, and Shoal-water? I answer'd, We should always have a Boat a-head, and our Draught of Water will not be above 4 or 5 Feet at most; and if we should be so unfortunate as to lose our Boat, we must keep the Lead a going.

Sunday the 9th. At Three this Afternoon, I went with Mr. Cummins, the Master, and Boatswain, as desir'd, to the Captain, to give him our Opinions, believing, going thro' the *Streights* the surest Way to preserve Life: It was therefore agreed, That if the Wind did not set in against us, at the Sun's crossing the Line, the Captain would go that Way. The Captain ask'd every Man's Opinion, and found the People unanimous for the *Streights of Magellan*. To day, being fair Weather, launch'd the Yawl to go a fowling; shot several Geese, Ducks, Shaggs, and Sea-pies. Heel'd the Long-Boat for planking.

Wednesday the 12th. Hard Gales from S. W. to W. with heavy Showers of Hail and Rain. Serv'd out Provisions To-day, a Piece of Beef for 4 Men; some Time past we have had but a Quarter of a Pound of Flour per Man per Diem, and 3 Pieces of Beef; we live chiefly on Muscles, Limpitts, and Glams, with Saragraza and Thromba; one is a green broad Weed, common on the Rocks in England; the other is a round Sea-weed, so large that a Man can scarce grasp it; it grows in the Sea, with broad Leaves; this last we boil, the Saragraza we fry in Tallow; in this Manner we support Life: Even these Shell-fish and Weeds we get with great Difficulty; for the Wind, the Rain, and Coldness of the Climate in this Season,

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are so extremely severe, that a Man will pause sometime whether he shall stay in his Tent and starve, or go out in Quest of Food.

Friday the 14th, very hard Gales at W. and N. W. with Showers of Rain and Hail, which beat with such Violence against a Man's Face, that he can hardly withstand it; however, one of our Mess-mates To-day shot 3 Gulls and a Hawk; which gave us a very elegant Repast. This Day was held a Court-Martial on two Marines that robbed the Store-Tent: Sentence was passed on 'em to receive 600 Lashes each: Capt. C——p, not thinking the Punishment adequate to the Crime, cut 'em short of their Allowance; so that they have now but half the Provisions they had before. We have found out a new Way of managing the Slaugh; we fry it in thin Batter with Tallow, and use it as Bread.

Wednesday the 19th. The Lieutenant acquainted us, that the Captain desir'd to speak with the Carpenter and me To-morrow at Noon, to consult what should be done with the two Prisoners, having received but 400 Lashes out of the 600, the other 200 being remitted by their own Officers.

Thursday the 20th. We waited on the Captain, who acquainted us with what the Lieutenant had mention'd last Night relating to the Prisoners: We told him the People were very uneasy about this Mitigation of the Punishment inflicted on them by a Court-Martial; therefore it was agreed they should provide for themselves as well as they could; but to have no Sort of Provisions out of the Store-Tent for the future.

Sunday the 23d. The Store-Tent was again robb'd, and, on Examination, was found a Deficiency of 12 Days Brandy for 90 Men. There are now great Disturbances among the People concerning going to the Northward; they believe Captain

C——p never intended to return to England by his proposing this Way, in Opposition to the Opinion of all the Navigators. There is a Sort of Party-Rage among the People, fomented by a Kind of Bribery that has more Influence on the Seamen than Money; there are some daily bought off by Rum, and other strong Liquors.

Tuesday the 25th. This Day felt four great Earthquakes, three of which were very terrible; notwithstanding the violent Shocks and Tremblings of the Earth, we find no Ground shifted.

The 27th. The Disturbances increase among the People; we plainly see there is a Party raised to go to the Northward; we went to the Lieutenant, and consulted with him what was to be done in the present Exigence; myself being reckoned the Projector of the Scheme for going thro' the *Streights*, was threatened to be shot by Noble the Quarter-Master: After having some Discourse with the Lieutenant, he told me, If I would draw up a Paper for the Captain to sign, in order to satisfy the People, that he would go to the Southward, and every Officer to have a Copy of it, to justify himself in England, it would be as proper a Method as we could take. The Paper was immediately drawn up in these Words, viz.

WHEREAS upon a general Consultation, it has been agreed to go from this Place thro' the *Streights of Magellan*, for the Coast of *Brasil*, in our Way for England. We do, notwithstanding, find the People separating into Parties, which must consequently end in the Destruction of the whole Body; and as also there have been great Robberies committed on the Stores, and every Thing is now at a Stand, therefore, to prevent all future Frauds and Animosities, we are unanimously agreed

agreed to proceed as above-mentioned.

This Paper was deliver'd to the Lieutenant, who said that he was sure the Captain would sign it; but in Case of Refusal, he should be confin'd for shooting Mr. *Coxens*, (see p. 395.) and he would take the Command on himself. It was likewise agreed, that any Person, who engaged himself in raising Parties, should be disarm'd. By this Day's Proceedings, we thought the Lieutenant a Gentleman of Resolution; but the Words and Actions of People do not always concur.

Friday the 28th. To-day the Officers and People all appear'd in Arms. The Master, Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter, with Mr. *J—s* Mate, and Mr. *C—ll* Midshipman, went into the Captain's Tent, the Lieutenant being with him. As soon as the Officers were seated, a Consultation was held concerning *Smith* and *Butler* robbing the Store Tent; they were sentenced to be transported to the Main, or some Island. As soon as this Affair was over, we talk'd to the Captain of the Uneasiness among the People; that there had been a long Time a visible Inquietude among 'em, and that we could not help seeing there were Schemes form'd to obstruct our Design in going to the Southward. The Captain answer'd, Gentlemen, it is Time enough to think of this when we are ready to go off: Have not I told you before, that I do not care which Way I go, Southward or Northward? I will take my Fate with you. Every Body now expected the Lieutenant to reply, especially after the Zeal he express'd himself with the Day before; but he sat speechless, without any regard to the Welfare of the People, or to his own Proposals. Finding he did not move in the Affair, I took out the Paper which was agreed to by the Lieutenant and the

rest of the Officers, and read it to the Captain, and ask'd him to sign it; which he strenuously oppos'd, and seem'd very much enrag'd that it should be propos'd to him. Upon this we dropt the Matter, and began to discourse concerning the Provisions: We thought it necessary that ten Weeks Subsistence should be secur'd to carry with us, and the Liquor should be buried underground; but he gave us no Answer. Finding no Relief here, we went to Capt. *P—n's* Tent, to consult with him what we should do in the present Exigence. On our coming out from the Captain, we saw a Flag hoisted on Capt. *P—n's* Tent, the Captain himself seated in a Chair, surrounded by the People. On seeing this, all the Officers present at the Consultation, except the Lieutenant, went over to Capt. *P—n*. Here it was agreed, in Case the Captain persisted to refuse signing the Paper, to take the Command from him, and to give it the Lieutenant, according to the Lieutenant's own Proposal. At the same Time Capt. *P—n* told the People, he would stand by 'em with his Life, in going thro' the *Streights of Magellan*. The People gave three Cheers, crying aloud for *England*. The Captain hearing the Noise, got out of Bed to his Tent-Door, and call'd the People, inquiring what they wanted; then sent for all the Officers: He was then told, since he refus'd signing the Paper, and had no Regard to the Safety of our Provisions, the People unanimously agreed to take the Command from him, and transfer it to the Lieutenant. Hearing this, with an exalted Voice, Capt. *C—p* says, Who is he that will take the Command from me? addressing himself to the Lieutenant, Is it you, Sir? The Lieutenant reply'd, No, Sir. The Terror of the Captain's Aspect

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intimidated the Lieutenant to that Degree, that he look'd like a Ghost. We left him with the Captain, and return'd to Capt. P——'s Tent, to acquaint him of the Lieutenant's refusing the Command. We had not been long here before Capt. C——p sent for us. I was the first Person call'd for; at my entering his Tent, I saw him seated on a Chest, with a cock'd Pistol on his right Thigh; observing this, I desir'd Mr. J——, who was the Mate he always rely'd on for Navigation, to tell the Captain, I did not think proper to come before a cock'd Pistol: Notwithstanding I was arm'd, I drew back, altho' I had my Pistol cock'd, and there were several Men near me arm'd with Muskets. The Captain's personal Bravery no Man doubted of; his Courage was excessive, and made him rash and desperate; his shooting Mr. *Coxens* was a fatal Proof of it; he was grown more desperate by this unhappy Action, and was observ'd since seldom to behave himself with any Composure of Mind. I had no Desire of falling by the Hand of Capt. C——p, and should be greatly disturb'd to be compell'd, for my own Preservation, to discharge a Pistol at a Gentleman against whom I never had any Spleen, and who was my Commander. When Mr. J——, acquainted him with what I desired, the Captain threw his Pistol aside, and came out of his Tent; he told the People, he would go with them to the Southward; he desired to know their Grievances, and he would redress them: They all call'd out for their Sea-Store of Provisions to be secur'd, and the rest equally divided. Here the Captain shew'd all the Conduct and Courage imaginable; he was a single Man against a Multitude, all of 'em dissatisfy'd with him, and all of 'em in Arms: He told 'em the ill Consequence of sharing the Provisions,

that it was living To day and starv-
ing To morrow; but the People
were not to be satisfy'd; the Offi-
cers had now no Authority over
'em, and they were some Time deaf
to their Persuasions; nay, it was
A with Difficulty that they could dis-
suade 'em from pulling down the
Store-Tent, and taking away the
Provisions by Force; they remov'd
the Provisions out of the Store-Tent,
then fell to digging a Hole to bury
the Brandy; the Sea-Store to be
B secur'd, the Remainder to be im-
mediately shar'd. Had this been
comply'd with, the Consequences
might have been very terrible.
However, to pacify 'em in some
Shape, it was agreed, that every
Man should have a Pint of Brandy
C per Day, which, by Calculation
would last 'em three Weeks. On
this they seem'd very easy, and
went to their respective Tents. The
Captain told his Officers, that he
would act nothing contrary to what
was agreed on for the Welfare and
D Safety of the Community. Finding
the Captain in a Temper of Mind
to hearken to Reason, I said to him
Sir, I think it my Duty to inform
you, that I am not the Person whom
you imagine to be the Principal in
this Affair. The Captain answer'd
E How can I think otherwise? I re-
ply'd, Sir, the Paper I read to ye
was your Lieutenant's Projection.
There fits the Gentleman, let him
disown it, if he can. The Captain
turning himself to the Lieutenant
says, Mr. *Bulkeley* has honestly clear'd
F himself. We then drank a Glass
of Wine, and took our Leaves.
Night the Captain sent for Mr. *Cox-
mins* and me to sup with him; we
were the only Officers present with
him: When I was seated, I said
Sir, I have my Character at Stake
for drawing back from your cock'd
G Pistol: Had I advanc'd, one of
must have dropt. The Captain
swear'd, *Bulkeley*, I do assure ye

the Pistol was not design'd for you, but for another; for I knew the Whole before. We then talk'd of indifferent Things, and spent the Evening in a very affable Manner.

Saturday the 29th. Came here 5 Indian Canoes, loaden with Muscles: A Men, Women and Children were about 50: These Indians had never been with us before; they are not so generous and good-natur'd as our Friends I have already mention'd; (see p. 393) they were so mercenary, that they would not part with a single Muscle without something in Exchange; their Stay was but short with us, for the next Morning they launch'd their Canoes and went off.

Tuesday, Sept. 1. The Carpenter was shot in the Thigh with several large Pewter Sluggs by the Captain's C Cook; but he being at a great Distance, the Sluggs did not enter his Skin: Whether this was design'd, or accidental, we don't know; however, we thought it proper to disarm him.

Friday the 4th. Some Disorders among the People about watching the Provisions; some taking all Opportunities to rob the Stores. Our Living now is very hard; Shell-fish are very scarce, and difficult to be had; the Sea-weeds are our greatest Support; we have found a Sort of Sea-weed, which we call *Dulse*; it is a narrow Weed, growing on Rocks in the Sea, which, when boil'd about two Hours, thickens the Water like Flour; this we esteem a good and wholesome Food.

Sunday the 6th. Last Night the Store-Tent was robb'd of Brandy and Flour: The People at hearing this were greatly enrag'd, and insisted on searching the Marines Tents; on Search they found four Bottles of Brandy, and four small Parcels of Flour. The Captain sent for the G Lieutenant, Master, Gunner, Carpenter, and Surgeon, with Lieutenants H—n, E—s, and F—g,

of the Army; Capt. P——n was also sent for, but was so ill that he could not be present, but desir'd all might pass according to the Judgment of the above-mention'd Officers. A Consultation was held: Five of the accus'd Marines did not appear, dreading the Punishment due to their Crime; they march'd off to the Deserters: Four more, who staid to be try'd, receiv'd Sentence, on the first Opportunity, to carry them off to the Main, and there to shift for themselves with the former Deserters.

Monday the 7th. I was invited to a Dog-Feast at Mr. J——s's Tent: There were present at this Entertainment, the Lieutenant, the Hon. John B——n, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Young, Lieutenants Ewers and Fielding, and Dr. Oakley of the Army. It was exceeding good Eating; we thought no *English* Mutton preferable to it.

Tuesday the 8th. In the Afternoon, William Harvey, Quarter-Gunner, came to our Tent, with a Paper sign'd by seven People; the Contents as follow, viz.

THESE are to acquaint you, the Gentlemen, Officers, and Seamen of the Ship *Wager*, that, for the Ease of the Boat now building, we do agree to go in the Yawl, after she is fitted up, with allowing us our Share of Provisions, and other Conveniencies, to go in her to the Southward, thro' the *Streights of Magellan*, for the Coast of *Brazil*.

Friday the 11th. Wind at N. N. W. The People very uneasy; scarce any Work done for this Week past: every Thing is at a Stand; we have now among us no Command, Order, or Discipline; add to our Uneasiness, the Uncomfortableness of the Climate; we have been Inhabitants of this Island 16 Weeks, and have

not seen ten fair Days; the Murmurs of the People, the Scarcity of Provision, and the Severity of the Weather, would really make a Man weary of Life.

Monday the 14th. Last Night very hard Gales at N. W. and W. N. W. A with large Showers of Hail, with Thunder. The Wind To-day is much abated. As to the Article of Provisions, nothing comes amiss; we eat Dogs, Rats, and, in short, every Thing we can come at.

Friday the 18th. *Dennis O'Lary* B and *John Redwood*, Seamen, with 6 Marines, were put off to the Main, according to their Sentence; it being a fine Summer's Day.

Sunday the 20th. Little Wind, and clear Weather. Launch'd the Barge, and went off to the Wreck; we took up four Casks of Beef, with a Cask of Pease, which was stav'd; we serv'd out to each Man 5 Pieces of Beef, and Pease to such as would have 'em, but there were none to take 'em; having now Plenty of Meat, our Stomachs are become nice and dainty.

Thursday the 24th. I was sent on a Week's Cruise in the Barge; the Officers with me were Mr. *Jones* the Mate, and the Hon. Mr. B——n Midshipman, and Mr. *Harvey* the Purser, who was a good Draughtsman; we went in order to discover the Coast to the Southward, for the Safety of the Long-Boat. Six *Indian* Canoes came in our Absence loaden with Men, Women and Children; they brought with them Clams out of the Shells strung on Lines: The *Indian* Women dived for Muscels, and brought them ashore in Abundance; the Men went to the fresh Water River, and caught several Fish like our *English* Mulletts. The People bought Dogs of the *Indians*, which they kill'd, and eat, esteeming the Flesh very good Food: The next Day the *Indians* went out and caught a vast Quantity of Fish out

of a Pond, where they sent in their Dogs to hunt; the Dogs dived, and drove the Fish ashore in great Numbers, to one Part of the Pond, as if they had been drawn in a Seyne; the *Indians* sold the Fish to the People. This Method of catching Fish, is, I believe, unknown any where else, and was very surprizing; and, what is also very strange, after the *Indians* went away, we hauled the Seyne over the Pond, and could never get a Fish.

Monday the 28th. Returned with the Barge; the first Evening we were out we had a good Harbour for the Barge, which we put into; the first Animal we saw was a fine large Bitch big with Puppies; we kill'd her; we then roasted one Side and boiled the other, were exceedingly well pleased with our Fare, supped heartily, and slept well: The next Morning we got up at Day-breaking, and proceeded on our Cruise, finding all along the Coast to be very dangerous; at Evening put into a Place of very good Shelter for the Barge: Here we found the *Indians* had been very lately, the Shore being covered with the Offals of Seal: In an Hour's Time we killed ten wild Fowl; we roasted three Geese and two Ducks, the rest we put into a Sea Pye, so that we far'd most elegantly; got up at Day-light next Morning, but seeing the Weather hazy and dirty, thought it not proper to put out with the Barge, fearing we should not get a Harbour before Night; we took a Walk five Miles in the Country cross the Land to the Southward, but could not see any Shelter for the Boat, being then 12 Leagues from the Place we came from; so we returned back in the Evening, and got into a fine sandy Bay; I think it as good a Harbour for Shipping as any I ever saw: Coming into this Bay, saw the Southmost Land, which we had seen before, bearing about

S. W. right over an Inlet of Land, about two Miles. After landing, we did as we did last Night; in the Morning we walk'd over, where we found a deep Bay, it being eighteen Leagues deep, and twelve Leagues broad; here we had a very good Prospect of the Coast. We found here the green Pease, that Sir John Norborough mentions in his Book.

Tuesday, Oct. 6. After our Return from the Cruize, the Lieutenant acquainted us of the Captain's Resolution, which was to be Captain as before, and to be governed by the Rules of the Navy, and to stand as fill by them; it was objected in the present Situation, the Rules of the Navy are not sufficient to direct us, several Rules being requisite in our Circumstances which are not mention'd there; that the whole Body of Officers and People are determin'd not to be govern'd by those Rules at present. This Objection was started, not from a Disrespect to those Rules; but we imagin'd, if Capt. C—p was restor'd to the absolute Command he had before the Loss of the *Wager*, that he would proceed again upon the same Principles, never on any Exigence consulting his Officers, but act arbitrarily, according to his Humour and Confidence of superior Knowledge: While he acts with Reason, we will support his Command with our Lives; but some Restriction is necessary for our own Preservation. We think him a Gentleman worthy to have a limited Command, but too dangerous a Person to be trusted with an absolute one.

Thursday the 8th. This Afternoon, Capt. P—mb—rt—n, of the Land Forces, came on the Beach, and desired the Assistance of the Seamen to take Capt. C—p a Prisoner, for the Death of Mr. Coxens, the Midshipman; telling us, he should be oblig'd to an Account, if he did not. We now are convinc'd the Captain

hath no Intention of going to the Southward, notwithstanding he had lately given his Word and Honour that he would; therefore Captain P—mb—rt—n, in order to put an End to all future Obstructions, demanded our Assistance to make him a Prisoner for the shooting Mr. Coxens, intending to carry him as such to England; at the same Time to confine Lieut. H—n with him; which was readily agreed to by the whole Body. It was reckon'd dangerous to suffer the Captain any longer to enjoy Liberty; therefore the Lieutenant, Gunner, Carpenter, and Mr. J—s the Mate, resolv'd next Morning to surprize him in his Bed.

Friday the 9th. This Morning went in a Body and surpriz'd the Captain in Bed, disarm'd him, and took every Thing out of his Tent. The Captain said to the Seamen, What are you about? Where are my Officers? At which the Master, Gunner, Carpenter, and Boatswain, went in. The Captain said, Gentlemen, do you know what you have done, or are about? He was answer'd, Yes, Sir; our Assistance was demanded by Capt. P—n, to secure you as a Prisoner for the Death of Mr. Coxens; and as we are Subjects of Great Britain, we are oblig'd to take you as such to England. The Captain said, Gentlemen, Capt. P—n hath nothing to do with me; I am your Commander still; I will shew you my Instructions; which he did to the People; on this we came out. He then call'd his Officers a second Time, and said, What is this for? He was answer'd, as before, That Assistance was demanded by Capt. P—n to take him Prisoner for the Death of Mr. Coxens. He still insisted, Capt. P—n has no Business with me; I could not think you would serve me so. It was told him, Sir, it is your own Fault; you have

have given yourself no manner of Concern for the publick Good, on our going from hence; but have acted quite the reverse, or else been so careless and indifferent about it, as if we had no Commander; and if other Persons had given themselves no more Trouble and Concern than you have, we should not be ready to go from hence as long as Provisions lasted. The Captain said, Very well, Gentlemen, you have caught me napping; I do not see any of you in Liquor; you are a Parcel of brave Fellows, but my Officers are Scoundrels: Then turning himself to me, he said, Gunner, where's my Lieutenant? Did not he head you? I told him, No, Sir; but was here to see it executed, and is here now. One of you (says the Captain) call Mr. B——. When Mr. B—— came, he said, What is all this for, Sir? Sir, it is Capt. P——'s Order. Capt. P—— hath no Business with me, and you will answer for it hereafter; if I do not live to see *England*, I hope some of my Friends will. On this the Lieutenant left him. The Captain then address'd himself to the Seamen, saying, My Lads, I do not blame you; but it is the Villainy of my Officers, which they will answer for hereafter. He then call'd Mr. B—— again, and said, Well, Sir, what do you design to do with me? The Lieutenant answer'd, Sir, your Officers have design'd the Purser's Tent for you. Hum! I should be obliged to the Gentlemen, if they would let me stay in my own Tent. The Lieutenant came to acquaint the Officers of the Captain's Request; but they judg'd it inconvenient; as Mr. H——'s Tent join'd the Purser's, one Guard might serve 'em both; accordingly all his Things were mov'd to the Purser's Tent: As he was coming along, he said, Gentlemen, you must excuse my

not pulling my Hat off, my Hands are confin'd. Well, Capt. B——, you will be call'd to an Account for this hereafter. The Boatswain, after the Captain's Confinement, most barbarously insulted him, reproaching him with striking him, saying, That it was your Time; but now, G——n you, it is mine. The Captain made no Reply but this, You are a Scoundrel for using a Gentleman ill when he is a Prisoner. When the Captain was a Prisoner, he declared, he never intended to go to the Southward, having more Honour than to turn his Back on his Enemies; and farther, he said, Gentlemen, I do not want to go off in any of your Craft; for I never design'd to go for *England*, and would rather chuse to be shot by you, there is not a single Man on the Beach dare engage me; but this is what I fear'd.

It is very odd, that Capt. C—— should now declare he never intended to go to the Southward, when he publickly gave his Word and Honour he would go that Way, any Way where the Spirit of the People led: But he afterwards told his Officers, he knew he had a severe Trial to go thro', if ever he came to *England*; and as for those who liv'd to return to their Country, the only Favour he requested from them, was to declare the Truth without Favour or Prejudice; and this we promis'd faithfully to do. His Words, in this Respect, were as much regarded by us as the Words of a dying Man, and have been most punctually observ'd.

Saturday the 10th. Little Wind N. and N. W. Getting all ready for going off this Afternoon, the Captain sent for the Lieutenant and me, desiring us both to go to Capt. P——, to know what he intended to do with him. We accordingly came, and both promis'd to go directly, and bring him his Answer.

When we came out, went to the Lieutenant's Tent; from thence I expected and made no doubt, but he would go to Capt. P——n's: But when I ask'd him, he refused; which very much surpriz'd me. I thought it very ungenerous to trifle with Capt. C——p, or any Gentleman in his unhappy Situation; therefore went alone to Captain P——n. When I deliver'd him Capt. C——p's Message, the Answer was, I design, and must carry him Prisoner to *England*. I return'd, and acquainted Capt. C——p with Capt. P——n's Answer: He ask'd me then, if the Lieutenant was with me. I told him, No; and I believe did not design it. He said, Mr. Bulkeley, I am very much oblig'd to you, and could not think the Lieutenant would use me thus. In the Evening the Lieutenant and I were sent for again: The Captain said to the Lieutenant, Sir, have you been with Capt. P——n? He answer'd, No, Sir. I thought, Sir, you promis'd me you would: However, I have his Answer from Mr. Bulkeley; I am to be carried a Prisoner to *England*. Gentlemen, I shall never live to see *England*, but die by Inches in the Voyage; and it is surprizing to me to think, what we can expect by going to the Southward, where there are ten thousand Difficulties to be encountered with: I am sorry so many brave Fellows should be led to go where they are not acquainted, when, by going to the Northward, there is the Island of *Chili*, not above 90 Leagues, where we need not fear taking Prizes, and may have a Chance to see the Commodore. I made Answer, Sir, you have said, that we shall be call'd to Account for this in *England*: I must tell you, for my Part, had I been guilty of any Crime, and was sure of being hang'd for it in *England*, I would make it my Choice

to go there, sooner than to the Northward: Have not you given your Word and Honour to go to the Southward? It is true, there is a Chance in going to the Northward, by delivering us from this unhappy Situation of Life to a worse, viz. a *Spanish* Prison. The Captain said no more but this, Gentlemen, I wish you well and safe to *England*.

Sunday the 11th. This Morning the Captain sent for me, and told me, he had rather be shot than carried off a Prisoner, and that he would not go off with us; therefore desir'd me to ask the People to suffer him to remain on the Island: The People readily agreed to his Request; and also consented to leave him all Things needful for his Support, as much as 'could be spar'd. Lieut. H——n and the Surgeon chose to stay with him. We offer'd him also the Barge and Yawl, if he could procure Men to go with him. The Question was propos'd before the whole Body; but they all cry'd aloud for *England*, and let him stay and be d——n'd; does he want to carry us to a Prison? There is not a Man will go. The Captain being depriv'd of his Command in the Manner above-mention'd, and for the Reasons already given, it was resolv'd to draw some Articles to be sign'd for the Good of the Community, and to give the Lieutenant a limited Command. This Paper was drawn up in this Manner:

Whereas Capt. David C——p, our Commander in his Majesty's Ship the *Wager*, never consulted any of his Officers for the Safety and Preservation of the said Ship, and his Majesty's Subjects thereto belonging; but several Times, since the unhappy Loss of the said Ship, he has been solicited in the most dutiful Manner, promising him at the same Time to support his Command with our Lives, desiring no more

more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward, which he gave his Word and Honour to do; and being almost ready for sailing, did apply to him, some few Days past, to draw up some proper Articles, in order to suppress A Mutiny, and other material Things, which were thought necessary to be agreed to before we went off; but he, in the most scornful Manner, hath rejected every Thing proposed for the publick Good; and as he is now a Prisoner, and the Command B given to the Lieutenant, upon his Approbation of the following Articles:

1. As we have no Conveniency for dressing Provisions on board the Vessel for a third Part of the Number to be carried off the Spot, therefore this Day served out to every Man and Boy 12 Days Provision, for them to dress before we go off; and also it is agreed, that whoever is guilty of defrauding another of any Part of his Allowance, on sufficient Proof thereof, the Person found guilty (without any Respect of Person) shall be put on Shore at the first convenient Place, and left there.

2. In Regard to the Boats going off with us, we think proper to allow one Week's Provision for each Man appointed to go in them, in order to prevent Separation from each other, which would be of the worst Consequence of any Thing that can happen to us; to prevent which, we do agree, that when under-way they shall not separate, but always keep within Musket-shot, F and on no Pretence or Excuse whatsoever go beyond that Reach. The Officer, or any other Person, that shall attempt a Separation, or exceed the above-mention'd Bounds, shall, on Proof, be put on Shore, and left behind.

3. It is agreed, in order to suppress Mutiny, and prevent Broils and Quarrels on board the Vessel, that

no Man shall threaten the Life of another, or offer Violence in any Shape; the Offender, without any Respect of Station or Quality, being found guilty, shall be put on Shore, and left behind.

4. We do agree, whatever Fowl, Fish, or Necessaries of Life, we shall happen to meet with in our Passage, the same shall be divided among the Whole; and if Capt. David C—— should be put on board a Prisoner, it shall not be in the Lieutenant's Power to release him.

The aforesaid Articles were agreed to, and sign'd by Robert Beane, Lieut. Thomas Clark, Master, John King, Boatwain, John Bulkeley, Gunner, John Cummins, Carpenter, Thomas Harvey, Purser, Robert Elliot, Surgeon's Mate, John Jones, Master's Mate, John Snow, ditto, the Hon. John Byron, Midshipman, Alexander Campbell, ditto, Isaac Morris, ditto and six and thirty other Persons.

[To be continued.]

Common Sense, Oct. 1. N° 346.

PERSECUTION detrimental to Commerce.

IN an Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, dated Aug. 2. N. and published in our News Papers there is the following Paragraph: "The Senate had a Meeting extraordinary two Days since, to deliberate on the most proper Methods to make Trade flourish, which has been declining for some Time by ill-judg'd Regulations, and ruin'd by the long Wars of Charles XII. The Expedient that appear'd to many reasonable, but was most oppos'd was, to grant the Roman Catholics and Calvinists (both equally hated in Sweden) the free and publick Exercise of their Religion: This was proposed in the Diet, but the Assembly

Assembly was divided in their Opinions: The Burghers, the best Judges of the Trading Interest, readily agreed to the Toleration; and they were seconded by the Noblesse (or Gentry) but the Clergy strenuously oppos'd it, and had Credit enough to bring the Peasants into their Way of Thinking."

This Resolution of the Gentry and Burghers of the Diet of Sweden was worthy a brave and sensible People, but very lately recover'd out of Tyranny and Slavery occasion'd by their ever glorious Monarch Charles XII. They well knew that improving their Trade and encouraging their Manufactures were the only infallible Means that could enable them to change their Copper for Silver Money; to support that Liberty they had happily regained; and to make a great and an independent Figure among the Nations. The Clergy who, they tell us, influenced the Commonalty and oppos'd the Scheme, were certainly very short sighted even with Regard to their own temporal Interest, which it is not uncharitable to imagine might be a principal private Inducement. There is a Story I have somewhere met with, that sets this sort of wrongheaded Zeal in a very strong and clear Light: A Rev. Doctor of our Church, extremely rigid and severe against all Sectaries, and who had often try'd, in the Reign of K. Charles II. and been more than ordinary active in practising wholesome Severities on those who differ'd from him in their Opinions, found, notwithstanding all his Persecution, that the Dissenters increas'd upon him every Day in his Parish. But he was persuaded by some neighbouring Gentlemen, (or rather was obliged after the Act of Toleration) to make use of gentler Methods, which he then, from a thorough Conviction that he had been wrong before, came heartily

into. He now courted the Dissenters, and by gentle Means and the Force of mild Reasoning and Humanity endeavour'd to soften them into Conformity; so that many of them were brought over to the Church. The Doctor, who was warmly for Persecution before, was now as warm against it. He went one Day to pay a Visit to a Parishioner of his, a Farmer, who in the Flame of his Zeal told the Doctor, that he wished all the Dissenters were to be banished the Kingdom. The Parson coolly asked him, *what was the Price of Wool?* So low; said he, that I think I shall not be able to hold my Farm. The Clergyman went on, What Number do you imagine there may be of these same Dissenters, whom you would have banished out of the Nation? I have heard them say; replied the Farmer, (and 'tis a burning Shame) that there are at least 400,000. And these, said the Doctor, are generally, I think, the middling People; pray, did you never observe how they are cloathed? Yes, yes, said the Farmer, they generally wear Cloth of 8 or 10s. a Yard. Why then is it your Opinion, said the Doctor, that the banishing 3 or 400,000 of these People out of the Realm, would raise the Price of Wool? The Zealot saw the Force of the Argument, and was dumb; his Interest cool'd his Warmth.

Every industrious poor Man who settles here, is an Acquisition of so much Strength and Wealth to the Nation; and the Loss of every industrious Subject, in the same Manner, diminishes our Strength and Wealth. Sir William Petty computes, that every industrious Subject brings a Gain to the Community of 6l. 10s. a Year: He says, every industrious Subject; for it may happen, as it did in Lord Godolphin's Administration, that a Law pass'd to encourage the Importation of the

Poor from the *Palatinate*, who were accordingly brought over in great Numbers; but they all prov'd to be a Sort of very idle *Lubbers*, whom Nobody could employ in Agriculture or Manufactures of any Kind; they in general declared an utter Abhorrence to all Manner of Labour, insomuch that they sat still while their Women provided for them, as well as they were able, all the Necessaries of Life: The Government subsisted them for some Time at a considerable Expence, and, at last, was obliged to re-export them to our Colonies, and to maintain them there likewise. But the Case is quite the reverse of this, when the *industrious* Labourer, or the *ingenious* Manufacturer, quit their Residence on the Account of their being molested in their Consciences, when persecuted for their Religion, or when they would fly from the Tyranny of a cruel Master; for these People are generally diligent and honest, as well as pious in their Way; and when they land, are a living valuable Cargo, every Hour enriching both themselves and the Nation.

What an immense Loss did *Lewis XIV.* sustain, and what an immense Treasure did we, *Holland, Germany, and Switzerland* gain, by those Refugees who fled from *France* to possess their Consciences in Peace? Sir *William Temple* speaking of the Liberty of Conscience enjoy'd in *Holland*, tells us, that "Whoever designs the Change of Religion in any Country or Government, by any other Means than a voluntary Conversion of the People themselves, designs all the Mischiefs to a Nation that use to usher in or attend the two greatest Distempers of a State, *Civil War* or *Tyranny*: For a Man's Belief is no more in his Power than his Stature, or his Features; and whoever tells me I must change my Opinion for his, because it is truer or better than mine,

without other Arguments that have to me the Force of Conviction, may as well tell me I must change my grey Eyes for others like his that are black, because these are lovelier or more in Esteem. Every Man has as much Care of his own Soul as another; therefore it is provided in the very Constitution of the *United Provinces*, that every Man shall remain free in his Religion, and none be examin'd or entrapp'd for that Cause. The *Dutch* suffer no Violence or Oppression on any Man's Conscience, whose Opinions break not out into Actions of any ill Consequence to the State. The Violence or Sharpness which accompanies the Differences of Religion in other Countries, is appeas'd or softened here by the general Freedom which all Men enjoy. And this has contributed prodigiously to the Increase of their People, and the Growth of their Trade or Riches.

There are many now alive, who remember, and have seen the unnatural and cruel Persecution of the Dissenters in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* By that injudicious Tyranny great Numbers of industrious People were driven out of their native Country into *Holland, Germany, Switzerland*, and other Protestant Countries; and this was an immense Loss to the Nation. — But enough has been said to prove, that Persecution for Conscience Sake must, whenever it is practis'd in any Government, be extremely detrimental to Commerce, and to the Commonwealth.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 1. N^o 782.

Occasion'd by the present Quarrel between the MANAGERS of the THEATRES and some of the chief PERFORMERS.

Mr. Spectator,

I Am one that sometimes frequents the Theatres, not merely to

away a few Hours, to giggle with the upper Gentry at the absurd Mimickries of human Nature, or to gaze with Admiration at a high Caper, or a hazardous Vault: My Business there is to see Nature represented as she does or ought to appear, in the several Ranks, Circumstances and Conditions of Life; to see Vice made detestable, Folly ridiculous, Virtue amiable, and Excellence of every Kind desirable and worthy of Emulation.

As we have not of late Years had many new Plays exhibited, that were properly calculated to answer these good Purposes; so neither have we had many Players that were capable of doing Justice to the old, and conveying, in full Strength, with all the Advantages of Voice, Countenance and Action, the sublime Sentiments of a *Shakespear* or an *Otway*. This makes me look on the Appearance of such a *rara Avis* as a Kind of publick Benefit, and deplore the Loss of any such with somewhat like a *Patriot Sorrow*. It is not the Man himself I so much think of, but the Characters I have seen him fill with Dignity and Applause, and which I almost despair of beholding again with the same Satisfaction.

To him who thinks in this Manner, what a complicated Loss does the Stage all at once, and almost unexpectedly, sustain now at the Opening of the present Season! *Richard the Third*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Cato*, *Tamerlane*, *Othello*, and many more first-rate Heroes, all suddenly refuse to make their Entrance. We have no *Bayes*, no *Sir John Brute*, no—many other Singularities of the *Male Sex*: And as to the *Female*, we have lost *Queens*, *Beauties*, *Love-sick Maids*, *Syrens*, &c. in Abundance. Even the diverting *Cobbler's Wife*, *innocent awkward Nell*, who for so many Winters has made the great Part of our Diverſion, re-

fuses to contribute thereto any longer, and gives as sensible a Reason for it, as we could expect from any Lady of the first Rank and Distinction.

A In this Situation of the Theatrical Empire, all who have been tributary to it cannot but inquire into the true Cause, and the Means of redressing it.—I think the following Particulars must be obvious to every impartial Man, who reflects on the present Diffension.

B That if the Stage was under the Direction of Gentlemen who thought they had no *Interest* in diverting it from the laudable Purposes above-mention'd, we should see them take Pains to catch every Appearance in the Town of an Inclination to return to the true *British* Taste, and to embrace every Opportunity of encouraging a rising Genius, that would devote himself to the Publick in the Business of an Actor. This would certainly be a much less expensive Method of supporting the Theatre, even tho' the Salaries of the best Actors were rais'd, than by the Accession of *Dancers*, *Harlequins*, *Buffoons*, and other exotic Auxiliaries, which, for some Years past, have been obtruded on the Town in the Room of common Sense, under Pretence that the latter would not go down. Must it not then be owing either to an Error in Judgment, or to some extraordinary Advantage made by the advanced Prices, and After-Money, exceeding the additional Expence, that the Managers persist in this unnatural Method (which at first, perhaps, might be agreeable, because novel) against so many Revolts of the publick Judgment, and even of the Ladies, who are commonly (I will not say justly) charg'd with being most taken with Trifles?

G On the other Hand, that it cannot be altogether prudent, however it may be justifiable, in the best Performers,

formers, to disoblige a People of whom they have so lately become the Favourites: And who knows what Effects may be produced by a too long Disappointment, for which no other necessary Reason can be assign'd but the Wills of those who have the Dispensation of our Pleasures? Or who knows what farther Impressions in their Favour, or to their Advantage, might have been made on the Town by a ready Compliance, and laying their Case impartially, briefly, and fully before the Publick? It is not impossible, notwithstanding any Law now in being, that some Method might be taken, before another Season, to make a less precarious Provision for those on whom the Honour of the Stage so much depends; at least, a Provision that should not be annually subject to the Caprice of any present P_____ee.

What think you, Mr. *Stonecastle*, of a Court, under the Direction of the Lord Chamberlain, consisting of the Licenser, Deputy-Licenser, and such other Assessors as should be thought convenient, to decide all Disputes, and oblige to the Performance of all Contracts in these important Communities? Certainly then we should not have such frequent Mutinies, such frequent Appeals, Complaints of the Nature with what we have lately seen avow'd and sign'd; Our Diversions would be then unmix'd with the private Concerns of those that dispense them; who, methinks, by the present Contest, seem to assume too much real, instead of their feign'd Characters, and almost divide the Conversation of the Town with Lord *Stair* and the Pass'ge of the *Rhine*.

PHILO-DRAMA.

Old England, Oa. 3. N^o 36.

On some late Reports of Partiality to the HANOVERIANS.

IF the *Hanoverian* Troops have been honour'd with any peculiar

Favours, we are to suppose them due to their peculiar Merits and Services.

Indeed, what those Services and Merits are, I do not find it so easy as I could wish to explain. Our great *Deliverer*, K. *William*, it is true, once express'd himself very largely in their Commendation; but then it was for their marvelous Alacrity in running away: Part of his Panegyrick being, *I never saw Troops run like them in my Life*. My Lord *Orkney*, on the contrary, took the Thing in rather too grave and serious a Light, and therefore order'd his Troops to fire upon them, that Fear itself might, if possible, make them valiant.

Of a *Hanover* General we have heard, who headed a Flight instead of a Charge, and, as *Falstaff* hack'd his Sword to bear Witness of his Bravery, kill'd his Horse when it had carry'd him out of Danger, and then gave out that it had been shot under him in the Engagement: But the Secret taking Air, he was upbraided with it to his dying Day.

In 1703 the Troops of that Electorate refus'd to join the Prince of *Hesse*, when marching to raise the Siege of *Landau*; in Consequence of which, his Highness was defeated and the Town taken.

At the Battle of *Malplaquet*, they again refused to march; upon which Occasion General *Bulau* (who was then their *Preserver*) was told, that if any Misfortune happen'd, he should be answerable for it. And of this cautious Behaviour of theirs the *Hanover* Ministers at the general Congress were so thoroughly ashamed that they scarce ever appear'd in Publick, as very justly dreading the Reproaches which must have been made them upon that Account.

Nay, so low was their Credit sunk in the Field, that the very *Hanoverians*, their Fellow Subjects, took it as the highest Affront to be call'd

Hanoverians; and, upon all Occasions, publickly disown'd the Appellation, as thinking they had abundant Reason to be ashamed of it.

And what mighty Feats have they since perform'd, or what Pretences can they set on Foot to retrieve their Characters, and entitle them to the Distinctions they are said to have met with on one Side of the Water, and the Compliments that have been pay'd them on the other? Not the Conquest of *Bremen* and *Verden*, for tho' *H——r* hath elbowed herself into the Possession of those desirable Provinces, it is well known the Acquisition was not made by Force of Arms: Not the Wonders of their Administration in the Duchy of *Mecklenbourg*: For it is one Thing to be a dextrous Collector, and another to be a good Soldier: Not their taking Possession of the Chulwick of *Steinborst*; that was surrender'd to them, and proper Care hath been taken since that it should not be wrested out of their Hands.

On the other Hand, the *English*, who are said (falsely and maliciously no doubt) to weigh so little in the Comparison with these *Heroes*, had ever a Name in Arms, were ever number'd amongst the bravest of Mankind, carry'd Terror abroad, and brought Conquest home. Of this not only our own Historians, but those of all other Nations record the most illustrious Testimonies: Nor was their Valour occasional, or owing to the fortuitous Growth of active and distinguish'd Reigns; but the equal, steady, persevering Result of their own national Magnanimity, which, more or less, broke forth in every Age, and gave to each in Succession its Share of Glory.

To bring Proofs of this would be to transcribe our Annals. Nor have our Enemies much Reason to suppose that our military Virtue is inferior to that of our Forefathers: Witness the ever-to-be lamented Sa-

crifice at *Carthagera*, when, under all the Discouragements that could influence the bravest Minds, Boys rush'd upon certain Death, with an Intrepidity almost beyond Example: Witness even the late *Rencountre* at *Dettingen*.

If, therefore, we are to decide of the different Merits of the *English* and *Hanoverian*; I beg Pardon, I should have said, perhaps, the *Hanoverian* and *English* Troops, by the Evidence before us, the Verdict, as I humbly conceive, must be given entirely in Favour of the last.

Something moreover seems to be due to the Rank of the *English* as a Nation, which they never yielded to the proudest and greatest of their Neighbours; something to the friendly, generous, charitable, disinterested Part they have been induced to act in the present *German War*; and something to their being *Pay-Masters* to these very *Hanoverians*, who, as 'tis said, are thus playing the Part of *Jacob*, and cheating them of their *Birth-right*: For Wages imply both Subordinacy and Subjection; and nothing can be more absurd, than, that he who covenants to be my Servant, should take my Money, and not only refuse to obey my Commands, but insist on doing all the Honours of my House.

Upon the Whole then, I again take upon me to declare, That all these idle Stories of *Preferences* and *Partialities*, are either the Dreams of weak Men, or the Inventions of wicked Men, such as the *Tories*, *Jacobites*, and such like mischievous *Incendiaries*, against whom so huge a Book * hath been lately published by that Independent Patriot the ****
*****.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 15. N^o 785.

Mr. Spectator gives us the following Letter of a French Author, as an Example of the Miscellaneous Way of Epistolary Writing.

BOURSAULT

* He means the Pamphlet, intitled, Faction Detected, &c.

BOURSAULT to the Bishop and Duke
of LANGRES.

My Lord,

YOU cannot lay upon me any Command that I am not ready to execute, because your obliging Manner always makes me a Debtor for the Honour of serving you. If all great Men were like your Grace, they might have humble Servants as many as they could desire. A Word spoken favourably and opportunely, a Nod of the Head in passing, a pleasant Look, all these are so many agreeable Snares, in which Hearts are willingly taken; and I know no Person who would not, in Return for such Condescension, almost spill his Blood. Yet, how little soever this Freedom costs, most of the Great chuse rather to want Creatures than to buy them so dearly. Such an one was, my Lord

— shall I name him? — And why should I not name him? — If Bishops would have their Memory respected, they ought, during Life, to consecrate it by good Actions: — Such an one was your Predecessor in a Dignity that he debased, but which you honour. As he had deceived all Men who had any Concerns with him, he was so afraid of being deceived, that he did not care to have Concerns with any Body: And as the Occasion occurs so *a propos*, I shall make a Story that regards him the first Article of my Remarks.

This Prelate, who before his Consecration was so well known by the Name of the *Abbe de la Riviere*, going once upon a Visitation of his Diocese, met with a young Parish Priest that could hardly read, but whom he had ordain'd three or four Months before, at somebody's Recommendation. The poor Creature, intimidated by the Presence of his Bishop, and by the imperious Manner in which he examin'd him,

could give no other Answer than that which made the Point of the following Epigram.

To an ignorant priest quoth his prelate severe
' Away with such blockheads! Fool, what dost thou here?
' What use of a bishop in orders put thee?'
Your lordship, said Hodge, with most humble congee.

The King (*Lewis XIV*) among many other great Qualities, has that of never dropping any disobliging Ralleries, nor suffering them to escape uncensur'd in his Presence. The Name of a Courtier, who was not as we say, *overburden'd*, being brought one Day upon the Carpet, a witty Gentleman present observ'd, That great Book might be made of what he did not know. — And a very small one quoth the King, of what you know. This so effectually stopp'd the Mouth of our Wit, that he never open'd afterwards in Rallery.

Luxury, in my Opinion, is advanced to the highest Excess. Every Thing is in such great Confusion in the publick Places, that, if you do not see her Footman at the Heels of the latter, you hardly can know the Wife of an Attorney from a Duchess. *Lewis* the Great, whom *Europe* cannot resist, has not Power to enforce his own Prohibitions, so often repeated, of the wearing Gold and Silver upon Cloaths; and I doubt his Majesty will never accomplish his Point, unless he revives an Edict made in the Reign of *Henry IV.* his Grandfather. I have heard the late Marshal *Villeroi* say, that this great Prince, seeing his former Edicts against Lace ineffectual, and seemingly forgot, at the End of six or six Months after they were published, made at the last the following Decree, which was executed with all possible Rigour.

G We forbid expressly all our Subjects of what Quality or Condition soever they may be, in all Places under our Dominions, to wear Gold or Silver

their Cloaths, in any Manner, or under any Pretence whatsoever: Except nevertheless Women of Pleasure and Thieves, in whom we do not interest ourself so much, as to give our Attention to their Conduct.

Tho' there was a Month allow'd, A from the Publication of the Edict, to give Time for People to provide themselves new Cloaths, the very next Day not a Man or Woman would venture to wear Lace, for fear they should be taken for privileged Persons: And so long as that B Monarch liv'd, the Order was inviolably observ'd. But I am not certain that there are not in our Age Persons, who had rather have their Virtue than their Riches call'd in Question. The Fear of not being thought wealthy makes Multi- C tudes buy the Pleasure of appearing so; and I had an Example related to me Yesterday, which I cannot help setting down here, in order to shew how far the Impertinence of the World may proceed.

A Bookfeller in the Rue St. Jaques, D who was in easy Circumstances, but recking near so rich as Thierry, Leonard, and other Lords of the Profession, having been taxed but 30 Franks in the Capitation, while some of his Neighbours paid 50, his Daughters remonstrated on the Affair E that was put upon him. For —'s Sake, Father, said they one after another, for whom do they take us? for a Beggar! How else comes — and Mr. — to be taxed at 50 Franks, and you only at 30? F Is there any Difference, pray, between those Animals and you? The Mother, who had not less Vanity than her Daughters, supported what they had urg'd; and the Father, usually proud with the rest, went immediately to get himself charg'd G at 50 Franks, to shew that he was not poorer than other People.

Our Author (says Mr. Spectator) proceeds with a Number of other

Stories, interspers'd with Reflections pleasant and serious, and in that Manner spins out his Letter to a great Length.—But as I think this sufficient for a Specimen of a Way of Writing that is hardly known in England, and am not sure it will be equally agreeable to our Taste as it was to the French, I drop Mr. Boursault at this Subject of Luxury, and turn my Thoughts to that Extravagance of it, which prevails in our own Age and Nation.

And who can reflect on this without Concern, not only for our Morals, but even for our Constitution; because the Prosperity of a free trading People consists in the Wealth of a great Number of Individuals? But this Emulation of the Great, C this Wantonness of Expence in Dress and Equipage, join'd to the Neglect of Industry, that must naturally attend it in all Persons of Trade, as we do and must continually see whole Families sinking under the Load of it; so will it by Degrees D throw the whole Property, and with it the Power of Corruption (which can never fail in general where it has Necessity to deal with) into the Hands of a few, who will consequently become the Masters of our Liberty, together with our Fortunes.

We need but look into the French E Writers, those of the first Rank and Reputation, to see the State of a People who have thus sacrificed their natural Rights; for it was not till the last Century, nor even till the Reign of Lewis XIV. that the Spirit of Freedom was entirely subdu'd in France. But after the full Establishment of that Prince on the Throne, during his whole future long Reign, we see all the Wit, Humour, Reason, and even Religion of that sprightly Nation, blended G with Adulation to the Sovereign, and the most abject Sacrifices to his vain Glory.

To conclude: Adulation of Power

is the Child of Slavery, *Slavery* of Corruption, *Corruption* of Necessity, and *Necessity* of Luxury. How many Degrees we are above the lowest of these, *Adulation* of Power, (for which we do not indeed at present seem to have any great Relish) I cannot pretend to say: But this I know, from certain Appearances, that it behoves us to look well to our Manners, and endeavour to recover some of our lost Oeconomy.

Common Sense, Oct. 15. N^o 348.

Some Remarks on the Pamphlet, intitled, Faction Detected, &c.

THERE has lately appear'd in our Horizon a Thing of a very extraordinary Nature, a Libel (I may call it) upon common Sense and Justice; a dull Satire upon the whole People of *England*, contain'd in almost 200 Pages close printed: The Assertions of this Writer are frequently false, daring and absurd, his Style heavy and clouded; and his Arguments often destroy what they mean to defend; and all he has for it is, that, like the Scuttle Fish, he has cover'd himself in a Flood of Ink, and has, in some Measure, secured himself from Enquiry by a very tedious and prolix Discourse, like the wild *Irish* formerly, who when pursued, fled to Bogs and Woods for Security, where it was very difficult to come at them.

He declares, in almost the very Opening of his Book, "That the discontented Party of all Denominations consist in general of Men of no Principle, and of very unworthy Character." Now, if this *discontented Party* should prove to be a Majority of the People, what a coarse Compliment has he paid them? But let this modest Writer inform us by what Law, Patent or Privilege he has Authority to declare, that all who are not at any Time content with the Measures of Government are Men of no Principle; suppose we should say, on the contrary, that those who are contented with all Measures of Government, at all Times, may very well be suspected to be Men of bad Character: Would not this be much more agreeable to Truth and Reason?

A little farther he informs us, That the Nation is divided into two Parties, *Republicans* and *Jacobites*; but that they some Time ago, alter'd their Names in Policy, and that the *Republicans* agreed to call themselves *Whigs*, and the *Jacobites* gave themselves the Name of *Tories*; but bad this, says our Author, been asserted two Years ago, it would hardly have been believed: Has your Affirmative, then, Sir, given it Credit? Does any Person whatsoever believe it? Indeed, Sir, you do not believe it yourself.

As this long and labour'd Discourse is apparently calculated to apologize for the Conduct

of some of the Writer's Patrons, let us, in a transient View, observe what Sort of an Advocate he is.

He is in the first Place, in Opinion, that the Liberty taken by Writers with the Measures of Ministers ought not, and he threatens that it shall not be long permitted.—*W* answer, when this Freedom is suppress'd, Liberty is no more.

He assures us, that the Care and Pains taken by the *Secret Committee* was of no Importance nor ever intended to be so; and he informs us that all Remedies provided against Corruption and all undue Influence for the future, are ridiculous, and he laughs at those shallow Politicians who were so unknowing to conceive that they were ever in Reality intended.

He declares that the *Pension-Bill* was never brought in with any Design that it should pass into a Law, but that there was a double Design in bringing it in, *viz.* the Opposition thereby that Means increase their Popularity, and shew their Spleen to the Ministry; or, perhaps, their Envy to some Persons favour'd with Pensions.

Could this ignorant Court Advocate be worse of his Patrons? Should his infamous Suggestions have any Foundation in Truth, these Patrons of his are the most odious, unfaithful Hypocrites that ever wore the Mask of Virtue. Dear Sir, your Apology turns instantly into Satire; check the Virulence of your Pen; and cease to abuse, in this scurrilous Manner, the Gentlemen you design'd to defend.

A *comprehensive Place Bill* was (he tells us) quite improper, for it would have thrown too much Weight into the popular Scale, which had too much Weight before.—*W*hile Weight! have they not for 20 Years cry'd aloud, and almost with one Voice, for the Dismissal of one wicked Man? Could they obtain it? *O*ne would really think this strange Writer had undertaken to banter Mankind and oblige them to receive his *ipse dixit* of Truth and Argument.

The Repeal of the *Septennial Bill* was never intended, says he; 'tis true it was talk'd of and wrote for, and a Noise was made if it was really design'd, but this too was only to amuse, to keep up Popularity, &c.—*I*s not this a most glorious Defence of your Patrons, who you say are very gracious, and would do many good Things for the People if kept them in good Humour? After this *Carrot* Account you have given of their Practice and Behaviour, what Dopes must you take the People to be, to give them the least Credit?

As to Speeches in Parliament, he takes on him to say, that *their Sense* is the Rule of their Sound, and *we* are to construe them, *Witches* do their Prayers, backward.—*T* ought to receive its Answer at the Bar of *House*.

The Cities of *London* and *Westminster* are incessantly abused by him for daring to instruct their Members. — Had one of these Corruptions not made an unfortunate Choice, the World would probably have lost the strangest system of Politicks that ever appear'd.

He charges almost half of our Representatives with a Design to destroy the *Whigs*, and still again the *Jacobite* Interest under the name of *Tories*; that they will endeavour the Expulsion of the Royal Family, and change our present happy Constitution.

It is inhuman and unjust, to throw out any Surmises, that all those who oppose Measures that they deem to be wrong, are wanting in their Duty to the present Royal Family; and as to their desiring any Change in the Constitution, it is neither their Interest nor Will. The Design of their Opposition is to support and restore it; and those, in my Opinion, are the People who are about to destroy the Constitution, who are continually undermining and sapping it by Corruption and undue Influence of every Kind.

All that I can find this loquacious Man attempts to prove, is, that the *Tories* are all *Jacobites*, and the *Whigs* (whom he honours with the Title of *Republicans*) are the only Friends to our Constitution: One Party, and that too consisting of the most numerous and wealthy in the *Land* Interest, are actually subscribed by him, and are by no means to be despised: But the other Party, whom he styles *Republicans*, are the only Friends to *Monarchy* and the Constitution. — After what has been said, ought this Writer to be esteem'd an *Englishman*, a Patriot, or an honest Man?

Old England, Oct. 22. N^o. 38.

WHILE the Politicians are thinking of Prince *Charles's* passing the *Rhine*, and our Army's passing — nothing but its loss, the Criticks, a no less profound Race of Men, are busied on the heroick Opposition, it is call'd, of *Garrick*, and the brave Stand he is to make for theatrick Liberty by the second Queen of *Hungary*, *Mrs. Clive*, against the Claims and Pretensions of the *Parliament*.

As therefore I think the *English* Constitution, at least, as much concern'd about *Drury-Lane* Wars, as about any in *Germany*, I shall confine the Speculations of To-day, to Affairs at home; persuaded that no Precipitation on the Banks of the *Rhine* will make my Considerations of that Scene come too late, I should defer them even till another Monday.

Let be the Heroes who give Politicians cause to stir their Coffee, and weigh their Points at leisure; without heaping Battle, and Siege on Siege. They are to fight, and make a shift to escape;

a comfortable Subsistence for a Politician's whole Summer! They do not lump half a Dozen Victories, as that hasty Fellow, the Duke of *Marlborough*, did. Before a grave Citizen had traced out *Sebellenberg* in the Map, he was confounded with the Victory of *Blenheim*.

A I shall not enter into the present Dispute between the Managers of the Play-houses and their Actors, but shall oblige my Readers with some Anecdotes of a famous Schism, which I have never read in any History of the Stage; but which are not at all the less true, for not being till now to be found in Print.

B When Sir *Richard Steele* was Master of the Play-house here, I have been told there happened a Division among the Actors of the Theatre at *Dublin*, which occasion'd a Separation of that Company: One of the principal Performers, with a few Understrappers, as Guards, Messengers, Attendants, and Candle-Snuffers, came over to lift under Sir *Richard*; but as their Demands were so high, and their Qualifications so low, it is worth

C while to give an Account of both: Their Demands were comprehended in a few Terms, namely, a Dismission of the then principal Actors of Sir *Richard's* Troop, and an Admission of these Gentry into their Parts. This Demand was made in Form to Sir *Richard* by Mr. *W. Poney*, the Captain of their Band. Sir *Richard* was a Man of infinite Humour, but little Temper; and when *Will. Poney* proposed his turning off his old Comedians, he fell into a violent Rage, and kick'd his Hat about with all the huffing Majesty of a theatrical Monarch: When he grew a little calmer, he desir'd a Review of these notable Gentlemen who were to be employ'd in his Service: Mr. *Poney* immediately produced them in order to shew their Qualifications.

D The first he call'd was one *Jobb Limekiln*, who having no promising Aspect, Pray, Mr. *Poney*, said Sir *Richard*, what Parts may this Gentleman have been used to act? I cannot say he is what you call a good Figure for the Stage; I dare swear you never let him appear in Comedy. No, Sir, no, said Mr. *Poney*, we always us'd him for the Murderer. — He shone particularly in the *Whisper*, where the Fellow tells *Macbeth* he hath dispatched *Banquo*: We once try'd him for Chairman in the Committee of *Faithful Irishman*, but I must own he made a sorry Figure there, and could not go thro' with the Part: But what I would recommend him to your Honour for, is *Prompter*, or what, in *Ireland*, we call *Remembrancer*.

F Here, the next, *Simon Shadew*. Pray, Master *Shadew*, said Sir *Richard*, what is your Province? Alack, Sir, reply'd he, I was by Trade a *Linen-drafter* but thinking I had Talents for the Stage, I enter'd into the Company,

pany, and was employ'd as Woman's Taylor. I could not act indeed myself, but I us'd to swear Mr. *Poney* spoke like an Angel, for which, Sir, he got me a regular Salary. Pho, said Sir *Richard* peevishly, must I take a Fellow for an Actor because he said another acted well? Come, Sir, your next. Here, Mr. *Bottle*, said Mr. *Poney*, come forth: This Gentleman, Sir, said he, presenting him to Sir *Richard*, has seldom play'd any Thing but the Lawyer, but he is equally fit for any Thing else. Mr. *Jefferey Hill*, come forth: And what can he act, said Sir *Richard*? Any Part, said Mr. *Poney*, that does not require Speaking. Here, *Peter Bullcalf*, where are you? *Peter* stepp'd forth with his Tongue out of his Mouth, but without speaking a Syllable. Well, Mr. *Bullcalf*, said Sir *Richard*, are you as compleat an Actor as the last Gentleman? What can you do? *Bullcalf* roll'd his Tongue about, sputter'd out a plentiful Quantity of Dew, and then roar'd. Z-unès! said Sir *Richard*, what Part do you call this, Mr. *Poney*? Sir, replied he, he is a young Beginner, and never perform'd any Thing but the *Monster*, in *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. An excellent Troop of Comedians truly, said Sir *Richard*! Here are two who never acted but short Parts, one that only said you could act, and two that never could speak at all. But pray, Sir, are your Women all as silent as the rest of your Company? let us see them. Mr. *Poney* stepp'd out, and returned with four old Fellows dress'd with blue Aprons and black Hats, and the first with a long Muslin Nightrail. Hey day! quoth Sir *Richard*, are these the Ladies? Sir, said Mr. *Poney*, they supply the Places of Women: These are four Gentlemen who are famous for performing the Witches in *Macbeth*. The first, Sir, is Mr. *Samuel Mouldy*, who us'd formerly to make *Motions*, or *Puppet-Shews*: He has an excellent Voice for shewing a *Maramote*, and singing to a German Organ. Let me recommend this Gentleman to you for a top Actress. Take off his Nightrail and new dress him, and he shall play *Lady Betty Modish*, *Lady Townly*, or any other genteel Part with the first Woman in your Company. These other three, are Mr. *John Roslight*, Mr. *Francis Feeble*, and Mr. *Thomas Wart*; the latter is particularly excellent at *Dumb-Shew*. But pray, said Sir *Richard*, have you no real Women at all in your Troop? nothing but these equivocal Personages? A real Woman, yes, Sir, that I have, as real a Woman, I believe, as ever was produced upon the Stage; a Woman, Sir, that can out-do her own Out-doings. Sir, she has as real a Voice, as real Action, as real Passion, as any real Woman of 'em all. In short, Sir, you shall see her—Here—my Dear, come forth like raving *Nourmahal* in *Aurengzebe*, when they tell the Sultan,

*The empress has the anticbamber pass,
And bitter moves in most disorder'd haste;
Her looks the stormy marks of anger wear.*

Here is a real Woman for you: I am sure I have found her so. Pray, said Sir *Richard*, calmly, what may Mrs. *Poney*'s particular Turn be? Sir, said her Spouse, the first Part she play'd was *Columbine* in a Farce; but of late Years, Sir, she has attempted, with great Success, the first Parts in Tragedy. She particularly shines in *Lady Macbeth*, *Lady Wronghead*, and *Lady Loverule* in *The Devil to pay*. Thus, Sir, you have seen my Troop, and believe me, they will make you the richest Man in Europe, if you will but employ them instead of those blundering Fellows you have already. That I much doubt, said Sir *Richard*; but pray, Mr. *Poney*, why did you bring over none of your chief Actors with you? We have heard extraordinary Characters of several of them, which, no doubt, they deserve. Had not you one Mr. *Standup*, a most incomparable Comedian, and one Mr. *Pitman* as excellent for Tragedy, a Mr. *Bob*, who is equally qualify'd for the Facetious or the Sublime? Then I have heard of a Mr. *Cotton* who, they say, is admirable for a short Part a Mr. *Wall*, who is the best *Prompter* in the World; and several others, who, it seems have all both Merit and Fame: Pray why did none of these come over with you? Why, Sir, because they are all damn'd *Jacobites*: They were all *detest'd* for *Jacobites*. fancy, reply'd Sir *Richard*, you would be *convict'd*; I suppose they drank the Pretender's Health, and were try'd for it. No, no, Sir, no such Thing; it was I *detest'd* them. Why pray, Mr. *Poney*, how came you to know they were *Jacobites*? How, Sir, why I was at the Head of them for 15 Years, and it damn'd hard if I don't know whether a Man is a *Jacobite*, when every Thing he has said and done, during all that Time, was by my Direction: But besides, Sir, if they would have had a little Patience, I would have provided for them all; but the Rascals would not be taken care of in 8 Days; that is, reply Sir *Richard*, I suppose, in these 8 Days you laid out all the best Parts for these Gentlemen here, who have the Honour to be your *Favorites*, and who, it seems, must be my Actors, because they are your Tools. But come, Mr. *Poney*, pray let me have a Sample of your own Abilities, a Speech that corresponds with your own Genius the best; upon which Mr. *Poney* began:

*Obed' d as sov'reign by thy subjects be,
But know that I alone am king of me!
I am as free as nature first made man,
E'er the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.*

This he vomited out with the utmost Convulsions of Rant and Fury. As I take it,

Richard, this is *Almanzor*, the frantick
in the Conquest of Granada. True, re-
solv'd Mr. Pomy, it was my top Part. It
might have pleas'd in Ireland, said Sir Ri-
chard, but it will not do the Business here.
It is good to favour me with a few Lines
of some other Play.

P. Thou want'st them both, or better thou
wou'd'st know,

Then to let factions in thy kingdoms grow,

Have you forgot, interrupted Sir Richard,
that this is the same Play: I begg'd you to
send me some Lines out of another. — Mr.
P. then repeated the following Lines from
the same Play.

For in fix'd so far above thy crown,
And all thy men

And as thy back can never pull it down.

At my ease thy destiny I send,

Leading from this hour to be thy friend.

Can'st no title to my duty bring—

At thy subject, and my soul's thy king.

Small—when I am gone,

Thou'rt not a star of thine dare stay with thee.

While thy tame fortune after me.

Are ten thousand subjects, such as they?

I am scorn'd—I'll take myself away.

Richard had scarce Patience to hear
tho' his Rhapsody, but Mr. Pomy
work'd himself up, and then there
was stopping him. Since, Sir, said he,
canst think of no Part but *Almanzor's*, let
me put you in mind of one or two, which
were mighty on our Stage, and without
saying which, a Man cannot be a principal
actor here. Pray let me hear how you
will speak those Lines in *Tamurlaine* that
—Well was it for the World—Mr.
P. then went on:

In their borders neighbouring princes met,
And in friendly war, by cool debates
ending wastful quarrel—but from Madrid
The great king to-morrow from my hand
Captive head of conquer'd Ferdinand.

Mr. P. cry'd Sir Richard, why Mr. Pomy, you
are coming back into *Almanzor*; you cannot
be in the Point for three Lines together:
I try what you can do with *Cato's* fine
beginning in the Beginning of the last Act.
P. compos'd himself and began.

And so—Plato thou reason'st well—
The word which I have given shall stand like
state,

Like the king's, that weather-cock of state,—

And so big with so unfix'd a mind,

Factions turn him with each blast of wind—

How he shall not veer—my word is past;

I take his heart by th' roots and hold him fast.

Mr. P. said Sir Richard, I have no Patience
with this eternal *Almanzor*: I'll try you but
one more; let us have the Speech of *Bru-*
tius Cassius,

Mr. P. Remember March, the ides of March
remember.

Did not great Julius bleed for justice sake?

What villain touch'd his body, that did stab,

And not for justice? What, shall one of us,

That struck the foremost man of all this world

But for supporting robbers; shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?

And sell the mighty space of our large honours

For as much trash as may be grasped thus—?

Honour is what myself and friends I love,

And none can lose it who forsake a foe;

Since then your foes now happen to be mine,

Tho' not in friendship we'll in interest join—

This is too much, said Sir Richard, to tack
this damn'd noisy *Almanzor* to one of the
most expressive Speeches in *Shakspear*. I
won't trouble you to rehearse any more of
him, but will tell you a Story, which your
being able to act nothing but a ranting Hero
brings into my Mind.

A certain good natur'd Gentleman re-
ceiv'd a Letter from a Friend of his, to re-
commend the Bearer, who was a Painter,
to his Protection, and beg'd he would employ
him: The Gentleman had lately fitted up a
new Hall, and wanted a large Piece to fill
one End of it: He told the Painter he should
draw him a Picture for it, and, said he, you
shall chuse the Subject yourself—What
shall it be? After hesitating a Moment—
What think you of the *Judgment of Solo-*
mon?—reply'd the Painter. Why aye,

said the Gentleman, it will admit a good
many Figures and Decorations; I don't care
if it is. He then carry'd the Painter into a
Closet; and here, said he, I want a small
Picture for the Chimney-piece; what Story
would make a pleasant little Piece? The Artist
seem'd to consider a little, and then, scratch-
ing his Head, with great Taste reply'd; why

suppose you have a *Little Judgment of So-*
lomon—The Gentleman started, but being
of an easy, complying Temper, thought that
it would be well enough to have the same
Story told in Large and in Little, and so gave
his Consent: But not thinking that he had
still found Work enough for his Friend's
Painter, he bethought himself of a Summer-
house, where he sometimes drank a chearful
Bottle, the Cieling of which was out of Re-
pair: He carry'd the Painter thither, and
said, I should like to have some gay little
History painted here—can you think of
none that would be proper for such a Sort of
Room? Oh, yes, Sir, said he, there is not
a cleverer Story for the Purpose than the
Judgment of Solomon—Here the poor Gen-
tleman lost all Patience, and kick'd the ras-
cally Pretender out of Doors, who had just
learn'd to draw one Subject, and was fit for
nothing else in the World.

On *Miss NOWELL's Picture*. Done
by Mr. MERCIER.

PAINTER, enough! thy finish'd task
give o'er,
Produce the piece, and let mankind adore!
How warm the animated canvas glows!
Emblem of youth, how fresh the blossom
blows! [stole,

How gently o'er the breast that vestment's
Soft as her bosom, spotless as her soul!

And see, how gracefully compos'd the fair!
Observe that easy castigated air,
Nor doubt what cherubims, and angels are! }

O blest, who could so happily express
That harmony of shape, that elegance of dress!
O blest, who thus with magick art cou'd
trace }

The fascinating eye, each killing grace,
And blush, the whole enchantment of her
face! }

May thy celestial colours never fade,
But be immortal, as the lovely maid;
That when the night shall close her setting
eyes,

And the freed soul soars to its native skies,
This piece to endless ages may declare,
As she was heav'nly good, that she was
heav'nly fair.

Posterity shall render both their due,
When kindling into life this draught they
view, [too. }
Bless the dear nymph, and bless the painter

THE MISTAKE.

THE smiling meads, with violets grac'd,
Their vernal sweets display;
Now charming *Myra* deigns to taste
The fragrance of the day.

Thro' airy walks, and muscful groves,
Her gentle steps she guides;
Then on the silent bank she roves,
Where *Thames* serenely glides.

Here *Strephon*, ever blooming swain,
This lovely wand'rer spies;
Gay ardours rise in ev'ry vein,
And revel in his eyes.

Then (as the slightest toy may prove,
To speak the lover's aim)
With these fond arts the wanton strove
To testify his flame.

He waves a glass, from which *Sol's* rays
With shooting flames glare;
And straight the sportive beams he plays
Around th' enchanting fair.

The nymph perplex'd, looks round—at last
The am'rous frolic knew;
Then to the dazzling beams, he cast,
A darting smile she threw.

Her comet eyes in varied rays
Shoot swiftly-catching fires;

Poor *Strephon* mounts into a blaze,
And in a flame expires.

Ah! foolish youth, thus to defy
The force of beauty's dart:
Art may perhaps amaze the eye,
But nature strikes the heart.

THE PLEASURES OF LEICESTER

An Epistle from P. R. to his FRIEND.

CLARIO, forgive th' unpolish'd Muse,
That can't her promis'd task refuse:
If there inspir'd by *Flavia's* charms,
Or *Sylvia*, who each bosom warms;
I rashly vow'd t' appear in rhyme,
And up *Parnassus*' summit climb:
Alas! I knew not, when remov'd
From scenes of mirth by all approv'd,
How faint my genius would be here,
No charmer, no inspirer near!—

The joys you taught me there to taste
Are like a pleasing vision past,
Which busy memory will retain,
And bring th' idea back again:
Amidst the town's distracting noise,
The care that ev'ry hour employs,
A tender passion still remains,—
I wish myself on *Leicester's* plains;
Or, underneath the leafy shade,
By *Belgrave's* oaks embow'ring made.
Sweet scene of transport, soft delight!
O! how thy verdant lawns invite!
Where mirth and gaiety abound,
And pleasure runs a constant round:
No crabbed dull pedantic rules,
The sage ænigma's of the schools,
Disturb the mind; no party broils,
Nor statesman's sly intrigues, or wiles,
Embitter our full bowls with gall,
But genial freedom shines on all;
Whether in friendly converse join'd,
We pleasantly relax the mind
With harmless wit, toast some gay belle,
And some old humorous story tell:
Or, on past actions ruminate,
And revolutions of the state;
When *Bosworth* field reminds us how,
Usurping *Richard* was brought low:
Still banish'd hence be fell despair,
Envy, and deep corroding care.

The *Graces* revel here and sport,
And mirth and pleasure keep their court;
Venus, and all the little *Lovers*,
Forake their once-fam'd *Cyprian* groves,
When *Bellamira* leads the dance,
Her motions all the soul intrance:
In sportive romps we waste the day,
The active dance wears night away;
Till duty bids us guard the fair,
When homewards early they repair;
And whilst in pleasing dreams they're lost,
We our more sprightly transports boast.

Who can describe the thrilling bliss!—
The whisper,—and the swift-snatch'd kiss,—
When the soft-melting am'rous maid,
The blushing lover doth upbraid,
And, in a glow of love reclin'd,
Seems half-consenting to be kind;
Oh may I thus be ever blest,—
And breathe my transports on her breast.—
How vain's the wish!—for torn away,
Her self forbids my longer stay:
Instead of *Leicester's* calm retreat,
Where murmur'ing zephyrs love repeat,
I'm doom'd to hear the smoaky town,
And, for soft sighs, the noisy gown:
Instead of *Love's* engaging sports,
Condemn'd to pore on old reports;
So wretched is my cruel fate,
My joys have all a short'n'd date;
Whilst you the smiles of beauty share,
And feel their influence all the year.

THE CAMPAIGN and its HISTORIANS.

ON the banks of the *Mayn*
Began the campaign,
Inauspicious, quoth *John** to his friend;
Tell, *John*, if you know,
How far you shall go,
For you make on't as happy an end.
It has often been said,
And in papers we've read,
That the *Rhine* hero *Charles* had pass'd over;
That *Noailles* and his host
Would soon feel, to their cost,
The wrath of the prince of ———
The *G-x-t-t-s* feigns,
And tortures his brains,
That we with good news may grow wiser:
When the longitude's known,
Politicians shall own
The credit of each *Ado-r-t-f-r*.

A CURE for ADMIRATION.

BY many great actions of many great men,
One truth has been taught us wgen and
agen: [thro' all,
This truth, while we live, let's remember
Thi' great the parade, the effects may be
'small.'
To peace or to war, if this rule we apply,
We never shall wonder, tho' never told why.

RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq; Son of the late
Earl Rivers, who died in Prison at Bristol
for a small Sum, which he was unable to pay.

WITH fragrant roses and the myrtle's
bloom,
With ev'ry flower strew this sacred tomb;
Here twine the ever verdant laurel's wreath,
Around let all *Arabia's* incense breathe.
For why should I thy tomb with tears disdain,
And weep, like others of the tuneful train?

Bewail thee landed on the safest shore?
Escap'd from shipwrecks—you can fear no
more;
Mixt with the ever happy choir above,
Whose sole employment is to sing and love;
To tune their golden lyres to lays divine,
To such celestial lays—as once—were thine!
Escap'd from scenes diversify'd with woe,
(For such was thy ill-fated lot below)
From such bad scenes by pitying heaven torn—
It is not grief—but envy—now to mourn;
Envy in me—thro' each hard instance try'd,
Who with thee gladly cou'd have liv'd—and
dy'd.

IN LAudem HOMERI.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must be an echo to the sense.
Pope's Art of Criticism.

QUAS res æternâ sumpsit celebrare Ca-
mœnâ
Mæonides; seu, bella canit non ore sonanda
Alterius; scribitque, elati ad signa tridentis,
Sponte quiescentes revoluta per æquora fluctus;
Seu mundi spatii ille indignatus iniquis
Claudier; infernas sedes (durissima Ditis
Regna) audax aperit, pœnisque ultricibus um-
bras
Exercet fontes; vivis res vocibus æquat
Mæonides; cœvâque vident descripta legentes.
Cum jam Peleides fato concussus amici
Arma rapit præceps desueta, ensæque corus-
cat [hostem;
Fulmineum, immittesque manus agit ultor in
Quâ pompâ assurgunt numeri! quæ verba furore
Devolvit Vates! quali ardua in astra volatû
Sublimis raptim tendit vis vividâ cygni!
Insultantùm hionitus equum, strepitusque ro-
tarum [ruinæ
Rauca sonans, clamorque virtum, ingentesque
Ductorum, bellicque fragor sine more tonantis
Obtundunt aures. Mox sese in prælia Divi
Addunt, & rerum major jam apparet imago.
Neptunus Graiùm præsens totala, tridentem
In terram impellit, Trojæque a sedibus imis
Fundamenta quatit; Bellatrix ægide Virgo
Increpat horrendum, exultansque agit ante
Timorem;
Quâ se fert, cedunt acies, nec viribus æquis
Obstat Mars; dextrâque, furens immane, ru-
benti
In Xanthum indormitos Vulcanus desuper ignes
Molitur; mediâque in tempestate Deûm Rex
Insolito exanimat tremefactus fulmine gentes.
Jam punga trudefcit opus; Discordia gaudens
Cæda stupet, sævitque effusa licentia Mortis.
Peleides armis flagrans celestibus, agmen
Unus, acervatim dat stragem; sanguine late
Lictora nigrescunt fusa; per plurima scuta
Flumina, per galeasque, & corpora equumque,
vivorumque
In mare vix eluctantur repleta; cruento

Hor.

* See Lord C——'s Letter, June 16.

Horrendus fremit ore Furor; Styx atra Decrum
Bellantum, Ditisque tremunt folia ima tu-
multu.

Cum volitat curru per cæcula regna secundo
Neptunus, fugiunt nebulae, ventosaeque ponunt
Flamina, diffusoque renidet lumine cælum.
Tum mare in immensam subsideas undique
pandi

Planitiem. Stipant Regem famulancia cete,
Tritonum comitatus & Oceanitides omnes;
Ille, rotis summas levibus pellabitur undas.
Dum monti Æolides immani pondere rupem
Paulatim summâ obnixus protrudit opum vi,
Lenti hærent numeri, & verba interrupta
morantur; [helus

Cum tandem ad culmen jam subvolvisset an-
Supremum, & dubio imminet libramine metæ,
Impete agente refertur in arva volubile saxum.

FACTION DETECTED.

A new BALLAD.

To the Tune of Derry down.

QUOTH S—s to P—y since words
may cause fighting,
I have left off debating and taken to writing.
Your project, quo' P—y, may do very well,
But e'er you do write, you should learn how
to spell. Derry down, &c.

My spelling, says S—s, by O—d is cor-
rected, [inspected,
And the press shall by him be with caution
M—y too has supply'd some fine words
that come pat in,
And chequer'd the work here and there with
old Latin. Derry, &c.

But, tho' to these scholars I owe all my
learning, [cerning;
The rea'ning is all from my own keen dis-
And that it is mine has this clear demon-
stration, [tion.
It proves thee a steady good friend to this na-
Derry, &c.

Our friends the W—p—l—ns, tho' gently I
lash them,
But as for the Tories, I damnably thrash 'em:
From St—nb—ps and C—bb—am, to W—ll—r and
P—ti,
I prove each opposer a rank Jacobite.

Derry, &c.
That we who came in had no view to our
profit, [scoff it:
The argument's plain, tho' the faction may
And thence it doth follow by inference true,
That they who staid out had their profit in
view. Derry, &c.

I next do demonstrate how false those
asserters,
Ah! country ungrateful! who call us deserters;
For when we insisted that things should be
mended, [intended.
We writ, talk'd, and swore—what we never
Derry, &c.

The p—r, much delighted, strait seiz'd on
the page,
And dash'd in some strokes of rhetorical rage.
So thus was produc'd, supervis'd, and cor-
rected, [tified,
That doughty performance call'd *Faction de-*
Derry, &c.

On the Death of the Duke of ARGYLL.

SOLDIER, compleat in bravery and art;
Statesman, that scorn'd duplicity of heart;
Patriot, that stemm'd the ministerial tide;
Noble, that ne'er his dignities bely'd:
'Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to
wield,
'And shake alike the senate and the field,'
Descends to dust.—Oh Britain! lift thine eyes,
And in this loss conceive what judgment lies.
Corruption's dire effects what band shall stay,
When thy few guardian sons are snatch'd away!

On hearing that the Duke of ARGYLL had
recover'd the free Use of his Reason before
his Death.

IN vain Argyll, with god-like virtue stood,
To stem the torrent of corruption's flood;
Britannia's sickly state with grief he sees,
And weeps to find her fond of her disease.
Nor matchless worth, nor eloquence can move,
Nay (more than all) not ev'n her country's
love.

What could he do, since no success he had,
But, like the world, be knavish, or be mad?
No narrow, selfish soul, no c—rt—r he,
Knaveish alas! he knew not how to be:
But, as no useless faculty he'd have,
Reason he dropt, when reason could not save.
Lethargick visions o'er his weary'd mind
Steal unperceiv'd; but, no long welcome find.
(Short is the nap of judgment, with the wise)
He wakes, sees England sleep, and strait he dies.

On the Death of JOHN, Duke of ARGYLL.

WHAT dreadful judgments threaten this
our isle!
W—le still lives; and thou art dead, Argyll!

AN EPITAPH on a poor honest Man; intended
to be plac'd on a Stone in the Chancel of the
Church at Bromham in the County of Wilts.

'TIS not the tomb in marble polish'd high
The venal verse, or flattering title
nigh,
The classic learning o'er an impious stone,
Where Latin tells what English blush'd to own
Shall shroud the guilty from the eye of God,
Incline his balance, or avert his rod.
His hand can raise the crippled and the poor,
Spread on the way, or fainting at the door;
And blast the villain, tho' to *altars fled,
Who robb'd us, living; and insults us, dead.

* Alluding to rich Knaves being buried in Chancels, and with pompous Inscriptions.

Set by Mr. STANLEY, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Musick has power to melt the soul, by beauty

nature's sway'd, each can the u—ni—

—verse controul, without the other's aid, each can the

u—ni—verse controul, without the other's aid.

How together both appear,
And force united try!
Which enchants the list'ning ear,
And beauty charms the eye.

What cruelty these pow'rs to join!
These transports who can bear?
Oh! let the sound be less divine,
Or look the nymph less fair.

POLLY'S CHARMS; or, BEAUTY in
Perfection.

WHEN nature drew the nice design
To form a nymph with charms divine,
Her Grace's gift did join,
And arts of all the fav'rite Nine,
And call'd them—Polly's charms divine. }
Earth, air, and sea, together join
To render Polly's charms—divine:
Her virtue doth her soul refine;
And love, and beauty, all combine
To make my Polly's charms—divine. }

To offer vows to Polly's shrine
A saint wou'd deem the deed—divine:
When Phoebus doth his rays decline,
My brighter Polly still does shine
A sun, and goddess—all divine. }

I'd honour, love, and life resign,
E'er Polly's charms I'd doubt divine:
Swains! seek for her the flow'ry twine,
While the thrice happy task be mine,
To sing of Polly's charms divine. }

Z. Z.
THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



THIS Year the *Dutch* have employ'd 137 Ships in the *Greenland Trade*, which have brought home 865 Whales and a half, and 23,712 Barrels of Oil. It is remarkable, that two Ships caught, between them, 20 Whales, and founde'd with them. Fifty *Dutch* Ships have been employ'd in *Davis's Streights*, and are return'd with 76 Whales and a half, and 3697 Casks of Oil: One Ship was lost.

By a List receiv'd at *Venice* from *Messina* in *Sicily*, it appear'd, that there died of the *Plague* in that City, as well as in the Citadel and the adjacent Villages, 46,125 Persons, and that the Number left amounts to 26,233.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

This Morning a Scaffold at the *Foundling-Hospital* that is building in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields* broke down, by which Accident six of the Workmen fell to the Ground, and were terribly bruise'd; they were immediately taken up in order to be carry'd to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, one of whom died in the Way, and another soon after they got thither.

MONDAY, 10.

Col. Wolfe's Regiment of *Marines* arriv'd in Town from the *West-Indies*; they were brought home by the *Lion* Man of War; the Regiment consisted of 1000 Men, of which there are but 96 left, including Officers, the rest having been kill'd or dy'd by Sickness.

TUESDAY, 11.

A Proclamation was issued by the *Lords* of the *Regency*, ordering the *Parliament*, which stood prorog'd to *Thursday* the 13th Inst. to be further prorog'd to *Tuesday* the 22d of *November*, and then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

THURSDAY, 13.

William Chetwood, a young Gentleman, was try'd at the *Old Baily* for the Murder of *Mr. Thomas Rickats*, his Schoolfellow. The Council for the Prosecution were *Mr. Serjeant Wynne*, *Mr. Moreton*, *Mr. Erskine*, and *Mr. Rider*. For the Prisoner were *Mr. Lloyd*, *Mr. Lee*, *Mr. Hume*, *Mr. Harpel*, and *Mr. Stracey*. The Trial lasted till the next Morning, when the Jury found a Special Verdict.

FRIDAY, 14.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *Abraham Pasi*, a *Yew*, for House-breaking, and *Christopher Smith*, a *German*, for stealing a Purse with 6 Guineas and a half from *James Fitzgerald*, Esq; receiv'd Sentence of Death.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

This Morning, about Nine o'Clock, her Royal Highness the *Princess Louisa*, (who to be married to the *Prince Royal of Denmark*) attended by the Countess of *Albany*, his Excellency *Baron Solentball*, the *Danish Envoy*, with divers other Persons of Distinction, went from *St. James's* to *Whitehall*, and cross'd over the *Thames* to *Lambeth*, from whence they went in Coaches to *Greenwich*, where her Royal Highness embark'd on board the *Fubbs Yacht*, about half an Hour after Ten, and immediately with the rest of the Yachts set sail for *Holland*.

THURSDAY, 20.

Twenty Persons were convicted before the Commissioners of the Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, contrary to the Act of Parliament, and fin'd in the Penalty of 10*l.* each.

FRIDAY, 21.

This Morning the two following Malefactors, condemn'd at a former Session at the *Old Baily*, were executed at *Tyburn*, *James Houns* (who kept the *Rose* and *Crown* Alehouse near *Paddington*) for a Robbery at *Hounslow-Heath*, and *Joseph Lewis* for returning from Transportation. *Margaret Stabury*, for robbing *Capt. Morgan*, in her House (commonly call'd the *Knife* and *Blade* House) in *Hanging-sword-alley* in *Fleet-street*, who was to have been executed with them, obtain'd a Reprieve for a Fortnight.

MONDAY, 24.

One of his Majesty's Messengers arriv'd the Duke of *Newcastle's* Office from *Holland* with Dispatches from her Royal Highness the *Princess Louisa*, who landed at *Helmsley* Saturday Morning in good Health, and went directly for *Hanover*.

THURSDAY, 27.

The Rt. Hon. the *Earl of Stair* arriv'd his House in *Pall-Mall*, from *Holland*.

SATURDAY, 29.

Robert Westley, Esq; the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was sworn in at *Westminster*, at the usual Ceremonies. In his Return, pass'd thro' the City from *Black-Friars Guild-Hall*, in his State Coach drawn by beautiful Horses richly caparison'd; as *Albion Parfons* and *Alderman Gashall* when they enter'd upon their late Mayoralty.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

HON. *John Ponsonby*, Esq; to the Lady *Cavendish*, Second Daughter of the Duke of *Devonshire*.

to St. George Gore St. George, Bart. in
land, to Miss Burton.

Thomas Stradwick, Esq; a Gentleman of a
large Estate in Suffolk, to Miss Caroline On-
slow, a Relation to the Lord Onslow.

Mr. George Rossi, an eminent Merchant,
recently arriv'd from Sweden, to Miss Catharine
Ross, of St. Mary Axe.

Hon. Capt. Lee, a Cornet in the Guards,
to Miss Draxler, of Putney.

James Carrington, of Litchfield, Esq; to
Miss Anne Bruges, of the same Place.

Robert Tryph, Esq; of Crabam Hall in
Suff., to the Widow of John Hanbury, Esq;

Dr. Peters, one of his Majesty's Physicians,
and Physician to the Army, to Miss Jacobi,
Widow to Sir Hildebrand Jacobi, Bart.

John Perworth, Esq; a Gentleman of a
large Estate in Lincolnshire, to Miss Venables,
of Litchfield.

Christopher Clayton, Esq; of Lewes in Sus-
sex, to Miss Crookburn, of Mincing Lane.

— Cook, Esq; of Camberwell, to Miss
—, of Lewisham.

George Harrison, of Sunderland, Esq; to
Miss Martha Jensen.

Richard Apsden, of Gray's Inn, Esq; to
Miss Apsden.

Mr. Thomas Webb, a Gentleman Farmer
of a considerable Estate in Essex, to Miss
—, of Cambridge.

Alexander Chambers, Esq; possess'd of a
large Estate in Tin Mines in Cornwall, to

Miss Polly Willoughby, of Downshire Square,
Middlesex.

Lord Hanbury, Esq; Member of Parlia-
ment for Litchfield, to the eldest Daughter

of the Right Hon. the Lord Tracey.

John Ward, Fellow of Balliol College,
Oxford, to Miss Minkburn, of Brook Street,

London Square.

James Halsey, Esq; of Tunbridge, in Kent,
to Miss Anne Davis, of Lime Street.

John Ord, Esq; to Miss Anne Titchbourne,
of Lime Street.

The Lady of Penelope Potwney, Esq; Knight
of the Shire for Berks, deliver'd of a Son.

Viscountess St. John, also of a Son.

DEATHS.

MADY Wynne, Wife of Sir George Wynne,
Bart. — John Jewkes, Esq; Member in

the last and present Parliament for Aldborough

— George Holland, Esq; possess'd

of a large Estate in Suffolk, and in the Com-

mission of the Peace for that County. —

— Bathurst, Esq; of Scutterhall in York-

shire, who was High Sheriff in 1726. —

— Dugby, Esq; near Reading in Berk-

shire, possess'd of a large Estate in that

County, and in the City of Westminster.

— John Campbell, Duke of Argyll and

Marquess of Kintyre; and Lord,

of Greenwich, Argyll, Campbell, and

Cowel; Viscount of Lochow and Glen-Hay;

Baron of Chatham, Inverary, Mull, Morvern,

and Terry; Hereditary Justice General of the

County of Argyll and the Isles; Lord Lieute-

nant and Hereditary High Sheriff of the

same; Hereditary Great Master of the King's

Houshold in Scotland; High Steward of Mal-

bury; one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most

Hon. Privy Council, and Knight of the Most

Noble Order of the Garter. His Grace is

succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his only

Brother Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay,

(now Duke of Argyll) except in the Title of

Duke of Greenwich, which, by a late Grant

from the Crown, devolves to his late Grace's

eldest Daughter, (now Duchess of Greenwich)

married to the E. of Dalsell, and to her Heir's

for ever. — John Venner, Esq; of Brimsford in

Middlesex, a Gentleman of a large Estate in

Spital-Fields, Bethnal-Green, &c. and in the

Commission of the Peace for Middlesex.

— Nicholas Fouls, Esq; possess'd of an Estate

of 700*l.* a Year in Surrey, and in the Com-

mission of the Peace for that County. —

Robert Payne Barnard, Esq; of Clapham,

only Brother of Sir John Barnard. — Mr.

Henry Cury, well known to the musical

World for his droll Compositions. — Henry

Poppo, Esq; (at Bourdeaux in France) Cashier

of the late Queen's Treasury, and Agent

to several Regiments. — Capt. Brown, of the

Royal Scots, commanded by General Sir. Glaz.

— Hugh Seton, of Teuch, Esq; only Son of

Sir Hugh Paterson, of Bannockburn in Scot-

land. — Philip Laffell, Esq; Solicitor of his

Majesty's Customs in Scotland. — Sir Robert

Austen, of Beely in Kent, Bart. succeeded by

his next Brother, now Sir Sheffield Austen,

Bart. — Roger Mainwaring, Esq; at Frankfurt,

a young Gentleman of one of the most anti-

ent Families in England, and possess'd of a

fine Estate in Cheshire. — Mr. James Range,

at Hampstead, aged 102, formerly an emi-

nent Taylor: He was near eight Years old

when K. Charles was beheaded, and perfectly

remember'd all the Circumstances to the last.

— John Carter, Esq; in Hatton Garden, pos-

sess'd of a good Estate in that Neighbourhood.

— Isaac Lockwood, Esq; an eminent and weal-

thy Merchant of this City. — Benjamin Hy-

mers, Esq; at Latimers in Bucks. — Arthur

Sidney, Esq; near Whaley in Oxfordshire, a

Gentleman of great Parts and Learning. —

Rev. and Learned Mr. John Evans, 84 Years

of Age, Rector of Great Budworth in Che-

shire upwards of 40 Years, but had resigned

on account of his great Age. — James Gar-

ridge, Esq; at Bedford, in the Commission of

the Peace for that County. — H. a. Beilam

Ashburnham Esq; who by his Will bequest-
ed to the Clerk of the Parish Church of Ash-

burnham in Suffolk, and his Successors for ever,
the Watch of King Charles I. which he had
in his Pocket at the Time of his Death, as

also the Shirt he then wore, which has some Drops of Blood upon it; and they are deposited in the Vestry of the said Church.—Sir **John Rodes, Bart.** at his Seat in *Derbyshire*.—

—**Thompson, Esq;** of *Ninshub-Park* near *Epson*, a Gentleman of 2000*l.* per Annum.—**Cornelius Woodcock, Esq;** a Gentleman possessed of an Estate in *Cambridgeshire* of 1200*l.* per Annum, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County.—**Rev. Mr. Robinson**, aged 102, who has been Vicar of *Kentsford* in *Cheshire* upwards of 60 Years; his Memory, Sight and Hearing he retained to the last.—**Joseph Darrell, Esq;** youngest Brother to **Philip Darrell, Esq;** of *Cale-Hall* in *Kent*.—**Rev. Mr. Timms**, one of the Minor Canons of *St. Paul's* and *Westminster Abbey*.—

—**Van Blackwell, Esq;** who was Taster to *K. William III.*—**Rev. Moses Wiles, D. D.** formerly Fellow of *St. John's College, Oxford*, and for twenty Years past Rector of *Tackley* in *Oxfordshire*.—**Capt. Henry Nixon**, who was an Officer during the Wars of *K. William* and *Q. Anne*.—**Mrs. Joan Dewell**, of *Eagle-freet, Red Lion-Square*, aged 104, a Widow Gentlewoman; about sixty of her Children, Grandchildren, and Great-Grandchildren, attended her Corpse at the Burial.—**Sir Erasmus Philippi**, of *Pilton Castle, Bart.* Member of *Parl.* for *Haverford-West*, who was unfortunately drown'd in the River *Avon*, as he was taking an Airing on Horseback, either by mistaking the Place where he us'd to water his Horse, upon his Return in the Evening, or by his Horse suddenly falling, whereby he fell from a steep unguarded Bank next the Road into the River. He is succeeded by his Brother **John**, now **Sir John Philippi, Bart.** Member for *Carmarthen*.—**Mr. Peter Fennertan**, an eminent Merchant.—**Cornelius Wyndham, Esq;** at *Leatherhead* in *Surrey*.—**Herbert Williams, Esq;** a Gentleman of considerable Fortune in *Wales*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

JOHN Swinton, M. A. Fellow of *Wadham College, Oxford*, presented to the Vicarage of *Tenham* in *Kent*, and to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *St. Asaph*.—**Mr. John Allen**, to the Vicarage of *Kirby Green* in *Lincolnshire*.—**Charles Wrightwick, M. A.** to the Rectory of *Bircholt*, near *Apsford*.—**Mr. Wiggan**, to the Rectory of *Peagworth* in *Suffex*.—**Mr. John Minetti**, to the Rectory of *Heiberheads*, alias *Hardesty Parva*, in *Kent*.—**Bernard Lewis, M. A.** made Commissary of *Leicester*.—**Mr. John Pinder**, presented to the Rectory of *Moor Monkton* in *Yorkshire*.—**Charles Harris, M. A.** to the Rectory of *Llanllwobayarn* in *Cardiganshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Mr. Bennet made chief Clerk of *Woolwich Yard*.—**Mr. Clark**, First Clerk of *Deptford Yard*.—**Mr. James Hull**, Inspector of *Portsmouth Yard*; and **Mr. George Gibson**, Accomptant Gen.—**Chr. Rbides, Esq;** Gen.

Inspector of the Duties on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.—**Mr. Lewis** chole Secretary to the Bank, in the Room of *Mr. Le Gros*, deceased.—**Capt. Wasfon** made Commander the *Northumberland*, a 70 Gun-Ship; **C. Legg**, of the *Medway*, of 60 Guns; **C. Murray**, of the *Hampshire*, of 50; **C. Luka**, of the *Hector*, of 40; and **Capt. C. Jurd**, of the *Lynx*, of 20 Guns.

[Army Promotions in our next.]

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Stoughton, of *St. Alban's*, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.—**James Watts**, *Gateaton-Street*, Packier.—**William Upham**, of *St. Catherine's* near the Tower, Shop-keeper.—**William Smith**, of the Parish of *St. Alb. Woodstreet*, Grocer.—**John Grier**, of *Talbooth-yard*, Linendraper.—**William James Perzance**, Clothier and Merchant.—**John Coates**, of *Glasdale* in *Yorkshire*, Shipwright and Dealer in Timber.—**Isaac Harrison**, *Colchester*, Vintner.—**John Hadjin**, of the Parish of *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, Scrivener and Broker.—**William Coppenger**, of *evening* in *Kent*, Shopkeeper.—**Thomas F. late of Upper Thames street**, Plumber.—**Comings**, of *Compton street*, Grocer.—**Greenhill**, late of the Strand, Haberdashery-Hofer.—**Thomas Boote**, of *Bow*, in *Midsex*, Malther.—**Sam. Silvester**, late of *St. Draper*.—**Joseph Hawes**, of *Great Turn* in *Northfolk*, Rope-maker and Twine-Seller.—**Matthew Hewitt**, of *Ladygate-hill*, Mercer.—**John Todd**, of *Tembridge Wells* in *Shropshire*, Vintner and Innholder.

Abstract of the London Weekly BILL, from Sept. 20. to Oct.

Christned	Males	731
	Females	689
Buried	Males	1235
	Females	1268
Died under 2 Years old		
Between	2	and 5
	5	10
	10	20
	20	30
	30	40
	40	50
	50	60
	60	70
	70	80
	80	90
	90	and upwards

May 45 to 47: a Lord.

THE Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of his Britannick Majesty's Armies, and General in Chief of the British Forces abroad, soon some Disgust, resigned his Command about the Beginning of last Month, and returned to the Hague, where he had the Character of his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary; but being likewise to resign that Character, he had upon the 20th Instant his Absence of Leave, of their High Mightinesses, upon which Occasion he presented them the following Memorial.

A Memorial presented by his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Stair, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary has the Honour to present this Memorial to your High Mightinesses, in order to take Leave of this Republick: It is but natural that Princes should employ in their Service such as are most agreeable to them.

On this Occasion, I have express Orders from the King, my Master, to assure your High Mightinesses of his Friendship in the warmest and strongest Terms; and to inform you, that his Majesty most ardently wishes for a perfect Union, and an entire Confidence, may always subsist between Great Britain and this Republick.

Let me have Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to remark for my own Part, that at all Times I have been a most zealous Friend to this Union; that this Maxim has always directed my Manner of Thinking, and all the publick Actions of my Life, without ever varying therefrom, as I am sure that I shall never vary from it.

It is unnecessary for me to observe to your High Mightinesses, that our Countries respectively have stood indebted for their Liberty, and ought to be so dear to them, to this Union; and that without such a perfect Union, the Independency of Europe had been soon swallow'd up.

It would be superfluous to give Examples of this so incontestable; I shall only take the Liberty of remarking, in the last Place, that the Union of the Maritime Powers the Preservation of Austria owes its Preservation. It is easy to see of what Consequence the Destruction of that House will be to all Europe; the Maritime Powers have thoroughly understood this Consequence, and prevented it by the Measures they have taken. It is at this very Hour, that by the evident Protection of Divine Providence, the House of Austria, and consequently all Europe, is delivered from the Danger of approaching Slavery. It seems every Way worthy of the Maritime Powers, and their Allies, to employ the necessary Means for preventing her falling back, by a

new War, into Dangers like those to which we have seen her expos'd in all the different Wars that have risen for seventy Years past.

All the Princes and States concerned think in the same Manner; and it does not appear at all difficult to me, to engage them all to speak the same Language. When this shall fall out, it is easy to discern that the Accomplishment of the great Work is not far off.

For me, I flatter myself, High and Mighty Lords, that I shall always find in your Republick many Friends, who out of Regard to the Uprightness of my Heart, and of my Sentiments, will pardon all my Failings.

Done at the Hague, October 31, 1743.

When M. Neailles retired from his Lines upon the River *Queich*, he sent a very large Detachment of his Army into *Landau*, under Pretence of being apprehensive of a Siege, and another up the *Rhine*, under Pretence of his being apprehensive that Prince Charles was upon the Point of forcing a Passage over the *Rhine*. Upon this, the Allied Army passed the River *Queich*, took Possession of the French Lines upon that River, and began to think of marching to attack the French Marshal in his Lines behind the *Lauter*, in which Case they would have had *Landau* in their Rear; but luckily for them, they got Intelligence, that the whole Detachment sent up the *Rhine*, was returned to the Marshal's Camp, and that his Retreat from the *Queich*, and his marching this Detachment up the *Rhine* was nothing but a Feint, to draw them towards the *Lauter*, where he with his whole Army was to have attacked them in Front, whilst the Duke de *Harcourt* was to fall out from *Landau*, with all the Troops then in that Place, and attack them in the Rear. Upon this Intelligence they retreated to their Camp at *Spire*, and thereby escaped the Snare that had been laid for them; so that during this Campaign they may justly be said to have had two lucky Escapes. After this second lucky Retreat, they thought of nothing but Winter Quarters, and for that Purpose marched back to *Worms*, where they arrived the 2d Instant. On the 5th his Britannick Majesty set out for *Hanover*, where he arrived upon the 8th, and the Army continued its March towards *Munich*, from whence the British, and Hanoverian Troops in British Pay, are to have a long March back to *Flanders*, where they are to take up their Winter Quarters, and the latter, as it is from thence supposed, are to be continued in British Pay for one Year longer, if the Parliament can be prevailed on to consent to it, and to provide the necessary Funds.

Prince Charles of *Lorraine*, after having made several fruitless Attempts to pass the *Rhine* with the Austrian Army under his Command, resolved at last to give over the Design for this Season, which was so far advanced,

assured, that tho' he should have puffed that River, he could not think of being able to establish his Winter Quarters in the Enemy's Country; therefore upon the 18th Inst. his army decamped, and began its March to-

wards *Buenos*, in order to take up Winter Quarters there, having first deserted all the Islands they had taken Possession of in the *Rhine*, and demolished all the Fortifications of *Old Brissak*.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1743.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE Case of our present Theatrical Disputes fairly stated. Sold by J. Robinson, price 1s.
2. A full Answer to Queries upon Queries. By a Comedian. Sold by J. Roberts, price 6d.
3. The Dramatick Congress. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.
4. The Speech of Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Bristol, Sept. 18. 1737. Sold by J. Robinson, price 6d.
5. A new Translation of the Funeral Oration on Cardinal Fleury, with several Additions. Sold by J. Robinson, price 1s. 6d.
6. Cardinal Fleury's Ghost. Sold by J. Roberts, price 1s.
7. A Letter to the Committee appointed by the College of Physicians to review their Pharmacopoeia. By R. Reynell, Apothecary. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.
8. Dr. Boerhaave's Accidental Lectures on the Theory of Physick. Vol. 2. Printed for J. Smith, price 4s. 6d.
9. Nature the great Physician; or, every Man his own Doctor. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.
10. Remarks on a Pamphlet call'd, The Honour of the Gout. Sold by J. Robinson, price 6d.
11. The Schoolmaster. By Roger Ascham, Esq; Revised by James Upton, A. M. Printed for Mess. Bays and Birt, price 4s.
12. A brief Account of Calvin's burning Sermons for an Heretick. By Geo. Benson. The 2d Edition enlarg'd. Printed for J. New, price 4d.
13. A compendious Library of the Law. The 2d Edition with large Additions. Printed for J. Osborne, price 2s.
14. The Case of Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart. in relation to a Disorder in his Eye. By Dr. Taylor. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.
15. A new Editor. of the Dundad, Illustrated with a new Hero and other Additions. Sold by M. Cooper, price 7s. 6d. sew'd.
16. The Grotto; or, the Assembly of Patriots. By Mr. Pope; together with the Pastoral Politicians. By Dr. King. Printed for E. Curll, price 1s.
17. Verses on the Grotto at Twickenham. By Mr. Pope. Attempted in Greek and Latin, Horti Popiani, Ode Sophica. Also the Cave of Pops, a Prophecy. Printed for R. Dodsley, price 6d.

18. Poems on several Occasions. By Mr. Mallet. Printed for A. Millar, price 2s.
19. Sepulchra to Sylvius. Printed for W. Bickerton, price 1s.
20. The Laver. A Farce. Sold by M. Cooper, price 1s.
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POLITICAL.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 490.

*The next Speaker in the Debate begun
is our last, was M. Agrippa, in
the Character of Lord Carteret,
who spoke in Substance thus.*

My Lords,



AS the Argument has
already been set in
its true Light by a
noble Lord who has
yet received no proper
Answer, I need
say but very little

upon the Subject. The Case is truly
this: That vicious Habit of drink-
ing Spirituous Liquors to excess, has
taken such deep Root among the
vulgar and poor Sort of People, that
it has been found impossible to put
a Stop to it all at once. In this
Way we have already tried two Ex-
periments, and both have by Expe-
rience been found to be ineffectual.
By the Act of the Second of his pre-
sent Majesty, we put a Stop all at
once to the Retail of all compound
Spirits, which we thought would
put a Stop to the excessive Drinking
of any cheap Spirit, because, with-
out compounding, it was impossible

to make it agreeable to the Palate.
What was the Consequence? A clan-
destine Retail of compound Spirits
was set up at every Corner, and those
who could not get such Spirits in
this clandestine Way, rather than
not get drunk with any Sort of Spi-
rit, got drunk as frequently as ever
with that nauseous, or, at least, un-
pleasant Sort of Spirit, which, in
Derision of the Authority of the
Legislature, they called Parliament
Brandy. Well, this Law being found
ineffectual, it was repealed in a few
Years after it was made; and in the
Ninth of his Majesty we resolved to
try another Experiment of the same
Kind. As the former Law had been
evaded, by retailing this Sort of
Liquor called Parliament Brandy,
we resolved the next should not be
liable to any such Evasion; and
therefore we laid a Prohibition, or
Duties equal to a Prohibition, upon
the Retail of any Spirituous Liquors
whatsoever. This Law, 'tis true,
could not be evaded as the former
had been; but did it put any Stop
to the Evil complained of? No,

1743

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my

my Lords, since the Populace saw they could not evade the Law; they openly and avowedly transgressed it; and the Transgressors were so numerous, that they even set the Government itself at Defiance. No private Man, no under Officer durst A inform, no Magistrate durst punish, without being in Danger of being *De Witted* by the Mob, as he passed along the Streets.

In short, my Lords, it was impossible to execute this Law but by a military Force; and this I shall B never be for upon any Account whatever. I hope, the Law will always be able to execute itself, without the Assistance of the military Power; and for this Purpose, the Legislature ought to contrive such Laws as may be executed by the Civil C Power alone; for if ever the Assistance of the Military should become necessary for the Execution of our Laws in general, they will not long continue under the Direction of the Civil Magistrate: They will become Directors instead of being directed, and may, probably, very soon after, usurp the legislative, as well as the executive Power of our Government, which would put an End to our Constitution. Therefore, when I argue for the Bill now before us, I think, I am arguing for E the Preservation of our Constitution, as well as for the Preservation of the People; for if you attempt to execute the Law as it now stands, you will endanger your Constitution; if you do not execute it, nor substitute any other Remedy in its F Stead, the People will destroy themselves by the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, which has increased vastly within these last two or three Years, as your Lordships may see by the increased Produce of the small Duties we now have upon those Li- G quors.

It was with the utmost Regret, my Lords, that I observed the Pro-

duce of those Duties increasing every Year, almost ever since the Law was made; but let that Produce be now what it will, it is a Mistake to say it belongs to the Sinking Fund. It belongs to no Fund, nor was ever designed by Parliament to belong to any; for the Design of Parliament was to put an entire Stop to the Consumption, and consequently to annihilate the Whole of this Produce; but Experience soon convinced us, that the putting of an entire Stop to the Consumption was impossible: The People will indulge themselves in this vicious Habit; and since there is no preventing it, the Government ought to avail themselves of it; but to avail themselves in such a Manner as by Degrees to put a Stop, at least to the excessive Use of this pernicious Liquor.

This is, my Lords, what is designed by the Bill now before you. By loading the Commodity with additional Duties you will enhance the Price; and at last you may enhance D it so as to put it out of the Power of the inferior or lowest Rank of People to purchase so much at a Time as will intoxicate them; but even this is not to be done all at once, for as great Numbers of People have of late Years got into a Method of retailing those Spirituous Liquors in a clandestine Manner, if you should E lay a high Duty at first, most of them would continue in the same Way, and the clandestine Retailers would be so numerous, and so much patronized by the Mob, that it would be as difficult to execute the F new Law, as it is now found to execute the old. For this Reason, the most proper Way, in my Opinion is to begin with laying a small Duty upon the Still-head, and another small Duty upon Licences. By this Means you will put an End to the clandestine Retail; for Spirituous Liquors will be retailed openly and fairly at so many Places, and

at so cheap a Rate, that the clandestine Retailers will meet with no Encouragement, and against the few that continue the Trade, the Law may be easily and safely put in Execution. Those that have Licences will of course become Informers against them, and when the Mob find that they are not debarred the Use of those Liquors in a fair Way of Trade, they will probably declare against all unfair Traders. Thus, I hope, in a Year or two there will not be so much as one clandestine Retailer in the Kingdom; and then you may advance the Duty by Degrees, till you raise it so high as to produce the desired Effect; for after those that are now engaged in the clandestine Trade have entirely left it off, it will neither be easy nor safe for them to resume it, and it will be still more difficult for one who never knew any Thing of the Trade to begin to carry it on.

As for those terrible Things called Gin-shops, which we have been so much frightened with in this Debate, I shall admit, they were formerly, and, if they were to be suffered, would again, I believe, be found to be insufferable Nuisances; but, my Lords, I am surprized to hear them mentioned upon this Occasion, when there is such an express Clause in the Bill for preventing its being possible to keep any such Shop. By the Bill it is expressly provided, that no Licence shall be granted, except to such Persons only who shall keep Taverns, Victualling-houses, Inns, Coffee-houses or Ale-houses; and as some of these Houses can be set up or kept without a Licence from the Justices of the Peace, or from the Wine-Licence-Office, which Licence they may refuse to grant or to continue, it will be easy to prevent any of them from setting up a publick Gin-shop, by taking their Licence from them, or refusing to renew it at the End of the Year, if they

should attempt to make so bad an Use of it.

We have been told, that this Bill is a Taxation upon Vice, and consequently granting an Indulgence for committing it, to all those that can pay for it. My Lords, it is no such Thing: It is only laying a Tax upon a Commodity, which, like all other Commodities, may be made a bad Use of. I hope, no Man will say, there is any Vice in drinking a single Dram even of Gin itself, especially when Nature, or the Dampness of our Climate, requires it, and the Person who wants it can afford to purchase no better Liquor. The Vice consists in the immoderate Use of it, and have not you Laws for punishing Tippling and Drunkenness, let it be in what Liquor it will? Are any of those Laws to be repealed by this Bill? On the contrary, a new Regulation is to be made against Tippling and Drunkenness; for no Man can tiddle or get drunk, unless some Person administers the Liquor: By this Bill every Person is to be prohibited from administering the Liquor, except such as have Licences; and every Man that has a Licence must of Course be continually under the Eye of the Civil Magistrate, who may, and, I hope, will take his Licence from him, if he encourages, or permits Tippling or Drunkenness in his House. This Bill, therefore, is so far from being an Indulgence for Vice, that it is, in my Opinion, one of the most effectual Regulations that can be contrived for preventing it; and if Magistrates will be deficient in their Duty, it is not the Fault of the Law, but the Fault of the Magistrate; for no Law can signify any Thing, unless Care be taken to put it duly in Execution, if possible; and no Impossibility, I hope, will be found, in putting this Law strictly in Execution.

But it is said, that as the Duties

upon Spirituous Liquors are to be made a Fund for bringing Money into the King's Exchequer, the King's Ministers will encourage the Consumption, and even the excessive Use of them, and will give their Instructions to their Tools the Justices of Peace for that Effect. My Lords, I do not know, that the Justices of Peace are the Tools of Ministers: Some of them may, perhaps, be so; but as the Noblemen, and all the chief Gentlemen in every County, are generally in the Commission of the Peace, if they would attend, it would be easy for them to prevent its being in the Power of those Justices, that may be Tools of Ministers, either to neglect executing the Law, or to execute it in any wrong Manner; and therefore, if this Bill should be passed into a Law, I hope, your Lordships, and the Gentlemen of the other House, who are, as most of them, I believe, are, in the Commission of the Peace, will take Care to see the Law duly executed, and not leave it entirely to be executed by such Justices, as may be suspected of submitting to receive Directions from any Minister of State.

Upon the whole, my Lords, I can see no Harm this Bill will do: I think it will do a great deal of Good; and if the Reverend Bench viewed it in the Light I do, I am sure, they would concur heartily in the Measure; because, I think, it is a Step towards putting an End to that Evil which they so pathetically and so justly complain of, and as large a Step as you can prudently make at first; for by making too great a Longe you always gave the Enemy an Advantage over you: The Duty now proposed may perhaps be too small; but it would be dangerous to lay a higher at once, for the Reason I have already assigned. You may by Degrees raise it higher, according to the Humour you find the

People in; for in a free Country we must consult the Humour of the People, if we have a Mind to have our Laws put in Execution; and there is nothing derogates more from the Dignity and Authority of the Legislature, than to see the Laws they make trampled upon by the Populace. We have twice already found this to be the Effect with Regard to the Laws we have made against the retailing of Gin: Do not let us fall a third Time into the same Error, by laying too high a Duty at first. This, I am convinced, will not be the Case with Regard to the Duty now proposed; and I have the more Reason to be convinced of it, because the other House, who are the best Judges of the Humour of the People, seem to be of the same Opinion; therefore, I shall be not only for the present Motion, but for passing the Bill without any Amendment, because I should be sorry to see such a good Bill thrown out, upon a Point of Privilege between the two Houses.

The next that spoke in this Debate was C. Lælius, in the Character of Lord Viscount Lonsdale, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

My Lords,

I Am sorry I have the Misfortune to differ so widely from the noble Lord who spoke last, in my Opinion concerning this Bill: He says it is a Step towards preventing the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors; and, I think, it is a Step towards encouraging the excessive Use of them; for if giving a Licence to every Man that pleases to open a Shop for the Retail of those pernicious Liquors, at such a small Duty as will not be in the least felt by the Consumer, be not an Encouragement for the Consumption, I do not know what is. We have had a Doctrine lately broached in this Age, so fruit-

of new Doctrines, That private
ices are publick Benefits; and as
Consumption of Gin is from
enceforth to bring in a considera-
Revenue to the Publick, I do
know but some future Minister
upon this Principle, propose
ing a publick Reward yearly in
every Parish to the Man, who, with-
the preceding Year, has been of-
fend drunk with Gin; for except
I can think of nothing that
will tend more to the Encourage-
ment of this Vice, than the Bill
now before you. It will not only
make the People free Access to that
Vice, but it will set up, I do not
know, how many Thousand Devils,
whose Interest and Business it will
be to tempt them to a Debauch;
as the Distillers and Retailers
probably take the whole Duties
on themselves, they will sell at a
Profit than formerly, and what
they suffer by the Diminution of
their Profits, they will endeavour to
make good by the Increase of the
Price; therefore I must look upon
every Man that takes out a Licence,
as a Sort of Devil set up to tempt
mankind to get drunk with Gin,
and the lower Character he is of,
the more busy, the more dangerous
he will be; because his Con-
versation and Dealings will lie mostly
among that Sort of People, who are
most liable to commit frequent De-
bauches in the most pernicious of all
poisonous Liquors.

The noble Lord says, this Evil
will be prevented by the Danger
every Retailer will be in of having
his Licence withdrawn, if he pro-
motes or allows of Tippling and
Drunkenness in his House. My
Lord, Experience will convince
you, that they have no Occasion
to apprehend such a Danger. Did
you ever hear of any Vintner or
House Keeper's Licence being
withdrawn on account of his pro-
moting Tippling or Drunkenness at

his House? On the contrary, are not
they allowed to set up every Contri-
vance they can think of for bring-
ing Custom, as they call it, to their
House? Are not all the Laws we
have against Tippling and Drunken-
ness, and against those Games which
promote that Vice among the Vul-
gar, most egregiously neglected? And
the Reason is very evident: As we
have high Duties upon all Sorts of
strong Liquors, the more of them is
consumed, the more Money comes
into the Hands of Ministers, who
have the Naming, and consequently
the Direction of all our Justices of
Peace, or at least of all such as will
act? For Gentlemen of Fortune,
who are independent of our Mini-
sters, will not act if they are named,
because, if they attempt any Thing
for the Good of their Country, that
happens to be inconsistent with the
Views of a Minister, they are sure
to be out-voted at the Quarter Ses-
sions, where the Vote of a trading
Justice is as good as the Vote of a
Gentleman of the best Estate in the
County. It would therefore be ri-
dicular in your Lordships to pass
this Law, in Hopes that the Justices
of Peace, would prevent its being
made a bad Use of. You can en-
tertain no such Hopes: The whole
World knows you cannot; and con-
sequently, if you do pass it, every
Man without Doors will conclude, you
have passed it with Design to en-
courage the Consumption of Spiritu-
ous Liquors, in order to raise a new
Fund for the Government's Service.

If this, my Lords, be your De-
sign, I am convinced, you will not
be mistaken. The excessive Use of
Gin has hitherto been pretty much
confined to the Cities of *London* and
Westminster; but by this Bill you
will send the Vice into the Country,
and spread it over the whole King-
dom, which is tearing the Nation
up by the Roots; for the Country is
our chief Nursery for all Sorts of
labo-

laborious People: It is the Nursery even of the great Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; for from the Difference betwixt the Christnings and Burials, we may judge, what a vast Supply of People comes every Year from the Country to those two Cities: What then must be the Consequence of bringing our honest Country People into a vicious Habit, which not only prevents Procreation, but destroys the Children after they are born, or renders them so feeble as to be of no Manner of Service to their native Country? Yet this will be the certain Consequence of the Bill now before you; for as every Ale-house Keeper in the Country must pay 20s. for a Licence to sell Spirituous Liquors, it will put him upon the Trade of Gin selling; which otherwise, perhaps, would never have enter'd into his Head; and as soon as the Poor in his Neighbourhood have tasted the Cup, they will very probably become as fond of it, and debauch as much in it, as the Poor now do in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; for the Cheapness of the Liquor will be a very strong Recommendation, in the Country as well as in *London*.

It is this, my Lords, it is the Cheapness of the Liquor that makes it so much coveted by the Poor in every Place where they can come at it; and it is this that makes so many of them habituate themselves to the excessive Use of it; therefore if your Lordships have really a Mind to prevent the Poor's making an excessive Use of it, the Method is plain and easy. A high Duty upon the Still-head will do this effectually; and this Duty may, it ought to be laid on all at once. The noble Lord's Argument against your doing so, was a good Argument against your laying at first a high Duty upon Licences, but it was no Argument against laying at first a high Duty upon the Still-head. A

high Duty upon Licences may, indeed, occasion the Continuance of the clandestine Retail; but a high Duty upon the Still-head cannot, because the Retailer must pay the Duty, let him retail in never so clandestine a Manner. If it be once paid by the Distiller, it must be paid again to him by the clandestine as well as by the licensed Retailer. There can therefore no Reason be given, for, I am sure, the true Reason will not be avowed: I fancy there can be no Reason given for not laying a high Duty at once upon the Still-head, unless it could be said, that this would occasion a clandestine Distilling, which every one that knows any Thing of the distilling Trade, must know to be impossible; for even a little Concealment is much more difficult in the distilling, than in the brewing Business, and I never yet heard any Complaints made of Frauds or Concealments in the brewing Business.

Thus your Lordships may see, that by this Bill you are going to do the direct contrary of what you ought to do: You are going to lay at once as high a Duty as, I think, can be proposed to be laid upon Licences, and you are going to lay such a small Duty upon the Still-head, as I am sure, will not be in the least felt by the Consumer. Can any one mistake the Meaning of this heterodox Way of Proceeding? My Lord, the Meaning is plain: It is nothing but a Money Jobb, and a Jobb to be carried on at the Expence of the Health, the Morals, and the Quiet of the People. This is the Reason for laying such a small Duty upon the Still-head, and such a high Duty all at once upon Licences, which will certainly encourage smuggling Retail, almost next to a Prohibition. If a high Duty had been laid upon the Still-head, it would not only have diminished the Consumption, but it would

would it not worth the while of
 Ale-house Keeper, who had none
 low People for his Customers, to
 take out a Licence, so that it would
 both Ways diminished the ex-
 cessive Revenue; but by laying such
 small Duty upon the Still-head, as
 not in the least diminish the Con-
 sumption, but rather increase it, you
 make it worth the while of
 every Ale house Keeper in the King-
 dom, to take out a Licence, so that
 both Ways you will increase the
 revenue. To consider this Bill there-
 fore as a Money Jobb, I cannot but
 applaud the Ingenuity of the Projec-
 tor; but I cannot bear to hear it
 proposed upon this House as a Bill
 designed to put a Stop to the Con-
 sumption, or the excessive Use of
 it. I do not know how your Lord-
 ships may take it, but it really raises
 Indignation to find such a bare-
 faced Attempt made upon your Un-
 derstandings: I am sure, every one
 of your Lordships that views this
 Bill in the Light I do, will look
 upon the Arguments made use of in
 Favour with equal Indignation;
 and I am persuaded, the noble Lords
 who have appeared as Advocates for
 this Bill, have, by their Non-atten-
 tion, been imposed on, otherwise
 they would not have made use of
 such Arguments. We know by whom
 this Bill was introduced; by whom
 it was patronized in the other House;
 and this ought to be an additional
 Argument for convincing us, that it
 is only a Jobb for raising Money.
 We consider it in this Light, let
 my Lords, what Prospect we
 have of ever being able to put
 a Stop to the growing Evil of Gin-
 drinking, by increasing the Duty by
 such a small Sum, as the noble Lord who
 last has suggested we may do.
 Upon this Head, my Lords, let us
 consider, that we are but one of the
 Branches of our Legislature;
 and that a Bill for laying a Duty,

or an additional Duty, upon any
 Consumption, can never take its
 Rise in this House. How then can
 we promise ourselves, that if we
 pass this Bill, we shall ever have it
 in our Power to increase the Duty
 by any future Bill? Future Ministers
 will, I am afraid, be as unwilling
 to do any Thing that may diminish
 the publick Revenue as the present,
 or any past have been; and from the
 Pension and Place-Bills that have
 been sent up to us from the other
 House, we must suppose, that Mi-
 nisters are suspected of having too
 great an Influence in that House:
 Can we then suppose, that any Bill,
 for increasing the Duty upon home-
 made Spirits, and thereby diminish-
 ing the Revenue, will ever be sent
 up to us from the other House, as
 long as Ministers have a prevailing
 Influence there? Can we suppose,
 that such a Bill would receive the
 Royal Assent, as long as Ministers
 have a greater Influence upon the
 Councils of our Sovereign, than the
 joint Advice of both his Houses of
 Parliament? For this Reason, I
 shall look upon this Bill, when pass-
 ed, as a Law for establishing Drun-
 kenness, which is never to be repeal-
 ed; and if I should countenance it
 in the least, I should look upon my-
 self as accessory to the Murder of
 every Infant that may hereafter be
 overlaid or poisoned by the Drun-
 kenness of the Mother.

By consenting to this Bill, we
 shall put it out of our Power ever to
 apply a Remedy to the growing
 Evil; but if we refuse our Consent,
 or if we amend the Bill, by laying
 a high Duty upon the Still-head,
 we may put an immediate Stop to
 this Evil; for the other House will
 thereby see what we intend, which
 will prevail with some of them to
 move for a new Bill, and our Mi-
 nisters, not being yet in the Posses-
 sion of the Revenue, nor in Hopes
 of being able to possess themselves

of

of it, will readily consent to a Bill, which must necessarily produce a great deal of publick Good, without diminishing in the least any Revenue they are now possessed of. But if you once give them Possession; if you once let them taste the Sweets of such a considerable Revenue, as will, I fear, arise from this growing Evil, I shall despair of our being ever able to put a Stop to it; and that it has been a growing Evil, especially of late Years, is manifest both from Experience, and from the Increase of the Produce of the Duty. My Lords, as our Distillery has been subject to a Duty ever since it began to be considerable, I have been at the Pains to examine the Accounts yearly, because from them we may see pretty exactly how much has been consum'd annually, and how the Consumption has gradually increased. In the Year 1684, as appears from these Accounts, there were but 700,000 Gallons of home-made Spirits consumed in this Kingdom: In the Year 1694, there were 1,100,000 Gallons consumed; and thus the Consumption increased gradually every ten Years, so that in 1734, there were 4,500,000 Gallons consumed; but since that Time the Increase has been much greater than it ever was in any former Period, for the Consumption is now above 7,000,000 of Gallons yearly; and if you spread the Practice into the Country, as you will certainly do by this Bill, God knows what it may arise to; for most of the Poor, I believe, in a little Time will drink nothing else beside Water; because they find they have more Comfort, as they call it, from a Half-penny worth of Gin, than from a Pint of strong Beer, which costs them thrice as much, by Reason of the heavy Excise it is subject to.

This, my Lords, is the true Cause of the great Consumption of Gin

among the poorer Sort of People. We have loaded our Malt Liquor with so many Excises, that the Poor are not able to purchase such a Quantity as will give them any Strength or Spirits in it, and this makes them have Recourse to Gin, when they find their Spirits wasted by Labour and Fatigue. In former Times, a poor Man could have a Pot of much better strong Beer for Two-pence than he can have now for Three-pence: He could have Half a Pint of it for a Half-penny, and from that Half Pint he found a fresh Flow of Spirits; but he must now pay three Farthings for Half a Pint, without finding any such Effect; therefore he has Recourse to Gin, because from a Half-penny Worth he finds that Effect, which he expected in vain from the Farthings Worth of strong Beer. Thus he is led in to taste the Liquor, and as the Spirits got this Way soon incorporate, he in a short Time finds Cause to call for another Dram, by which he comes to get a Habit of Drinking, and is often by Company and the Agreeableness of the Liquor, tempted to take too great a Dose.

I have no Hopes, my Lords, seeing our Excises upon Malt Liquor or indeed any of our Duties, diminished, much less abolished; therefore, I am afraid, we shall never, or not at least in this Age, be able to cure the Evil of Dram drinking, by restoring our Malt Liquor to their former Goodness and Cheapness. But as Beer is much more wholesome than Drams: As the latter is a mere Cheat upon the Drinker by giving only a short and transient Flush, we ought to force our Poor to return to the Use of Malt Liquor by doing what we can, since we cannot do what we ought. We cannot lower the Price of our strong Beer, but we may raise the Price of Gin by additional Duties, and this ought to be such as will raise it to a high

Price in Proportion than our Beer; for if a poor Man could have a moderate Dram of Gin for a Penny, he would rather have half a Pint of strong Beer, because of the Farthing saved.

What additional Duties may be proper for producing this Effect, I will not pretend, my Lords, to determine, nor is it proper, in the usual Course, to consider of it at present, such a Consideration being proper only for a Committee; but as, I hope, this Bill will not go the length of a Committee, I shall just mention, in my Opinion, we ought to raise the Duty upon the Still head to three Shillings, or at least half a Crown, with some Difference between Spirits drawn from *British* and those drawn from foreign Materials, and between Spirits drawn from malt or Corn, Brewers Wash or Tilts, and those drawn from any other kind of *British* Materials. By such a Duty as this, the Price of Gin would be raised so high, that People would generally chuse a Draught of strong Beer, rather than a Dram of Gin, for recruiting their Spirits, when Nature seemed to require it; and the Poor would seldom be able to furnish Money enough for committing a Debauch. On the other hand, as the Duty upon home-made Spirits would still be lower than the Duties payable upon Brandy and Rum, the former would continue sold a good deal cheaper than the latter, and consequently this Duty upon Gin would no way increase the Consumption either of Brandy or Rum. We should still consume large Quantities of home-made Spirits consumed, which would furnish our Farmers with a Market for some of their coarse or spoilt Corn; and as the Duty would, as usual, be drawn back upon Exportation, it would no Way prejudice our foreign Commerce. Nay, this Duty would, I believe, be as beneficial to the

Government, and for some Years, that is, till our present Set of Gin-Tippers be worn out, it would be more beneficial than what is now proposed; for suppose, the Consumption should be diminished, suppose the whole late Increase within these last eight Years should be annihilated, and that the annual Consumption should be again reduced to four Millions of Gallons, this would bring in above 500,000*l.* a Year, which is more than can be proposed to be made of the small Duties, which are now to be laid on, even tho' the Vice should become more frequent and more general than it is at present; but whatever may be the Consequence in this Respect, surely the publick Revenue is not to be put in Competition with the Health, the Morals, and the Quiet of the People in general. If we do this, we may perhaps increase the publick Revenue for a few Years, but at last we shall have little or no publick Revenue left, either of this or any other Kind.

For these Reasons, I think, you can neither in Honour nor Conscience agree to have this Bill passed into a Law as it stands at present, and if it is to be thrown out, the best Way will be to throw it out upon the second Reading, that the other House may have the more Time to consider how to provide otherwise for the Supply; therefore, I shall be against its being referred to a Committee.

Q. Salomus Sarra, in the Character of the Bishop of Salisbury, stood up next and spoke to this Effect:

My Lords,

I Do not rise up, because I think the Arguments against this Bill stand in need of any farther Illustration: They have already been set in so clear and so strong a Light by the noble Lords who have spoke before

fore me in this Debate, that if the Bill be passed into a Law, it is not Reason but Necessity that must be look'd on as the Cause of it. But I rise up, because I think Religion deeply concerned in the Fate of this Bill: It is the most unchristian Bill that was ever thought of by any Government; and therefore I think it incumbent upon me as a Christian Bishop, to give my Testimony against it in the most open and express Manner I can. I am extremely sorry, my Lords, at being thus obliged to give my Negative to a Bill proposed as a Fund for furnishing his Majesty with a Part of the necessary Supplies: No Man can be more ready than I shall always be to comply with his Majesty's Demands in this Respect, because, I am sure his Majesty will never Demand any greater Supply than is necessary for the publick Service; but I cannot agree to furnish his Majesty even with the necessary Supplies in such a Way as I think inconsistent both with Religion and Morality; and I must think, it was very unkind in the Projectors of this Bill, to contrive such a Scheme as should lay the Members of both Houses under a Necessity of opposing his Majesty's Supply, or of agreeing to a Bill which they could not but in their Consciences condemn.

To pretend, my Lords, that a Supply-Bill, is a Bill designed for discouraging the Consumption of that very Commodity by the Duties upon which the Supply is to be raised, is such a Juggle as cannot be expected to pass upon the Judgment of the weakest Man in the Kingdom. But it is said, we are not to discourage the moderate Use, but the excessive Use of this Liquor, and a double Duty will bring in as much from the moderate Use, as the single Duty did before from both. My Lords, the chief Part of the Consumption of Gin consists in the ex-

cessive Use, consequently, if we destroy the excessive Use, even your double Duty will bring in little or nothing; which would render the Bill a most ridiculous Sort of Supply Bill. This the Projectors were aware of, therefore they have taken Care to make the additional Duty so low, that it will not in the least affect or diminish the excessive Use, and in order to increase it they are going to set up 50,000 House-keepers in this Kingdom, whose chief Business it will be to promote the excessive Use of this Liquor among all their Neighbours and Acquaintance. I say 50,000, for according to all the Computations I have heard of, that will be the least Number of Houses that will take out Licences for the retailing of Spirituous liquors: I am afraid, the Number will in a few Years be much larger by the Report of the Justices of Peace in the Year 1736, the Number of Gin Retailers in *Westminster, Holborn, the Tower, and Finsbury* Division, exclusive of *London* and *St. Mark*, was 7044, besides 3209 Houses that did not then sell Spirituous Liquors, and besides a great Number of Persons who retail Gin privately in Garrets, Cellars, and back Rooms or Places not exposed to publick View; and if the Humour of Gin-drinking and selling should prevail as much in this Country as it has lately done in *London*, we must suppose, that the Number of Gin-Retailers in this Kingdom, will in a few Years vastly exceed 50,000, every one of whom will certainly promote as much as he can the Consumption, and the excessive Use of Gin.

The Proviso in this Bill, that the Licence for selling Spirituous liquors shall be granted to any Taverns, Victualling-Houses, Coffee Houses, or Ale-Houses, be of no Manner of Significance for every Person that resolves to

a Gin-Shop, will first purchase a Licence from the Justices of Peace, in a Coffee-House or Ale-House, and when of Course they become intitled to the other Licence. I know, my Lords, that if Justices of Peace did their Duty, they would be much more cautious than they are in granting or continuing Licences; but they never did, they never will do their Duty in this Respect. Do not we know, that they never do refuse a Licence to any one that is willing and able to pay for it? Are there not now many notorious vile Houses licensed as Coffee-Houses or Ale-Houses? Do not we know, that when such Houses become a Nuisance to the whole Neighbourhood, it is with the utmost Difficulty that the honest Neighbours can prevail with the Justices to take away the Licence? Perhaps the Justices, by Orders from above, may be a little more cautious than they have been, in this Respect; and this Caution may probably be continued till this Law be fixed upon us; but as soon as this is done, they will give themselves as full Scope as ever; and in all Places where the Poor resort or inhabit, I am persuaded, every sixth House will in a few Years become a Gin-Shop, which was our Case in the Year 1736, as appears from the Report I have mentioned, with this Difference only, that they will now be on the Mask of a Coffee-House or Ale-House, whereas formerly they appeared openly as Gin Shops, which, in my Opinion, is a dangerous Improvement; for by this Means a Man may innocently step in to drink a Pint of Beer, for quenching his Thirst, and when he finds himself unwarily in a Gin-Shop, may be tempted to lay his Money out in Wine, and may by Company be inticed to drink too much.

Considering, my Lords, how much the Practice of excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors, especially that

Liquor called Gin, has increased since the last Act for restraining it, I little expected such a Law as this to be proposed; for that the Practice has encreased is not only apparent from our publick Accounts, but from what we may observe daily in the Streets. You can hardly pass along any Street of this great City, at any Hour of the Day, but you may see some poor Creatures mad drunk with this Liquor, and committing Outrages in the Street, or lying dead asleep upon Bunks, or at the Doors of empty Houses. 'Tis true, we have not now those publick and open Scenes of Wickedness and Debauchery that appeared in every Gin-Shop before the making of the Law which you are now to repeal; but the Trade is carried on, tho' more privately, yet with as great Excess as ever; and the Reason we do not see more Objects in Streets, is because most of them sleep out the Dose in the private Corner where they took it in. But you are now to render the Vice as open and barefaced as ever; for if this Bill passes into a Law, I shall expect very soon to see Gin Shops opened again in all our most publick Streets, and all those Scenes repeated which appeared so shocking in the Year 1735. Some of your Lordships may perhaps imagine, that the additional Duty will raise the Price of the Liquor, and thereby diminish the Abuse of it; but whatever Effect this may have, will be more than counterbalanced by the Licence to sell it openly, and the Numbers that will be endeavouring to undersell one another; for no Man will sell at so small a Profit when he runs a great Risk, as he will do when he runs none; and every one knows, that where there are great Numbers of Sellers, the Price of the Commodity they deal in will always be less than when there are but a few. I am therefore sincerely of Opinion,

that this Liquor will hereafter be sold cheaper than ever it was before, consequently the excessive Use of it will become more frequent and every Year more general; so that most of our poor Labourers and Mechanicks will either murder themselves by drinking this poisonous Liquor to Excess, or they will become riotous and be murdered by your Soldiers, in pursuance of the Riot Act; therefore, if this Bill be passed into a Law, I hope, some of your Lordships will rise up and move for a Repeal of the Riot Act; for I should think it very hard to intice poor People to become riotous, by provoking them to drink Gin, and then to murder them because they are riotous: I say, my Lords, provoking them to drink Gin, because I shall look upon every licensed Retailer, as a Deputy under the Government, set up to provoke and tempt the Poor to get drunk with Gin: And as I must look upon them in this Light, I cannot as a Friend to my Country, and as a Member of the Christian Church, give my Consent to the setting up of any such Deputies.

The last that spoke in this Debate was L. Icilius, in the Character of the Earl of Illa, whose Speech was in Effect thus.

My Lords,

AS we are not now in a Committee upon the Bill, it is a little irregular to take any Notice of the additional Duty proposed to be laid on home-made Spirits, or to consider whether it be too high or too low; but as other Lords have given their Thoughts upon this Subject, I hope, I shall be excused, if I trouble you likewise with mine; and I must say, my Lords, that if we were at full Liberty to settle the Quantum of the Duty, without endangering the Loss of the Bill, I

should be extremely easy as to the Quantum of the Duty to be laid on. This, I say, should be my Way of thinking, if we were at full Liberty; but whatever Foundation the other House may have for their Pretence, your Lordships all know, that they have for some Years insisted upon our having no Power to amend a Money Bill; consequently, if we should make any Alteration with respect to the Duty, it would certainly occasion the Loss of the Bill, and thereby a great Part of the Supplies granted for the current Service must remain unprovided for, till some new Bill could be prepared, brought in and passed, which could not be done in less than six Weeks, perhaps not in ten.

For God Sake! my Lords, let us consider the Situation we stand in at present, let us consider the Situation Europe stands in at present. As for ourselves, our Navigation and Commerce lie at Stake in our War against Spain. Ships of War must be fitted up and provided for defending our Trade, and for defending our Dominions, as well as for annoying the Enemy; and as the Season of Action approaches, this must require immediate Disbursements. Then to the Situation of Europe, its Liberties are confessedly in the utmost the most imminent Danger, by the War now carrying on in Germany. His Majesty must be, we know he is engaged in the most important Negotiations for averting this Danger, which Negotiations require not only an immediate Expence, but the very Fate of them may depend upon His Majesty's having a plentiful Supply of Money, which he cannot have till we have provided for, as well as granted the Supply. How would it sound in a foreign Ear to hear, that at such a Crisis the two Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain had fallen into a Dispute about Gin, and that the Affairs of Europe, nay of

own Affairs, must stand in Suspence, till these two Houses have settled this most important Dispute? Do not your Lordships see that, besides the Danger attending any Delay, the Cause of the Delay would occasion our being laughed at and ridiculed in every Court, in every Country in Europe; and I do not think the Dispute, as to the Quantum of this Duty, of such Importance, that rather than not have it settled to our Mind we should run the Risk of being laugh'd at, and much less that we should upon that Account expose our Navigation, our Commerce, and our Dominions to be insulted by the Spaniards, and the Liberties of Europe to be swallow'd up by the French.

The Affair is not, my Lords, of this Importance, even suppose we were by this Bill to put it out of our Power ever to raise the Duty higher; but this, my Lords, is far from being the Case. Our Ministers may perhaps have some Influence in the other House, in Questions of a disputable Nature, and it is reasonable they should; but their Influence there would appear to be very inconsiderable, if they should attempt to push a Question there that plainly appeared to be inconsistent with the publick Good; and therefore, if by Experience it should be found, that this Bill, by the Smallness of the Duty, gave Encouragement to the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, the other House would certainly bring in and pass a Bill for a new additional Duty; and, I hope, your Lordships will always have some Influence there, especially when you have Reason on your Side; so that, tho' such a Bill cannot properly be brought first into this House, yet by your Influence it might be brought and passed thro' the other House. Nay, if the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors should appear to be the Consequence of this Bill, the Ministers themselves would, for their own

Interest, patronize, and probably bring in a Bill for an additional Duty, because they would lose much more by a Diminution in the other Branches of the publick Revenue, occasion'd by the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, than they could get by an Increase of the Revenue arising from the Duties on those Liquors.

There is therefore, my Lords, not the least Danger of our being under any Inability to heap new Duties upon these Liquors, if by Experience we find, that the Duties and Regulations now proposed are not effectual for preventing the excessive Use of them among the Poor; but in all our future Consultations upon this Head, I hope, we will have a regard to the *British* Distillery. I am sure, your Lordships would chuse to have our People consume our home-made Spirits rather than those of any foreign Manufacture; and therefore we must take Care not to raise the Duties so high as to make Room for the latter. As long as our home made Spirits are retailed a good deal cheaper than foreign, frugal People will prefer them because of the great Difference in the Price; but if by heaping Duties upon the former, you should make the Price near equal to that of the latter, even the frugal Part of Mankind would prefer the latter, because the Difference in the Price is more than atoned for by the Difference in the Goodness of the Liquor. For this Reason, I think, it is the most prudent Way to proceed by Degrees in raising the Duties upon home-made Spirits; because as soon as by raising the Duties you have put a Stop to the excessive Use among the Poor, every Farthing Addition after or above that, is an unnecessary Burden upon your own Distillery, an Encouragement to the Consumption of foreign Spirits, and consequently a double Loss to the Nation.

This,

This, my Lords, is my Reason for not laying at first a higher additional Duty than is now proposed: Let us try what this will do; and if it has not the desir'd Effect, we shall in a Year or two be the better able to judge what will. But I must observe, that the Reasoning of the noble Lords, who have spoke against this Bill, seems to be a little inconsistent. Some have argued, that the Bill will produce such fatal Consequences, such innumerable Mischiefs, that it must be altered or repealed in a Year or two, and consequently the Money to be borrowed upon this Fund will become a Mortgage upon the Sinking Fund, which they have represented as the greatest Evil that can befall us. Others again say, that it will produce such a Revenue, that our Ministers will never part with it, but will rather suffer all the Evils it may produce to continue, and that consequently we shall never be able to alter or repeal it. Surely, my Lords, one of these two Ways of Reasoning must be wrong: In my Opinion, they are both wrong: We may hereafter alter the Bill: We may raise the Duties upon the Still-head as high as we please, without abolishing the Duty upon Licences, which is the only Duty to be mortgaged, and will always, I believe, be sufficient for answering the Sum which is to be borrowed upon it. This Method of Reasoning is therefore certainly wrong; and I have already shewed, that the other is equally so; because, if the Smallness of the Duty now proposed, should encourage the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors, it will be the Interest of our Minister, as well as of every other Man in the Nation, to alter this Bill, or to bring in a new Bill for increasing the Duty.

For these Reasons, my Lords, I shall be for passing the Bill without any Amendment; and there is one

Thing that makes me more strenuous for this than I should otherwise be, which is the Repeal contained in this Bill. The Law which is hereby to be repealed, was passed in a Sort of a mad Fit, and has been an Affront to our Government ever since it was passed. Every Man that could foresee any Thing, foresaw, that it was such a Law as could not be executed; but as the Poor had run Gin-mad, the Rich had run Anti-Gin-mad, and in this Fit of Madness, no one would give ear to Reason. As soon as the Law was passed, the Government saw, that it would be dangerous to put it in Execution, and were therefore obliged to arm themselves, as if they had been to engage a publick Enemy: Soon after it was passed, it was found, that it occasioned the Frequency of a Crime still worse than getting drunk with Gin, which was Perjury; and as the Mob could not distinguish between a true and a false Informer, they became equally liable to their Resentment, which occasioned frequent Riots, and at last Murders, so that the Government was, at last, obliged to drop endeavouring to execute the Law, and the Mob have, ever since, drank Gin in Defiance of the Law. What has been the Consequence, my Lords? It has raised among the People such a Contempt of Law, Order, and Government, as has spread itself among all Degrees of Men, and in every Thing that relates to publick Affairs. The People in general are become so licentious, that the Government is affronted daily, weekly, and monthly, in Print. It is become a Sort of Trade to do so; and the Author, that Scribbler, I should say, gets the most Money, who dares approach nighest to Sedition or Treason. The King, whose Name and Character ought to be sacred, is ironically treated in the most scurrilous Manner: Even the Legislature

itself is abused; and the Populace pretend to dictate to us in every Thing: They will not only have triennial Parliaments but annual Ministers; and the very Dregs of the People pretend to be better Judges of the Interest of the Nation, and A the Nature of our Constitution, than those of the best Estates and Families amongst us. This I take to be in some Measure owing to the Impunity and Success the Populace have met with in transgressing the late Act against Spirituous Liquors, B which by this Bill is to be repealed, and therefore I shall be most heartily for having this Bill passed into a Law.

When I sent you the Speeches you have published, which were made in our Club, the first Day we had a Debate upon the Question about taking the Hanover Troops into the Pay of Great Britain *, I forgot to send you what follows, which is the Substance of a Speech made upon that Occasion by P. Furius Philus, in the Character of John Philips, Esq; now Sir John Philips, Bart.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Question now before you is of the utmost Importance to this Nation: It is no less than whether you shall take 16,000 Hanoverians into British Pay, at a Time when you are at Peace with all the World except Spain, (against whom it is impossible these Troops can be employed) at a Time when you have a large Fleet, sufficient not only to defend your own Coasts, but to invade and annoy others, at a Time when the Nation groans under the Load of heavy Taxes, and a large Debt, and at a Time when all the Powers of Europe are so employed, G that it is impossible for any of them to hurt England: To what End then are these Troops to be taken into

our Pay? Is it to assist the Queen of Hungary against the Emperor? No. By the Treaty of Munster, by the Laws of the Empire, the Troops of none of the Imperial States can act against the Emperor; much less can the Troops of Hanover against an Emperor that Hanover itself has acknowledged, and joined in the Election of. It was said by an Hon. Gentleman, that these Troops can, and will act in Conjunction with the British Troops, wherever it shall be advised; but I believe, it will never be thought advisable, that they should act against the Emperor, because the Consequence must be, that Hanover will be put at the Ban of the Empire. A Distinction was made by an Hon. Gentleman between acting against the Emperor, and acting against the Empire, but it was a Distinction without a Difference; because, as the Emperor was elected and acknowledged by a Majority of the Electors, and the other Princes of the Empire, and had an actual D Subsidy granted him of 50 Roman Months, the acting against him cannot but be considered as acting against the Empire. All States must, in the Nature of Things, yield to a Majority, and a Majority (which I have often been sorry to see) concludes this House.

There is no Power then, but *Frante*, that these Troops can be supposed to act against; and shall *England*, unallied and unsupported, become Principals in a War against *France*? Oh, but it is said, the *Dutch* may still come in: Has not that Experiment been tried, and have they not declared, they will not? And why will they not? Sir, there must be a Uniformity of Opinions and Counsels, to engage Nations to act together. You lost the Confidence of your old Allies the *Dutch*, when you threw yourselves into the Arms of *France*; and what Steps have you taken since to regain that Confidence?

* See our Magazine for May, June, and July last.

dence? Were they so much as consulted on any one Measure that you have taken? Was not the *new Emperor* acknowledged without their Advice? Was there not a Treaty of Neutrality made with *France* for *Hanover* without their Advice? And now we want the *Dutch* to act against *France*, and to guaranty *Hanover*.

Sir, it is *Hanover*, and *Hanover* only, that seems now to be our Care: That is to be guarantied by all our Treaties; and poor *England* must maintain the Troops of *Hanover*, all her Troops, even the 4000 Men that she herself stipulated to provide for the Support of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and these Troops we are to maintain at treble the Expence they cost the Elector of *Hanover*. Is not this contrary to the Act of Settlement? Is not this unHINGING the very Frame of our Constitution?

Sir, I am as much for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, as any one Man in this House; but I am for doing it in a practicable Way, which is by giving her Money. Last Year, when it was agreed to send over the Troops to *Flanders*, (which, by the Way, was no otherwise agreed to, than by voting the Staff and Hospital for that Service) every Man in this was made to believe, the *Dutch* would come in; and it was called a mad and an unaccountable Scheme, to pretend to act on the Continent without them; but what followed? There were seven Imbarkations, the first in *May*, the last in *September*; still the *Dutch* lay quier, the *Hanoverians* did not arrive till *October*; but did this mighty Army prevent the *French* from marching to the Assistance of the *Emperor*? No. Did not *Harcourt*, did not *Maillebois* march, while we remained, and still remain inactive in *Flanders*?

Sir, the Troops in our Pay there come to above 1,354,000*l.* and would

not Half that Sum remitted in Money to the Queen of *Hungary*, enable her to fight all her own Battles? It was said by an Hon. Gentleman, the Money cannot be sent her Time enough; but have we no Credit abroad? I am sure, the Money can reach her, much sooner than the Troops can march to her Assistance. I cannot help taking Notice of the large Sum the *Hanover* Troops amount to, no less than 657,888*l.* out of which 14,886*l.* per Annum, is charged for recruiting Money, tho' you pay none to the *Hessians*. But the most extraordinary, and, indeed, surprising Article, is the Levy Money, which comes to near one hundred and forty Thousand Pounds, and is at the Rate of eighteen Pounds for every Horseman, and six Pounds fifteen Shillings for every Footman that was raised; and this to be paid for Forces that were not raised for our Service, but had been long on Foot. It was said, indeed, you are to pay no Subsidy for these Troops, which you are obliged to do for all other foreign Troops: I wish I could look upon these Troops as really foreign ones; but I beg Leave to take Notice, that this Levy Money amounts to near four Times as much as the Subsidy we pay for the *Hessians*; and I am credibly informed that these Troops, which are charged to us at 392,697*l.* per Annum were maintained by the King, & *Hanover*, for 100,000*l.* per Annum.

Gentlemen blame others for being jealous: Sir, Jealousy in a Member of Parliament is as great a Virtue as over Credulity is a Vice; but as is said, we should give Reasons for our Jealousy: What stronger Reason, Sir, can be given for it, than what we see so dangerous an Exertion of the Prerogative, as the raising 16,000 *Hanoverians* into British Pay without the Advice or Consent of Parliament? But it was said by an Hon. Gentleman, that this is a

Exercition of the Prerogative at all, because the Troops are not to be paid till the Parliament votes them; but will that Hon. Gentleman say, that the Parliament has had its free Option in this Case? Was not the Measure taken without the Parliament's Advice, and the Troops ordered to march? And, I believe in my Conscience, that many Gentlemen in this House (who in their Hearts condemn the Measure) will vote for the Troops, because they are actually taken into our Pay; and because we have begun, they think, we ought to go on.

Sir, I have a Right to be jealous, that many of these Troops we are to pay for, are not in *Esse*, and I am justified in that Jealousy by what I know of our own Troops, many of which, especially the Marines, are very far from being compleat, tho' we pay for the Whole; and many Regiments have been Months, I believe I may say, Years, without Heads, without Colonels to command them, by which great Savings have been made, which ought to be accounted for; and if we are so liable to be deceived at home, much more may we be so abroad.

Sir, upon the Whole, the taking 10,000 *Hanoverians* into *British* Pay, without the Advice or Consent of Parliament, is enough to awaken and alarm every honest *Briton*; and a Minister that was bold enough to advise it, may likewise advise the sending for them over hither; but when they be where they will, they will suck the Blood and Vitals of the Kingdom, and as they drain us, they must necessarily tend to enslave us, and to deprive us of that Power of Resistance, which every *Englishman* is entitled to, whenever his Property shall happen to be invaded. The Minister was too wise a Man, too faithful a Subject to advise the King to employ *Hanoverians*, to render him odious to his *British* Sub-

jects. An Hon. Gentleman was pleased to say, he would be for no Measure that should make Dissatisfaction to the King grow. Sir, I believe, it was impossible for any Measure to be invented, that could be more disagreeable to the People of *England* in general; and if the Ministers neglect the true Interest of their Sovereign, which is to advise him to take such Measures as may render him amiable to his People; it is high Time for the Parliament to interpose; and that, I hope, they will now do, by giving a Negative to this Question.

I shall now give you the other Day's Debate we had in our Club upon the same Subject, which was occasioned as follows: Our Club having resolved to take into their Consideration, upon the First of February then next, the several Estimates of the Expence of the Troops proposed to be in the Pay of Great Britain for the ensuing Year, and we having for this Purpose procured Copies of all those Estimates, soon after we had fully assembled upon that Day, T. Statius, in the Character of the Earl of Stanhope, stood up, and spoke to this Effect.

My Lords,

YOUNG and unexperienced as I am, I should begin with begging your Lordships Pardon for attempting to move or enforce any Thing which might certainly have been moved with greater Weight, and enforced with greater Judgment, by many Lords in this House; but the Circumstances of our Country are such at present, that they must give Assurance to the most bashful, and Eloquence to the most unexperienced. This, I hope, will be an Excuse for the Trouble I am to give you, and if I do not set the Dangers we are now in, and the greater Dangers we are like to be exposed to,

in a clear and strong Light, it must be imputed to my Want of Capacity, and not to my Want of Subject. I may be deficient in what the Necessities of my Country have forced me to undertake; but all my Defects may, and, I hope, will be supplied by other Lords, whose Sentiments upon this Head are, I know, the same with mine. Ever since I have had the Honour to sit in this House, I have observed, and, my Lords, I have observed with Surprise, that you have never given yourselves the least Trouble about the Supplies demanded for the Service of any ensuing Year, nor have ever examined the Estimates upon which those Demands were founded. Upon this Head, you have always, till now, seemed as indifferent, as if you were to contribute no Share towards them; and from this the malicious World have begun to suppose, that to a Majority of this House it signifies nothing, what Supplies are to be raised upon the People, because whatever Share of them you are to pay, is always to be made good to most of you, in some Way or other.

The Order of this Day, especially if it should be attended with what, I think, I have Reason to expect, will, I hope, dissipate this ill grounded Jealousy, and convince the People without Doors, that you do not consent to the Supplies, because the Share you contribute is to be made good to most of you in Posts or Pensions, but because, without any particular Examination, you are convinced of their being necessary for the publick Service. As the People of this Kingdom are in their Nature honest and sincere, and consequently not apt to entertain ill-grounded Jealousies, they will conclude, that this has been the Case with regard to all former Supplies; but the Supplies for the ensuing Year are so extravagant, the Services for

which they are demanded so extraordinary, and every Article in the several Estimates charg'd at so high a Rate, that if your Lordships do not by some Method or other testify your Disapprobation, this Jealousy will be riveted in the Minds of most of the People of *England*, and this may perhaps be the Cause of your being generally thought, as you were once voted, an useless Assembly, and an unnecessary Burden upon the Commonwealth.

My Lords, if we consider the present Circumstances of this Nation, the heavy Load of Taxes the People groan under, the vast Debt we owe, for the Payment of which most of those Taxes are mortgaged, and the great Decay of our Trade, it must certainly be concluded, that we ought to be extremely cautious of any new Expence, or of running ourselves into any new Danger. The present War with *Spain* became absolutely necessary, because from many Years Experience we found, we could have no Peace with that Nation, nor any Security to our Navigation, our Commerce, or our Colonies in the *West Indies*, if we had convinced them, that their Arms were as weak as their Arguments, and that for their Safety they could depend upon nothing so much as upon their being always ready to do Justice to this Nation. For the Purpose we had no Occasion to make the least Addition to our Land Army, nor to be at the Expence of augmenting our Marines. The raising of a Body of Marines became, indeed, necessary, but it became necessary only for the Sake of supplying our Ships of War with their Complements of Men, and in order not to distress our Trade by taking too many Seamen away from it. Our Seamen and Marines we have always gained greater Advantage and greater Glory in the *West Indies*, than ever we gained by regu-

Troops; and we had in *Britain* and *Ireland*, when the War began, such a numerous standing Army, that we might have spared at any Time 8 or 10,000 Men, to have made excursions, and to have harrassed all the Coasts of *Spain* in *Europe*. By these Means we might, and ought to have distressed the Enemy so much as to have obliged them to sue for Peace before this Time. I need not explain to your Lordships how we have prosecuted the War against *Spain*: You all know, that, in every Circumstance, we have pursued the direct contrary Method: We have made it as expensive to ourselves, and as beneficial to the Enemy, as we could contrive; and we have prosecuted it in such a Manner, especially for this last Twelvemonth, that it may last, for what I know, this twenty Year. It can never come to a Conclusion, unless we begin to prosecute it in a more vigorous Manner, or submit to an ignominious Peace.

Thus, my Lords, we have unnecessarily and fruitlessly wasted the small Remains of our Treasure in our War against *Spain*; but in our Conduct with regard to the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, we have been more imprudent, more wasteful, and will be, I am afraid, less successful, than in our War against *Spain*. The Emperor's Death, at the time it happened, was, 'tis true, an unlucky Accident; but it might have been foreseen, and the fatal Consequences of it might have been prevented. If we had not thrown ourselves headlong into the Guilt of the Pragmatick Sanction in the Year 1731, we might have had the Affairs of *Germany* so settled as to have prevented the Emperor's Death from being attended with any fatal Consequences. We could not, I grant, procure Satisfaction for the House of *Bavaria*, because their Claims extended too far; but before

we entered into that *Guaranty*, if we had insisted on it, we might have stipulated such Concessions in favour of the Houses of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, as would have made it their Interest to support the Pragmatick Sanction, and to restore the House of *Austria* again to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem; but we had by our Blunders in the Treaty of *Seville*, or by shewing a greater Regard to a certain foreign Interest, than to any Interest of our own, plunged ourselves into such Engagements, as made it absolutely necessary for us, either to enter headlong into that *Guaranty*, or to enter into a War, in Conjunction with *France* and *Spain*, against the Emperor; and of these two Evils which we had thus plunged ourselves into, I shall readily admit, we chose the least.

This Error, my Lords, we had afterwards several Opportunities to have rectify'd, especially when the late Emperor was attack'd by *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*; for if we had then stipulated a proper Satisfaction for the Houses of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, which the Court of *Vienna* would not then have refused, we might have got both these Houses to have joined *totis viribus* with the Emperor, *Muscovy*, and us; and such a Confederacy, without the Assistance of the *Dutch*, would have saved the *Two Sicilies* to the Emperor, *Lorain* to its natural Prince, and the eventual Succession of *Tuscany* to whomsoever the Confederates had thought fit to give it. This Opportunity we neglected, as we have done every other; but the last and most fatal Neglect was what happened after the Emperor's Death. The Claims of the Houses of *Brandenburgh* and *Saxony* as well as *Bavaria* remained unsettled when this Accident happened, and the King of *Prussia* supposing he had got an Opportunity of taking that Satisfaction which for an Age had been re-

fused to his House, and judging rightly, that Possession was eleven Points of the Law: The King of *Prussia*, I say, upon these Considerations, enter'd *Silesia* with an Army; but at the same Time declared by his Minister at *Vienna*, that tho' he demanded the whole Province of *Silesia*, he was willing to content himself with a Part of that Province, and that if in this he should be satisfy'd, he would enter into a strict Alliance with the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, and the Maritime Powers; that he would use his Interest for procuring the Imperial Dignity for the Duke of *Lorain*; and that he would immediately furnish the Court of *Vienna* with two Millions of *Florins*: Nay farther, he offered to embrace every Opportunity, to make the Queen of *Hungary* an Amends for the Loss she might sustain upon that Occasion.

At this Time, my Lords, we knew, or we ought to have supposed, that *France*, *Spain*, and *Bavaria*, were only waiting for a safe Opportunity to attack the House of *Austria*: *Spain* and *Bavaria* had expressly declared themselves, and *France*, notwithstanding her verbal Protestations, was openly preparing to act contrary to them. The getting of *Prussia* into their Alliance, appeared plainly to be what they waited for; and their obtaining this, with their Assurance of *Sweden*, was what, we might have foreseen, would render their Confederacy irresistible. In these Circumstances, and under these Apprehensions, what should this Nation have done? The King of *Prussia's* Claim upon *Silesia* being anterior to the *Pragmatick Sanction*, his attempting to make it good, was certainly no Breach of that Settlement, consequently we were not obliged by our *Guaranty* to give the Queen of *Hungary* any Assistance against that Prince; and as to the Obligation we were under by our

defensive Alliance, we might have excused ourselves, if she by her Obstinacy should render it impossible for us to defend her. We should therefore have positively insisted upon her complying directly with the Terms offered by *Prussia*, and we should have freely declared, that without this Compliance we neither could nor would give her any Assistance. Instead of this, his Majesty in his Letter to the Queen of *Hungary*, in Answer to her Letter of the 29th of *December*, 1740, demanding our Assistance: In that Answer I say, his Majesty was advised to express himself in these Words: *And as we are both* (meaning the Dutch and we) *of Opinion, that they ought not to be the least Derogation from the Faith of solemn Treaties, we resolved to persuade the King of Prussia if possible, to desist from his hostile Enterprize.* And a little farther, his Majesty was advised to add these Words: *Mean Time we desire your Majesty to be persuaded, and you may always depend upon it, that in Case the King of Prussia, without attending to our Advice and good Offices, remains unshaken in his Designs, we will faithfully and religiously perform the Treaties that oblige us to assist your Majesty.*

How different was this, my Lords, from the Language we ought to have held, at a Time when *Europe's* being involved in a War, and the Balance of Power thereby brought into the utmost Danger, depended upon the single Circumstance of *Prussia's* acceding to the Alliance with *France*, *Spain*, and *Bavaria*? But we do not stop here: We formed a Scheme for an offensive Alliance between the Queen of *Hungary*, the Dutch, and ourselves, for attacking the King of *Prussia*, and dividing his Dominions amongst us. This Scheme was drawn up in Form of a Treaty, at the Court of *Vienna*, by the Ambassadors they had from Count *Oster-* their Minister here, which Form

Plan of a Treaty you have now upon your Table; and the Court of Vienna, in their Remarks, which you have likewise upon your Table, expressly declare, that with regard to this Plan of Partition, they had only followed what others desired, as, if it were necessary, they were able to prove. And farther, towards the End of these Remarks, they say, that the said Plan or Project had been drawn only in Consequence of the Relations first by Count Ostein. Which shew, that this Project of a Partition was first formed here; and how this Nation came to think of holding or keeping Possession of any Thing it should conquer from Prussia, is far beyond my Comprehension.

However, my Lords, the Refractoriness of the Dutch, the honest Declaration of the Queen of Hungary, that she desired no Share in the projected Conquests, and the certain Information we had, that France was resolved to assist Bavaria, and was offering most advantageous Conditions to Prussia, awakened us out of our Dreams of Conquest, and made us drop thinking of such Projects; but as we had given Notice to the Danish and Hessian Troops to march, during the Time we were still of these Projects, we were obliged to be at the Expence of taking them into our Pay from the 25th of March following: Even Hanover itself was at some Expence upon Account of these Projects; for they augmented their Army with 7 or 8000 Men. But after we had thus dropped our Projects of Conquest, our Troops both abroad and at home remained inactive, and the Queen of Hungary in vain solicited our Assistance. Instead of assisting her, we then became a Sort of Mediators between her and Prussia; but as we never insisted positively upon her giving him Satisfaction, and on the other Hand, insisted on his withdrawing his Troops out of Silesia,

as a necessary Preliminary to any Accommodation, we thereby encouraged the former to continue in her Obstinacy, and, at last, forced the latter, sore against his Will, into an Alliance with France; and then, and not till then, or, at least, till they were sure of him, the French Troops entered Germany, and the Duke of Bavaria declared War against the Queen of Hungary; neither of which would have happened, if we had at first insisted upon the Queen of Hungary's accepting the Terms offered her by Prussia; therefore I may conclude, with some Reason, that the present War in Germany, and all the Distresses of the Queen of Hungary, are owing to our Project of attacking and dividing the Dominions of Prussia.

This was, my Lords, what overturned the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Election of the Duke of Bavaria, in which Hanover concurred, was what gave it the finishing and irrecoverable Blow. From that Time forth, it became impossible to resettlement it upon its former Basis, I mean upon the Power and Grandeur of the House of Austria; and yet, by a most odd Turn in our Politicks, this is what we now pretend to undertake. I say, pretend, my Lords; for, in my Opinion, this can be nothing but a Pretence made use of for drawing us in to keep up great Armies, and particularly, for drawing us in to maintain the Troops of Hanover at a most exorbitant Rate. By the Estimates upon our Table it will appear, that for this next Year, we are to maintain, of national Troops, 11,550 Marines, all regimented, which is a most useless additional Charge; 23,610 Men for Guards and Garisons; 16,539 Men in Flanders; 12,000 Men in Ireland; above 8000 Men in Minorca and Gibraltar, and God knows how many Regiments and independent Companies in the Plantations, in all, I am

am sure, above 75,000 Men; and besides these national Troops, we are to have a Body of 6172 *Hessians*, and a Body of 16,268 *Hanoverians* in our Pay.

For God's sake! my Lords, what can this prodigious Number of Land Forces be designed for? Are we to depose the *Emperor* we have acknowledged? If this could be done, we might resettle the Balance of Power upon its former Basis. But this is impossible, because no Power in *Europe* will join with us in the Undertaking; most of them, even most of the Princes of *Germany* itself, will oppose us. The *Emperor* must then continue in the Possession of the Dignity he has been, by the Concurrence of *Hanover* and *Hesse-Cassel*, advanced to. Can we then expect that their Troops will join with us in acting against the *Emperor*? My Lords, they would be guilty of high Treason: Their Masters would be put to the Ban of the Empire, and dispossessed of every Dominion they have in it. What then are we to do? Are we to drive the *French* out of *Germany*? They have already offered to evacuate *Germany*, and would have evacuated, and restored the Peace of that Country before this Time, if the Queen of *Hungary* would have contented herself with being restored to the Possession of all her Dominions in *Germany*, except those she had yielded to *Prussia* by our Mediation. I cannot conceive what we are to do with this great Army, unless we are to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in attacking and making Conquests upon *France*, which, surely, we are not mad enough, by ourselves alone, to undertake, considering the vast Expence we must be at yearly, the Number of Years that Expence must probably continue, and the distressed Condition our Finances are now in.

In short, my Lords, considering the Difficulties, the Impossibilities

that occur on every Side, of our being able to assist the Queen of *Hungary* by our Troops, I must suppose, that the only Reason for our sending our own Troops to *Flanders*, was to furnish out a Pretence for our taking the *Hanoverians* into our Pay; and this we have done at a more exorbitant Rate than we ever paid for any foreign Mercenaries whatever; which, I hope, will be a most prevailing Argument with your Lordships, for agreeing with what I am to propose. If we had, last Summer, advised the Queen of *Hungary* to accept of the Terms that were offered, and thereby to restore the Peace of *Germany*, we should now have had no Occasion for this Expence; and I much suspect, that this was the very Reason why we did not give her that Advice, or, perhaps, gave her on this very Account a direct contrary one. If she had embraced that Offer, the *French* could not have given the *Spaniards* any effectual Assistance in *Italy* against her. We might have prevented it by Means of our Fleet, which would have cost the Nation little or nothing. Even suppose they had reduced the King of *Sardinia* to their Terms, which would have been no easy Matter when he was sure of the Support of the *Austrian* Armies and the *British* Squadrons, yet by Means of our Fleet, by making ourselves absolute Masters at Sea, and intercepting all their Convoys, we could have made it impossible for them to support such great Armies in *Italy*, as the Queen of *Hungary*, with the Assistance of a little of our Money, could have brought against them; for every one knows, that the Country itself cannot support its own Inhabitants. Therefore, I am convinced, the *French* would have been wise enough not to attempt any such Project; consequently, I must conclude, that as our Conduct was the Occasion of the Commencement of the War in

Germany, so it has been the Occasion of its being now continued, and may, perhaps, be the Occasion of its being revived with greater Vigour, and more Slaughter than ever.

I hope, I have said enough to convince your Lordships, that you ought to give your Testimony against the Estimates now upon your Table; and the Testimony I am to propose is, I think, as modest a one as can be thought of upon this Occasion. It is in short this, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech and advise his Majesty, that considering the excessive and grievous Expences, incurred by the great Number of foreign Troops, now in the Pay of Great Britain, (Expences so increased by the extraordinary Manner, as we apprehend, of making the Estimates relating thereto, and which do not appear to us conducive to the End proposed) his Majesty will be graciously pleased, in Compassion to his People, loaded already with such numerous and heavy Taxes, such large and growing Debts, and greater annual Expences than this Nation, at any Time, ever before sustain'd, to exonerate his Subjects of the Charge and Burden of those Mercenaries who were taken into our Service last Year, without the Advice or Consent of Parliament.'

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 500.

MONDAY, Oct. 12. At Daylight, launched the Longboat, and gave her the Name of the Speedwell (which God preserved to deliver us); we got all the Provisions on board, and other Necessaries.

The Captain sent for the Lieutenant, myself, and the Carpenter, desiring us to leave him what could be spar'd, and to send to the Deserters to know if they will go in the Yawl to the Northward; we promis'd to grant him his Request. To-day every Body got on board. The Captain Surgeon, and Mr. H——n, had their Share of Provisions equal with us.

Tuesday the 13th, we sent the Barge to the Deserters, with Mr. S——w the Mate, to know if they were willing to tarry, and go with the Captain to the Northward, and to acquaint them what Provision and Necessaries should be allow'd them: They readily agreed to tarry. On the Return of the Boat, delivered to the Captain the Share of Provision for the Deserters, and sundry Necessaries, as follows, viz. 6 Hand-Grenadoes; 5 half Barrels of Powder; 2 Caggs of Musket-Balls; Lieut. H——n's Pistols and Gun; 1 Pair of Pistols for the Captain; 12 Musket-Flints; 6 Pistol-Flints; sundry Carpenters Tools; half a Pint of Sweet Oil; 2 Swords of the Captain's own; 5 Muskets; 12 Pistol-Balls; 1 Bible; 1 Azimuth Compass; 1 Quadrant; 1 Gunter's Scale.

Provisions delivered to the Captain, Surgeon, and Lieut. H——n, with 8 Deserters; which last are to be at half Allowance of the Quantity made out to the People, which makes the whole Number 7 at whole Allowance, viz. To the Captain, Surgeon, and Lieut. H——n: Six Pieces of Beef; 6 Pieces of Pork; Flour 90 Pound. For the Deserters: Eight Pieces of Beef; 8 Pieces of Pork; Flour 100 Weight.

As soon as the above Things were deliver'd, we got ready for sailing. I went and took my Leave of the Captain: He repeated his Injunction, That at my Return to England, I would impartially relate all Proceedings: He spoke to me in the

the most tender and affectionate Manner; and, as a Token of his Friendship and Regard for me, desir'd me to accept of a Suit of his best wearing Apparel: At parting, he gave me his Hand with a great deal of Chearfulness, wishing me well and safe to *England*. This was the last Time I ever saw the unfortunate Capt. C——p. However, we hope to see him again in *England*, that Mr. Cummins and myself may be freed from some heavy Imputations to our Prejudice, laid on us by the Gentleman who succeeded him in Command, and who, having an Opportunity of arriving before us in *England*, not only in the Places he touch'd at abroad, but at home, has blacken'd us with the greatest Calumnies; and, by an imperfect Narrative, has not only traduc'd us, but made the whole Affair so dark and mystical, that till the Captain's Arrival the L——s of the A——y will not decide for or against us. But if that unfortunate Captain never returns to his Country, let us do so much Justice to his Character, to declare, that he was a Gentleman possess'd of many Virtues; he was an excellent Seaman himself, and lov'd a Seaman; as for personal Bravery no Man had a larger Share of it; even when a Prisoner he preserv'd the Dignity of a Commander; no Misfortunes could dispirit or deject him, and Fear was a Weakness he was entirely a Stranger to; the Loss of the Ship was the Loss of him; he knew how to govern while he was a Commander on board; but when Things were brought to Confusion and Disorder, he thought to establish his Command ashore by his Courage, and to suppress the least Insult on his Authority on the first Occasion; an Instance of this was seen on the Boat-swain's first appearing ashore; shooting Mr. Coxens, and treating him in the Manner he did after his Confine-

ment, was highly resent'd by the People, who soon got the Power in their own Hands; the Officers only had the Name, and they were often compell'd, for the Preservation of their Lives, to comply sometime with their most unreasonable Demands; and it is a Miracle, amidst the Wildness and Distraction of the People, that there was no more Bloodshed.

At Eleven in the Forenoon, the whole Body of People embark'd, to the Number of 81 Souls; 59 on board the Vessel, on board the Cutter 12, and in the Barge 10: At Noon got under Sail, the Wind N. W. by W. The Captain, Surgeon, and Mr. H——n, being on the Shore-side, we gave them three Cheers; which they return'd. Coming out of *Wager's Bay* split the Fore-sail, and very narrowly escap'd the Rocks; with the Assistance of the Barge, and our own Oars, tow'd her clear, and bore away into a large sandy Bay, on the South-side of the Lagoon, which we call'd by the Name of the *Speedwell Bay*. At Four in the Afternoon anchor'd in ten Fathom fine Sand; the Barge and Cutter went ashore, there being Room on board the Boat to lodge the People.

Wednesday the 14th. At Three this Afternoon, being fair Weather weigh'd, and came to sail to take Cruize up the Lagoon, to try the Vessel; it being smooth Water she work'd very well; after three or four Trips return'd, and anchor'd where we came from.

THESE are to certify the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, That we, whose Names are under mention'd, do beg Leave to acquaint your Lordships, that Capt. D—— Cheap, our late Commander in Majesty's Ship *Wager*, having per-

likely declar'd, that he will never
 off this Spot, at his own Request,
 desires to be left behind; but Capt.
 Pemberton, of his Majesty's Land
 Forces, having confin'd him a Prisoner
 for the Death of Mr. Henry Co-
 man, Midshipman, with Lieutenant
 Hamilton for breaking his Confinement,
 did insist on delivering them
 on the Beach to the Charge of
 Lieut. Beans; but he, with his Offi-
 cers and People, consulting the ill
 Consequences that might attend car-
 rying two Prisoners off in so small a
 Vessel, and for so long and tedious a
 Passage as we are likely to have,
 and that they might have Opportu-
 nities of acting such Things in Se-
 cret as may prove destructive to the
 whole Body; and also in Regard to
 the chief Article of Life, as the
 greatest Part of the People must be
 oblig'd, at every Place we stop, to
 go on Shore in Search of Provisions;
 and there being now no less than 81
 Souls in this small Vessel, which we
 hope to be deliver'd in; we there-
 fore, to prevent any Difficulties to
 be added to the unforeseen we have
 to encounter with, think proper to
 agree, and in order to prevent Mur-
 der, to comply with Capt. David
 Gray's Request: The Surgeon also
 begs Leave to be left with him.
 Dated on Board the *Speedwell* Schoo-
 ner in *Cheap's* Bay, *Oz.* 14, 1741.

Robert Beans, Lieutenant

Thomas Clark, Master

John King, Boatswain.

John Bulkeley, Gunner

John Cummins, Carpenter

Robert Elliot, Surgeon's Mate

John Jones, Master's Mate

John Snow, ditto

Capt. Pemberton, of his Maje-
 sty's Land Forces

Vincent Oakley, Surgeon of ditto.

Thursday the 15th. This Morning,
 being Calm, made a Signal for
 the Boats to come off, by firing five
 Muskets. At Day-light came to
 anchor, with the Wind at W. by N.

1743

It blowing hard, and a great Swell,
 the Vessel would not work; there-
 fore we were oblig'd to put into a
 small Bay, laying S. W. of *Harvey's*
 Bay, where we had very good Shel-
 ter, there being a large Ledge
 of Rocks without us, which broke
 the Sea off. At Eleven we sent the
 Barge to *Cheap's* Bay for what Can-
 vas could be found serviceable, ha-
 ving left a sufficient Quantity be-
 hind, to supply us with Sails, in
 Case we wanted them. This After-
 noon the Carpenter went ashore in
 the Cutter, with several of the Peo-
 ple, to look for Provender. Shot
 several Geese, and other Sea Fowl.

Friday the 16th, continual Rain;
 and hard Gales all Night at S. W.
 The Cutter brought off Abundance
 of Shell-fish ready dress'd for the
 People.

Sunday the 18th, at Noon, the
 Cutter came off, and brought aboard
 Plenty of Shell-fish and Greens. The
 Hon. Mr. B——n, Mr. C——l, and
 three of the Barge's Crew, came
 from where the Barge lay. Mr.
 B——n came aboard, and inform'd
 us of the Barge's being safe in the
 Bay, where we left her, and only
 waited the Opportunity of Weather
 to come round with her: At the
 same Time he desired to know, if
 we would give him, and those who
 would stay with Capt. C——p; their
 Share of Provisions. This Question
 of Mr. B——n's very much surpriz'd
 us; and what surpriz'd us more was,
 that he should be influenc'd by Mr.
 C——l, a Person whom he always
 held in Contempt. As for my Part,
 I believe Mr. B——n left us because
 he could not get any Accommoda-
 tion aboard the Vessel that he lik'd;
 being oblig'd to lie forward with
 the Men; as were also the Carpen-
 ter and myself, when below: It is
 very certain, that we are so closely
 pent up for Want of Room, that the
 worst Jail in *England* is a Palace to
 our present Situation.

4 E

Wednesday

Wednesday the 21st. Brought aboard Shell-fish in Abundance. At Noon the Hon. Mr. B—— came with some of the Crew over-land; he ask'd me, whether the Boat's Crew were gone off, and if we had serv'd the Provision, for he wanted to return to the Barge. I told him all the People were out a fishing, and that the first who came in should carry him off. On which he said, I think we will go and get some Fish too, having nothing else to live on. This was the last Time I ever saw his Honour. When the People return'd from fishing, they told me Mr. B—— had lost his Hat, the Wind blowing it off his Head. I said, Rather than he should want a Hat, I would give him my own. *John Duck*, one of the Seamen, forced a Hat on his Head: But Mr. B—— would by no Means wear it; saying, *John!* I thank you; if I accept of your Kindness, you must go bare-headed; and, I think, I can bear Hardships as well as the best of you, and must use myself to them. I took eight People, and went over-land to the Place where the Barge lay, to get the Canvas that we stood so much in Need of; but found she was gone from thence. The People in the Barge told our Men, that they would return to us again; but it is plain they never intended it.

Thursday the 22^d. This Day we saw Sea-Fowl in vast Flocks flying to the Southward, where was a dead Whale. Look'd out all this Day for the Barge, but to no Purpose. The Barge not returning was a very great Misfortune, having no Boat but the Cutter; and if by an unlucky Accident we lose her, we must be reduc'd to the greatest Extremities to get Provision. The Persons in the Barge, except the Captain's Steward, always approv'd of going to the Southward; but it seems Mr. C—— the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Capt. C——.

Friday the 23^d, saw Thousands of Sea-Fowl; in the Morning they fly to the Northward, and in the Evening come back to the South; they are Birds of a very large Size, but of what Kind we do not know. Since we have been here we saw several *Indian Graves*; they are dug just within the Surface of the Earth with a Board on each Side, and a Cross stuck up at the Head. The Day following a Gun, a four Pounder, was seen near the Anchor in *Clam Bay*; we call it by this Name because of the vast Quantities of this Sort of Shell-fish which are found there.

Monday the 26th, it being very calm, and fair Weather, I went ashore to bring off the People; weighed the Long Boat, and took her in Tow over a Bar, where was ten Feet Water, but a great Swell; as soon as we got over the Bar, there sprung up a Breeze of Wind at N.W. steer'd away S. half E. for the Southmost Part of Land, which bore S. by E. distant 14 Leagues. The two Points of Land make a large and deep sandy Bay; we founded, but found no Ground; it is a bald Shore close to. I kept a-head in the Cutter, in order to provide a Harbour for the Long Boat; Providence directed us to a very good one: It blew so hard, with thick hazy Weather, that we could not keep the Sea. At Eight at Night we anchor'd in eight Fathom Water, and breast of a fine sandy Bay, and Land-lock'd not above three Boat Length from the Shores: At the Entrance of the Harbour, which lies about a League up the *Lagoon*, I set the Land; the Northmost Point bore by the Compass N. by E. distant 12 Leagues; and the Southmost S. by W. distant 5 Leagues; the Entrance lies E.

Tuesday the 27th, Fresh Gales at W. and cloudy Weather, with great Swell without, insomuch that

we could not put out to Sea; we therefore sent the People ashore to fetch their Provisions; each Man is allowed but a Quarter of a Pound of Meat per Day, without any other Subsistence, but what Providence brings in our Way.

Thursday the 29th. Early this Morning, it being calm and thick Weather, with small Rain, we moved out of the Lagoon; at Five it cleared up, with a fresh Breeze at S. E. steer'd S. W. and S. W. by W. saw a small Island bearing S. by W. the Southmost End S. by E. This Island we call the Rock of Dundee, being much like that Island in the West Indies, but not so large; it is about four Leagues distant from the Southmost Point of Land out at Sea. This Day it blowed so hard, C that we were obliged to take the latter in Tow.

Friday the 30th, hard Gales, and great Sea; saw some Islands and some sunken Rocks; at Six saw the Sea in two Points of Land, with a large Opening; on each Side the Dunken Rocks are innumerable; the Entrance is so dangerous, that no Ship would attempt it, unless his Captain was desperate, as ours; we saw nothing but Death before our Eyes in keeping the Sea, and the Prospect in running in with the Land: We ran in before the Opening that appeared between the two Points, the Northmost of which bore N. by E. and the Southmost S. by E. We steer'd into the Lagoon, on the Southmost Side, F and found the Opening to be a very good Harbour; our small Vessel lay secure in a Bay, which Nature had formed for a Dock; we had no Occasion to go to an Anchor, but ran along the Land, and made fast our Fore and Stern. The People went G in Search of Provision; here we found Plenty of Wood and Water and five large Muscles in great

Quantities. Serv'd to each Man half a Piece of Beef.

Saturday the 31st. This Morning cast loose and rowed towards the Mouth of the Lagoon, designing to put out to Sea; but the Wind blew so hard, that we were oblig'd to come to an Anchor. This Afternoon, in weighing the Grapnel, in order to go to the Cove, we found it foul among some Rocks; all Hands haul'd, took a Turn round the Main-mast, and went ast; which B weighed the Grapnel, but streighten'd one of the Flukes: Here the Land is very high and steep on each Side; the Carpenter and Cooper were on the highest of those Hills, and found deep Ponds of Water on the Top of them; these Hills are C very rocky, and there are great Falls of Water all along the Coast: The whole Navy of England may lie with Safety in many of those Lagoons, but the Coast is too dangerous for any Ship to fall in with the Land. The People To-day were D very much afflicted with the Gripes, and Pains in their Side. Here are Abundance of Trees, not unlike our Yew-Trees; they are not above 7 or 8 Inches in Diameter, and the Bark is like Cedar. The Land is to Appearance very good; and on digging beneath the surface, we find it almost an entire Stone. We saw no People here, tho', it is plain, here have been some lately, by their Wigg-whams or Huts. We are so closely pent up for Want of Room, that our Lodging is very uncomfortable; the Stench of the Mens wet Cloaths makes the Air we breathe nauseous to that Degree, that one would think it impossible for a Man to live below. We came to fail, and steer'd out of the Lagoon West; went into a sandy Bay, one League to the Southward of the Lagoon. Indian Huts to be seen, but no Na- tives.

Monday. Nov. 2. At Five in the Morning,

Morning, came to sail with the Wind at S. and S. by E. At Noon the Wind came to the W. and W. N. W. in small Breezes. This Day I had a very good Observation, it being the first since we left *Cheep's* Island. We found ourselves in the Latitude of 50 : 00 S. After observing, bore away, and ran into a fine smooth Passage between the Island and the Main. These Islands I believe to be the same that are taken Notice of in *Cook's* Voyage. From the Entrance to the Northward, to the going out of the Cape of *Good Hope*, (as we call it) the Distance is about 6 Leagues, and the Depth of Water is from 2 Fathom to 12; the Northmost Land before we came into the Passage bore N. by W. and the Southmost, or Cape of *Good Hope* bore S. by E. In the Evening anchor'd in a fine sandy Bay: Here we also saw *Indian* Huts, but no People; To-day we shot wild Geese in Abundance, and got Shell-Fish, as Limpets and Muscles.

Tuesday the 3d. At Four this Morning weighed, and came to sail with the Wind at W. till we got about the Cape of *Good Hope*, then at W. N. W. steering S. and a tumbling Sea from the W. The Cutter steer'd S. by E. into a deep Bay; supposing them not to see the Southmost Land, we made the Signal for her, by hoisting an Ensign at the Topping-Lift; as the Cutter was coming up to us, her square Sail splitted; we offered to take them in Tow, but they would not accept it; we lay with our Sails down some Time before they would show any Signal of making Sail; coming before the Wind, and a large Sea, we ordered them to steer away for the Southmost Point of Land after us, and to keep as near us as possible; but instead of observing our Directions, they steered away into the Cod of a deep Bay, supposed to be *King's* Bay: The Cutter being much to Leeward, and

the Weather coming on very thick we were obliged to steer after her but soon lost Sight of her. The Place being exceeding dangerous, we could not venture any farther after the Cutter; therefore we hauled by the Wind to the Southward; it continued blowing hard, with thick Weather, with sunken Rocks and Breakers, so that we were obliged to bear away before the Wind into a large Bay, the Tide running rampant, and in a great Swell, ever where surrounded with sunken Rocks that we thought nothing but a Miracle could save us; at last we got safe into the Bay, and came to two Fathom Water, we steered E. At Four this Morning rowed out between the Islands; after we got out, had a fresh Breeze at N. W. steered out S. S. W. then S. and S. E. the Cutter a-head. At Seven the Morning a-breast of *Cape Good Hope*, saw a large high Rock bearing S. steered S. by E. going within it, and the Main a-breast of the Rocks; saw a long Point making into Islands bearing S. by E. steered S. until a-breast of them; The following Day saw a very high Land, with low Point running off, in small Horns, bearing from the Northmost Point S. by E. about eight Leagues; between these two Points is a large deep Bay, all within surrounded with Rocks and small Islands steered S. and S. by W. for the outermost Point, the Cutter keeping within, and we considering the ill Consequence of being embay'd, to prevent which we hauled the Main-sail and Fore-sail down, and kept the Vessel before the Wind; at Eleven the Cutter came a long-side, with Main-sail split; we called to them to take hold of a Tow-rope, they refused, telling us that they would not bear towing, by reason of the Swell of the Sea, therefore we would have us nearer the Shore where we should have smooth

we answered them that the Water was smother without, and nothing nigh the Sea that runs with; besides, we shall be embay'd, therefore we desire you to come on board the Vessel, and we'll take the Boat in Tow: They had no Regard to what we said; we at the same Time, for above a Quarter of an Hour, lay in the Trough of the Sea, with a fair Wind: The People in the Cutter would neither make Sail, nor row; at last, finding them obstinate, we hoisted a skirt of the Mainfail, and edged farther off S. by W. when they found we would not go into that Bay, they hoisted their Mainfail, and went a-head; being some Distance a-head, we made sail, the Cutter still keeping a-head till One o' Clock; then she bore away by E. and S. S. E. the Reason of which we could not tell, it blowing very hard, with a great Sea, nothing before us but Rocks and Breakers, therefore of Consequence the farther in the Sea must be the greater. At half an Hour past Two, the Cutter, being on the Beam, and four Miles within us, we bore away after 'em; and in a very heavy Squall of Wind and Rain we lost Sight of her: After the Squall was over, it cleared up, but we saw nothing of the Cutter, nor could we clear the Shore to the Northward, being not above 2 Miles off the Breakers; therefore we were under a Necessity of hauling to the Southward for Self-preservation, and very narrowly escap'd clearing the Rocks: After running about three Leagues, saw an Opening, where we hoped to find a good Harbour; bore away for the Opening; we were here again surrounded with Rocks and Breakers, with a great Gale of Wind, and a great Sea, the oldest Seaman on board never saw a more dismal Prospect; we G

to an indifferent Place of Shelter: We are now in a most wretched Condition, having no Boat to go ashore in, to seek for Provender: And the greatest Part of the People on board are so regardless of Life, that they really appear quite indifferent whether they shall live or die; and it is with much Intreaty that any of them can be prevailed on to come upon Deck, to assist for their Preservation.

[To be continued.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS the Fashion of Inoculation seems to become more prevalent every Day, I here send you an Abstract of what Mr. *Sharp* has given us in a new Edition of his Treatise on the Operations of Surgery: It will appear, without Doubt, curious, and may, perhaps, be of Service to such Country Practitioners, who may not be in Possession of the Book itself.

After having mention'd the various Ways us'd by different Physicians of preparing the Patient for this Operation, he recommends an abstemious Course of Life a few Weeks before, and two or three gentle Purges the preceding Week; or if the Habit of Body requires it, once or twice Bleeding.

He disapproves of Inoculating till three or four Years of Age, because of the Illnesses to which Infants are subject from breeding their Teeth.

When he has discuss'd the Arguments advanced in Favour of Inoculating in the Legs, he advises the Operation to be perform'd in the Arms, and orders the Incisions to be made one in each Arm, in that Part of it where Issues are generally made; that in Case the Nature of the Constitution should require a Drain after the Illness, the Orifices may be converted

verted into Issues, by putting a Pea into one or both of them.

The Matter to inoculate with should be taken from the Pustules on the Arms or Legs of a healthy Child under ten Years of Age, when they are ripe, and the Distemper is at its Height. The Manner of taking it is on the Point of a Lancet, from five or six Pustules, which will afford a sufficient Quantity to moisten two Pieces of Lint roll'd up in the Shape, and of the Size of a Barley-Corn. These Pieces of Lint should be shut up immediately in a close Box or Bottle, and apply'd as soon as possible to the Incisions, which are to be made of the Length of a Barley-Corn, with a Lancet, and so shallow as barely to fetch Blood: The Application should be preserv'd in its Place by a sticking Plaster and Bandage, and continue on the Part 24 or 36 Hours; after which the Wounds are to be dress'd with suitable Medicines, according to the Degree of Inflammation, Ulceration and Pain. After the Operation, the Patient is to be confin'd till the Time of the Eruption, which usually happens about the ninth Day.

Mr. Sharp finishes with an Answer to the two great Objections that are made by some to this Practice. These are, the Possibility of contracting other constitutional Distempers with the Small Pox, and the being liable to the same Illness again in the natural Way, notwithstanding the having had it once by Inoculation.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, &c. F

Westminster Journal, N^o 101.

S I R,

AGRICULTURE, Manufacture, and Commerce, are acknowledg'd to be the three great Sources of Wealth in any State. By the first I understand not only Tillage, but whatever regards the Improvement of the Earth; as the breeding of Cattle, the raising

of Trees, Plants, and all Vegetables that contribute to the real Use of Man; the opening and working of Mines, whether of Metals, Stones, or Mineral Drugs: By the second all the Arts, manual or mechanick: By the third, the whole Extent of Negotiation with foreign Countries. As these are more or less cultivated or encouraged, the Figure and Influence of a Nation will rise or fall among her Neighbours: For as Riches, in the present State of Things, constitute more than Half of the Character of Power, the Acquisition of these to the Community must bring with it every other publick Advantage.

The Improvement of Land is the first Support in this fundamental Tripos of Opulence and what peculiarly deserves the Notice of Landed Gentlemen, as all our Representatives are presumed to be. It would be indeed wonderful if any rational Proposal were rejected, any obvious Means neglected, to raise the Value of Estates, when those that pay to the full in the Land-Tax, as in the Metropolis and some other Places, are cut off no less than a fifth Part of their nominal Income without making any Deduction for Losses, Repairs, and other incidental Charges entail'd on every Estate.

We have, indeed, within a few Years past had a great deal of Land cleared and cultivated: But has not the Advantages thereby arising been a sufficient incentive to clear and cultivate much more, especially since Corn is become, as it were, one of the Staple Commodities of our Island? Does not the great Diminution of our Oak Timber, that Timber which enables us hitherto to assert the Sovereignty of the Seas, deserve some serious Consideration? Ought not the Plantation of a new Growth to be so effectually encouraged as that the next Generation may have no Cause to complain of the Want of Providence in this? Are there not many vegetable Species already known among us; might there not be many more introduced, which will turn to Account in those Soils that were formerly thought not improvable? Is it in Fact, what ever Custom may have made it, any Disgrace to be a Gentleman, nay a Nobleman, Grazer, or a Nobleman Farmer? And Persons of Taste and liberal Education, would they take upon them the Task, might be capable of pointing out more ready Ways of improving their own Estates, than those who were brought up only to Labour, and a more confin'd Way of thinking, as most of their Tenants are generally found. The Example would be soon followed when the Advantage was made apparent, tho' perhaps no Argument will now prevail.

It is indeed a poor Objection, and what rather shews the Degeneracy than the Nobility of those who make it, that the Care of his Estate is below the Dignity of a Man of Birth.

and Fortune. Were not the Patriarchs Holy Writ, and the first Princes of profane History, Tillers of Land, and Feeders of the Plough? Did not Rome send for her Dictator to the Plough? And did not the most illustrious of her Sons, the great Scipio Africanus, retire to his Farm, after filling the Universe with his Praises, from the Ingratitude of his Countrymen? Massinissa, King of Numidia, did not think it beneath his Care to see to the rearing up of the Thickets of Barbary: If any modern fine Gentleman, by Dress, Arms, or Gallantry, thinks to have become a Name equal to the least of these, he will be greatly mistaken.

Manufacture, is the next great Source of Wealth that we are to consider; and this should be encouraged in all possible Branches, especially that promote the Use and Consumption of our own Produce. The Commerce here presents itself first to the Man's Thoughts, as it gives us, next to our Situation, the greatest of all natural Advantages over our Neighbours. We have in the Years had many Complaints on that Head, and many Schemes have been formed to remove them: But as I am assured that the Trade is at present in a more flourishing Situation than for some Time past, I shall not be at Time to determine, whether this be owing to any new Care of the Ministry, or only to the present Necessities of our Neighbours and Enemies, who had been for some Time cut off by the War from all Supplies.

The Linen Manufacture, under its present Encouragement, ought likewise to receive the Encouragement that Power can give. We should bring it at last to such Perfection, as to furnish not only for our own Use, but for our own Luxury (a necessary Indulgence without some strict sumptuary Laws) an infinite Sum would it save us in the Expence of *Holland* and *Cambricks* only? And in the coarser Goods, we might then, by the same Means, make a great deal for Exportation.

Improvement and Excellence in the most useful mechanical Arts, is another very profitable Branch of what we call Manufacture. The making of Clocks, Watches, and all Mathematical Instruments, whose Value consists in the Workmanship than the Materials, we bring under this Head: As, to preserve more Divisions, we will venture to do Painting and Sculpture, Arts that have hitherto wanted only Encouragement to bring them to the same Perfection here, as among our Neighbours of not superior Genius. If the latter should be thought too trivial to be mentioned, as Objects worthy of the Sumptuary Law, I can only observe, that I think the Sum, which annually draws from us contributes not only to the Disgrace of this Na-

Perhaps the Regulation and Restriction of publick Diversions, which within these few Years past have greatly increased, both in Number and Expence, might also be not undeserving of a senatorial Enquiry. For the Height of Luxury we have run to in these, we need only look on the Importance which some People assume to themselves for having contributed to them: Not to mention the Opera, because I hope a thorough Revolt of the old English Taste will entirely abolish it, if the Wisdom of Parliament should not think necessary. But surely the Profusion of Spring-Gardens, and other Places of Entertainment about Town, which but the last Summer so manifestly slacken'd the Nerves and wasted the Acquisitions of Industry, will not pass another Season unregarded.

With respect to Commerce, the last Source of publick Riches, but that which maintains the two other in Vigour in a Kingdom so abundant as this, there are three Things to be considered: What Sorts of Goods we ought to export; what to import; and how to do both with the greatest Profit and Security. Certainly these are all Matters that deserve the Notice of the Legislature, and which cannot be too often consider'd.

Exports should consist only of those Commodities of which we have a Superfluity, after our own Occasions have been served at a moderate Price; and of these, Manufactures rather than natural Productions, because they take off more of the Labour of the Poor. This shews the Reason why Cloths, Linens, Machinery, or any other curious and labour'd Ware, are more eligible for this Purpose than Corn or Fruit, which indeed we should never part with but in Time of great Plenty. Much less should we let go the least Quantity of our unwrought Wool; it being an ancient Maxim among the French (to whom we have lately been so liberal, and from whom on this Occasion we would do well to learn) that a prudent People should never part with any raw Commodities, but as much as possible buy from their Neighbours to manufacture themselves.

Having hinted at the Nature of proper Goods for Exportation, it is easy to see what Commodities we ought to import; and these are, either such as we have not among ourselves, or have not in sufficient Quantity; or such as we can purchase to Advantage with our own Manufactures, and dispose of the Surplus to our Wants with new Advantage to more distant Nations.

Gold and Silver are the first of those Commodities which a wise Nation should draw from all she can, and part with to none. This can be only by a vast Extent of Manufacture, suited to the Necessity of her Neighbours, and of such Materials chiefly as she has in such Abundance as to fear no Rival in foreign

foreign Markets. Let her engross all the can of the same Materials from other Countries, and the Manufactory will not only pay for them, but draw to her likewise a great deal of Money. A Nation who has this Advantage must in every Thing grow superior to the People she trades with, as on the contrary without it she will be usually a Loser. This ought well to be consider'd, with regard to the several Branches of Commerce we are engaged in, and particularly one very great one, that brings us few Things *absolutely necessary*, tho' at a vast Expence of *Silver*.

I must not drop this Subject without one Exception, in behalf of a People favour'd from above, who, without either Produce, Manufacture, or any Thing but an Extent of barren Waste to give them a Name among the Nations, have, within about a Quarter of a Century past, got the peculiar Art of drawing Gold from their Neighbours (I should have said Neighbours) and holding up their Head like a prancing Steed caparison'd with foreign Ornaments. Little does it avail that the Gold of Portugal comes to E——d for her Cloths and her Stuffs, if the Gold of Portugal goes again, almost as fast, to H——d for—Nothing.

Were not this Letter already very long, I would here add a Word or two in favour of our own poor Plantations in America, which certainly, in the Reason of Things, deserve as much Countenance from England, their true Mother, as any petty G——s State to whom England has no Relation.

S. TRADELOVE.

Old England, Nov. 5. N^o 40.

This Writer speaking of the Hanover Mercenaries, and their Behaviour towards the English, concludes thus:

THE real Interest of the King and his Royal Family, as well as the Interest of the Nation, call for Attendance, call for Attention. If a great Roman justly appeal'd from *Cæsar* ill-inform'd, to *Cæsar* better inform'd, how much more justly shall a Parliament of Great Britain appeal from an Elector of Hanover ill-inform'd, to a King of Great Britain well-inform'd? nay, how essentially is it their Duty and their Interest to inform him?

Such were the Sentiments of that truly British Parliament, which refus'd to K. William the Continuance of his Dutch Blue Guards, which he so earnestly solicited, and so ardently wish'd. He was, at that Time, justly reckon'd our Deliverer from Popery and Slavery: That Regiment was a Regiment of experienc'd Valour, and in the Service of a Sovereign State, whose Interests were united with ours: Their Number was

small, the Expence would consequently have been so too: But it was look'd upon as Indignity to this Nation, that their Prince should have any Guards but Englishmen: was wisely foreseen too, that the probable Partiality, which would be shewn to the Troops, might contribute to alienate the Affections of the British Army from his Majesty, damp their Zeal, and check their Labour, in the Cause of their Country. They were therefore refus'd by a considerable Majority, of that Parliament, not of Jacobites but of Persons in Employments, well affect'd to the King, and the most zealous Supporters of the then recent Revolution.

The present Case is, in every Particular much stronger; and can it be suppos'd that the present Parliament is less an English Parliament than that? I cannot, I will not think it; and therefore, without adding any Arguments, I will only offer these few Queries to our Representatives, with Regard to their Conduct, in this important Session, which will, one Way or another, make Parliament immortal, in the Annals of our Country.

Will you vote for 16,000 Mercenaries double the Expence that these same Mercenaries were engag'd at in the late War, before the Electorate of Hanover was united to the Crown of Great Britain?

Will you vote for Troops, distinguishing Europe by the most flagrant Marks of partiality, on the most important Occasions, and with the most fatal Consequences?

Will you vote for Troops that are to command your own; whose domestic Duties are to direct your Operations, and whose sole Aim is to frustrate your Victories?

Will you, in order to carry on a Vote for Troops, now become absolutely incompatible with your own, who can do again, be in the same Camp or Army with the British, without making that Camp a Theatre of Confusion and Bloodshed?

Will you give a Vote that must breed Spirit, or excite the Fury of that great national Army you maintain at so vast an Expence, and make yourselves the Deserters of that Army?

Lastly, Will you forfeit the Name of Englishmen for ever?

From the Universal Spectator, Nov.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S. I. R.

IN order to open the Eyes of many late seduced by the Moravian Mission, you are desir'd to convey to the Public the following genuine Letters of Excommunication, which were written by Count Z.

the principal Leader of these People, to some Persons of his Communion in America, who were unwilling, it seems, to part with their natural and civil Rights, and to give up their Children to be transported or dispos'd of, to the Pleasure of these Moravian Brethren. They are transcrib'd from the *American Weekly Mercury* of April 14, 1743.

I am, yours, &c.

John Cooper FREDERICK VENDE, in German-Town.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1742.

Dear Cooper and Cooperses,

ALTHO' I take you both to be notorious Children of the Devil; and you, the Woman, to be a two-fold Child of Hell; yet I would have your Damnation as tolerable as possible: Whereas it is now plain that all your Children belong to the Saviour, and that he will have them; and that I am in no doubt about any, except *Magdalen*, who hesitates too much concerning that plain Sentence of the crucified *Jesus*, viz. *He that loveth his Father and Mother more than me, is not worthy me*: Therefore I absolutely, and conformable to the Rules of the Gospel, demand your Daughter *Magdalen* of you by these Decrets; for altho' the Laws of this Country, which wisely provideth against such unbecomable Parents, will not suffer you to carry her against her Consent; yet, for Want of it you may vex her Soul: If therefore that two-fold Devil which possesseth you, will permit you to recollect yourself, then consider what has happened, and leave your Daughter peaceably with the Congregation, as the best Means to promote your temporal, and perhaps spiritual, Welfare.

I am he who with you better than you do yourselves.

LEWIS.

Mr. Neuman, London, Sept. 2, 1741.

I Received your Letter, and say nothing concerning your Wife; you are old enough: and altho' our Congregation would rather be rid from Time to Time of such People as you and your Wife are, we nevertheless will remain in Love, and forbear with Souls that were in some Connection with us. You will also remember, Mr. Neuman, when I receiv'd your Daughter, and the Spirit of *Sapphira*'s Disposition went out from her, that the Lamb was taken from you and your Wife at the same Time.

In Case you depart this Life without carrying your Daughter away from the Lamb, G I shall remove you from our Congregation, your former Sin shall be forgiven you: But if one of you or both should refuse your murdering Spirit, I shall this poor Creature of God, and should

undo her, whether it be with or against her Will, in this Case I recal my Peace according to Christ's Command, and take it unto me again: But you, jointly and severally, I leave to the Devil, because he had possess'd you; and the Curse of your Child, thereby lost, shall rest on you till she is redeemed, Amen! In the Name of *Jesus*, in my Name, and in the Name of my Daughter *Benigna*, who presented the Child before the Lamb, and interceded for it, Amen! Amen!

I am,

And remain your Friend,

Wholly unto the Lamb.

The above Letter of Excommunication of the Count was sent by Mr. *Paul Jonas Weiss*, and Doctor *Krugelstein*, unseal'd, and by them deliver'd to Mr. *Neuman* with a great deal of Ceremony and Solemnity.

The original Letter to the Cooper, and Mr. *Neuman*'s Copy of the above Letter, together with sundry other authentick Documents relating to the Count and his Brethren, may be viewed and examined at the House of *Joseph Crellius*, the Translator of the above, living in *Market-Street*, Philadelphia.

N. B. This Count has, by Violence, forced away several young Women from their Parents, besides the Cooper's and *Neuman*'s.

Westminster Journal, Nov. 5. N° 103.

From my own Apartment in Spring-Gardens.

*Columniari si quis autem voluerit,
Quod arbores loquantur, non tantum ferat;
Fictis joculari nos meminerit subtilis.* Power.

I Am not able to guess thro' what Channel the following Piece came to my Hands, nor to determine, with any Certainty, what can be the Meaning of the very singular Author. However, as the Practice of writing in *Fable* or *Allegory* is very ancient, and has been always thought very useful, especially on some Occasions, I would not exclude any Thing of that Kind, that comes recommended either by Humour, Spirit, or Design.

A DIALOGUE between the PROUD HORE, the TAME LION, and CRAB the Master's Cudgel, at they lay together one Night in a Stable near Men's in Germany: With some historical Particulars. Written and communicated by the Lion himself.

Mr. Touchit,

BEING a Native of your Country, descended thro' many Generations from the genuine Lions in the Tower, I think myself intitled to your Favour and Protection, and therefore venture to communicate to you my Case. A hard Case indeed it is, such as hath

4 F

almost

almost broke a Heart that knew no Fear, and quell'd a Voice that made all who heard it tremble.

After having been kept many Years at home, and pick'd up my Master so handsome a Living from the People in all Parts of England, that it was generally thought he *saw'd Money*; it came into his Head, about sixteen Months ago, to send me *abroad*, in order to exhibit me to *other Nations*.

Now as none of our Race had ever appeared on the Continent but with great Reputation, tho' indeed never much to their own Benefit, I was not in the least unwilling to go; not doubting but I should revive the Character gained by my Father, under *John the Keeper*, who *show'd* him for ten Years together on the Account of his *Mistress*. For my Part, I had never yet *travell'd*; but was conscious to myself, whatever People said of my *Tameness*, that I should not want Vigour and Spirit to make me appear to *Advantage*.

My Master, I knew, had a *favourite Horse*, that he had for many Years kept partly on the *Profits* of my Labour. But as I loved the good Gentleman very well, and knew it contributed something to his *State*, this did not make me greatly uneasy. While I did not see this *Rival* in his Affections, I was always willing to believe the best Things, little suspecting it would ever come to what I am now going to relate.

During the last Winter, and for some Time afterwards, I was exhibited *alone* by his *Servants*, and gave general Satisfaction. But at length, Mr. *Touchit* (would you think it?) this Horse was brought to *join* me, and I soon perceiv'd was to have the greatest Part in the Merit of the *Show*.

The Horse was trick'd up with *Plaits* and *Ribbands*, while my more noble *Mant* and *Coat* were entirely neglected: The Horse had punctually *three Feeds* a Day, while I was frequently reduced to little more than *Half* my former Allowance: The Horse was led out in Pomp before every Spectator, and I perhaps only *shewn thro'* the Grates of my Kennel. In a Word, tho' every Body was surpris'd at my Master's odd Taste, they thought proper, to avoid Disputes, to fall in with his Humour; were lavish in Praise of the Horse, and took no more Notice of me, than if I had been a common Mastiff.

Nay, to such an Excess did this *Tenderness* for my *hinnying Companion* at last proceed, that his Worship thought proper to excuse him from all *Duty*; ordered him to be led in *sumpture Trappings*; and would ride only me, who had never been esteemed a *Beast of Burden*. This made the *dastardly Animal* so abominably *insolent*, that there was no bearing to be with him; and I verily believe, if I had not been *muzzled* and *chain'd*, that I should long before now have torn him in Pieces.

A Creature of Spirit, as you know me be, Mr. *Touchit*, you must think could not submit to such Treatment without great Heat and burnings. Accordingly I complain'd on every Occasion, and refused to give up any Point that I had Scope to dispute. My under *W* took my Part, and, as long as he kept I had some Share: But after he got discharged, which was for no other Crime but Justice to me, I never durst shew my *T* or *Claws* without a rugged Salute from *Mr Crab*. This *Crab* is an Instrument to break the Spirits of all refractory Beasts, which what our *Governors* call *taming us*.

By receiving frequent Discipline of this *So* the Horse thought I was sufficiently *tamed* for every Purpose: Which made him arrogant and insult me one Day, as we were passing a *W*ulet, by *crossing* just upon me, and *just* me under my Burden. This was more than I had ever born, and more, I resolv'd, the *Crab* should ever force me to bear: Whereupon, having oblig'd my *Rival* to turn aside, kept on steadily my *own Way*; and then of my *Relentment* in the same Manner as of my *Relations* shew'd it to *Don Quixot*; produced between us the following *Conversation*, when we arrived at our *Inn* in the Evening.

Horse. Such an Affront, Sir, let me tell you, is more than I shall put up with.

Lion. Why then did you provoke it?

Horse. For me, my Master's Darling, I was provok'd on by his *Slave*, his *Hack*, the Object of his Contempt.—

Lion. Your *Slave* and *Hack*, good Night, please to take again; I'll have none of them. And as to *Favour* and *Contrivance*, if they are ill placed, so much the worse for *judg'd*.

Horse. Dare you dispute either the Judgment or Pleasure of your Lord?

Lion. If the Judgment of my Lord be contrary to common Sense, and his Pleasure to generous Freedom of my Nature, I dare dispute them both.

Horse. And lose, thro' his Relentment, little Liberty you are yet indulg'd with.

Lion. And recover, by asserting my Right, the greater Liberty I have already lost. Crab. Hey Day, Mr. *Mutinous*, and what are you, pray, that talk so big?

Lion. One that can shake thee to Pieces if he gets thee between his Fangs.

Crab. Has not thy Insolence been already corrected by me, in the Hands of my Master's *Servants*?

Lion. Has not my Growling always oblig'd them to desist, and coax me again into Temper?

Horse. But is it not Rebellion, rank Rebellion, to menace, or even to murmur, under any Usage that our common Master thinks fit to inflict?

Lion. In thee, servile Animal, perhaps it may, because thou didst at first submit to be a *Beast of Burden*, and hast no other Claim to his Favour but thy Suppliance and Fawning.—As I, the Ranger of the Woods, the Emblem of Power and Liberty, can harbour no Thought that favours of thy abject Condition.—When I condescended to be governed, I consider'd it as upon the Condition of mutual Obligation, and that I was to be *fed, protected and cherish'd*, in Return for the many Advantages I should procure, and the Services I should render:—Whereas thou!—but avaunt, I despise thee.—

Horse. Whereas I, without *serving*, and only by dint of my *dutiful and respectful Behaviour*, have procured of mere *Grace*, that *Nurishment, Protection, and Indulgence*, for which you *bargain'd*.—Is not that your Meaning, angry Sir?

Lion. It is; I lament to own it, and dread the Consequence of such *Partiality*.

Horse. Consequence! to whom? Are you in any Concern about me? You may spare yourself that Trouble: My dear Master's Care is sufficient for me, both for the present and future.

Lion. That I very much doubt, tho' it be a Part of my Concern. I dread for myself, in every Person, and every Action, that tends to rouse my Indignation: I dread lest I should at last lose my *tame Character*.—Remember, there is no *changing of Nature*; a *Lion* will be a *Lion* still, tho' ever so docile and amenable under good Usage.—What *worst* thou, *ignoble Beast*, if my Fury and Strength were once let loose?

Horse. And what art thou, *degraded Beast*, while that *Fury and Strength* are kept in? Is not my *real* better than your *ideal* Liberty? My *Enjoyment* of Favour better than thy *Claim* to it? My *Happiness* of Body more than thy *Greatness* of Heart?—

Lion. My Irons are not so strong, nor so ill rivetted, but that—if I had a Mind—

Horse. Take Notice, *Crab*, he threatens us: We must make Report.—

Crab. A little more Work for me, that's all: I shall be ready.

Horse. Yes, and I shall *advise* a little more *Work* of *Iron*; new Chains and Rivets, since these are so inconsiderable.

Lion. And who shall put them on? or receive another Blow in Prejudice of my Freedom, and Desiance of my Wrath? The attempt, Sirs, would be very dangerous.—

Horse. But what if it were successful? I should hazard a little myself: All the Assistance I can lend shall be joyfully contributed, to break entirely that *savage Nature*, and make thee as tractable and sub-missive a Slave as so kind a Master deserves.

Lion. Have a Care of those *Hints*; they may make me outrageous sooner than I in-

tended. The first Motion to such an Attack would deprive me of all Patience. And then, Wo!—

Horse. How it pleases me to think of seeing thee, depress'd and weary, following my Heels like a *Spaniel*! while my Lord remounts his old Servant, who prances along majestically under the rich Weight.

Here, Mr. *Touchit*, I am oblig'd to break off the *Dialogue*, as I did all Terms with my *Collocutors*: For as in my Passion I had recourse to the *native Sylvan Language* of our Race, which cannot possibly be reduced to the Letters of your Alphabet, I can only inform you that what I utter'd was so terrible to both *Crab* and *Hinny*, who had never before heard my full *Roar*, that the former stuck himself up close in the most distant Corner of the Stable, and the latter crept almost under the Manger. I did not, however, lay my Paws upon them at that Time, being very willing they should have fair Warning.

Master, who awak'd at the Noise, and came to see what was the Matter, did not think proper to proceed to instant Correction, without enquiring the Cause of my Rage. And when I had told him, tho' I believe he was most angry with me, the Servants persuaded him to give me *good Words*, and chide my two Antagonists.

Now the Reason, Sir, of my sending you this Narrative, is, that you should publish it for the Benefit of all *Lion Keepers*. There is not a *tame Beast* in Europe loves his Master better than I, or would do more for his Service and Defence: But I cannot bear this *Unkindness*, this *Partiality* to an *unprofitable Animal*, while I am certain that all our visible Revenue comes thro' me. Would it not be reasonable, think ye, for him to *sell*, *give away*, or in some Manner *dispose* of this *Horse*, that more of his Regard may be directed where it is more due? He has a *Son* that would look well on the *Creature's Back*: What if he were to bestow it on this Son? For my Part, I would be content, on that Condition (tho' as I said before, no *Beast of Burden*) to carry *his Worship* ever afterwards *at home*. But as Matters have been lately, and are at present manag'd, I own myself very much

Your disgruntled Friend,
L I O N.

Common Sense, Nov. 19. N^o 353.

Of Equanimity, and the Government of the Passions.

*Aquam nuntio rebus in arduis
Servare mentem.*

Hos.

TO preserve the Mind free from Passion, to be present to one's Self on all Events,
4 F 2

vents, to hold the Rudder with a steady Hand, is the great Art of Life; by Virtue of this alone we may be capable of steering with Safety thro' the tumultuous Storms of Life, and amidst Rocks and Quick sands. This Equality is so absolutely necessary to all both in high and low Life, that whenever it is lost, the human Reason, for that Time, subsides, that great Pilot is in Confusion, and every Thing goes wrong.

That this *Equanimity* may be learnt and obtained by keeping a constant Guard upon our Temper, altho' our natural Constitution may be irascible and inflammatory, has been and may be proved by many Examples. When the *Physiognomist* told *Socrates* his Fortune before his Disciples, from a curious Enquiry into the Lines and Features of his Face, he pronounc'd him to be greatly addicted to Lust, Revenge, Violence, Injustice, in a Word, a Creature absolutely a Slave to his Passions. Upon this Declaration of the Fortune-teller, his Scholars burst into a loud Laugh, and ridiculed the Man for making so wrong a Judgment, a Judgment so immediately, so directly contrary to the known and celebrated Virtues and Morals of that divine Philosopher. But *Socrates* having first gently reprehended them for their unreasonable and injudicious Raillery, said: *This Man has spoke the Truth; I am by Nature what he has declared me to be by the Rules of his Art; I am subject, by my natural Constitution to every Vice; but I have rectify'd the Errors of my Nature by Philosophy, and deal'd the malignant Disposition of my Blood by Virtue: From this Example you may learn to what Heights you may arise by a constant Adherence to Philosophy, notwithstanding any Obstacles or Temptations whatsoever.*

The first great Necessary towards attaining this Equality of Temper, is to check every the least Motion that presumes to disturb you, to endeavour to cool by Reflection the least Warmth that you may feel kindling within you, tho' on never so just a Provocation; by this Means you will, in Time, learn never to give Fire to your Passions on any Occasion. You will, by this watchful and faithful Guard over yourself, instruct yourself so to sort and temper your Ideas, that no sudden Attack will ever surprize you, no Injustice will be able to deprive you of the entire and cool Use of your Reason. By this you stand always armed and ready to defend yourself: By this you will be able to dispatch the most weighty, various, and intricate Business without the least Hurry or Confusion; for Heat is ever attended with Disorder and Irregularity, and therefore incapable of doing any Thing right.

I never read that inimitable Table Scene between *Brutus* and *Cassius* in the fourth Act of *Shakspeare's* Tragedy of *Julius Caesar*, but I am surpris'd to see what a thorough Insight that great Poet has into all the Passions of

the human Mind. *Cassius* (of a fiery Temper) works up, by Degrees, his Colleague *Brutus*, whose natural Disposition was mild and cool, into some Warmth; but towards the Close of the Scene he cools again, and having quite recover'd the Serenity of his Mind, he says to him,

*A Ob, Cassius, thou art yoked with a lamb,
That carries anger, as the flint bears fire,
Which, much enforc'd, may show a basty spark,
But fireight is cool again.*

Cassius, now quite sensible of his Error, confess'd with great Humility, that this is his Complexion, the Error of his Nature, and says,

*B —Ob, Brutus,
Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour which my mother
gave me
Makes me forgetful.*

Brutus replies severely, but justly;

*—Yes, Cassius, and from henceforth,
When you are over earnest with your Brutus,
He'll think your mother chides, and leave you.*

Here we see the Passions alive and expos'd in their Contrast; we have an instructive Lesson in this Scene, a perfect Image set before us of the Danger and Folly of intemperate Passion, a Lesson, that, if we please, may be more useful than any that *Seneca* or *Epicurus* can prescribe.

D The Thing necessary therefore, as we saw above, in order to preserve our Equality of Mind, is to avoid all Perplexity and Hurry, let us give Leisure to our Thoughts to range themselves in exact Order and Discipline, and this will probably prevent all Confusion and Surprize. I think it was *Sir William Temple*, who, when he ask'd the Grand Pensionary *De Witt*, how he was able to transact so many various and intricate Affairs, so clearly, expeditiously and successfully; the Pensionary reply'd, I will tell you, *Sir William*, have one Rule only that carries me thro' all:—*I do but one Thing at once.* I think therefore what is said of *Julius Caesar*, that he did write and dictate, and give verbal Orders to his Officers at the same Time, to be a Fiction, or rather a Piece of Flattery to his Memory; so many Affairs of different Natures must sometimes break in upon the clearest Head, and disturb one another; or at least if so great, so uncommon a Genius had allow'd himself a separate Hour for several Affairs, they would not have been so more unsuccessful on that Account.

F It is needless, it is too well known to repeat the Mischief that must accrue even Hour to Mankind for Want of this Equality of Mind: Passion is the Bane of Business, an Enemy to Society; how frequent is it in the busy World for the Crafty and Designing

and take Advantage of the unguarded Moments of a Man whom they find off his Guard, and heated by Wine or Passion; known a Minister ev'n in the Examination of a suppos'd Criminal, indecently suff'ring his Blood to get the better of his Reason, while he endeavour'd to make the poor unfortunate Culprit accuse himself, he expos'd the Judge.

The famed and upright Lord Chief Justice was, in Affairs of no great Importance, of the greatest Importance, sometimes subdu'd to Passion: He had, from his sanguine Complexion, a natural Heat in his Constitution, which would in Trifles sometimes shew itself; or when the Rights of the Subject were attempted to be struck at by his Superior, he then call'd forth all his Courage and made it ass'tant to his Justice. It is said of him, that when a Criminal was try'd before him for his Life, he always gave him all the Time he could desire, he allow'd him his full Scope in his Defence, heard all his Evidence with Patience, was his Council when it was necessary, and indeed seem'd rather to be his Advocate than his Judge: And when he summ'd up the Evidence he did it very briefly, and as near as he was able, in the few Words of the Witnesses, without aggravating any Circumstance, and then left it to the Jury. And this generally was his manner, when the Person he try'd appeared to be a notorious Offender; he was particularly cautious lest Passion at this Time should

dominate him. Sempronius was a Man of a very different Temper, he was all over Passion, and that too in *ardoris*; he was haughty and mean, inefficient and ignorant, undertaking and meddling: Who bellow'd out for Liberty to Sempronius? Who thirsted after Power to Sempronius? Who made a more scandalous Use of it than Sempronius? In nine or ten Months he endeavour'd with his whole Force to overthrow what he pretended to have been building up for many Years: — He would now with Pity, he is become not a Slave himself, but a Slave of Slaves, the Ridicule of his Inferiors, and the Contempt of his Master: And yet there is one thing very singular in this Man, he believes himself to be a Politician.

Whisperer Journal, Nov. 19. N^o 104.

The Transactions of last Summer consider'd.

EFFECTUAL Succour to the Queen of Hungary; Reduction of the exorbitant Power of France; Restoration of the Balance of Power in Europe; and, by Way of Consequence, the Redemolition of Dunkirk, and ample Satisfaction to Great Britain for the assistance put upon her in the Infringement of

the Treaty of *Utrecht*; were the grand Pretensions of last Winter; which we are now to compare with the Actions and Negotiations of the subsequent Summer, even the memorable Summer of *Dettingen*.

To begin with the Succour to the Queen of Hungary: What visible Service did there result from any Part of it, except the Part that was merely pecuniary? To that, indeed, we may in some Measure ascribe the early Success of Prince Charles upon the Frontiers of *Upper Austria*; the sudden Recovery of all *Bavaria*, except a few Garrison Towns; and perhaps the Ability to maintain two Blockades, till the Places surrender'd, at the same Time that her Hungarian Majesty had two Armies in the Field. But did either the Troops of Great Britain, *Hesse Cassel*, or *Hanover*, contribute in the least to either of these important Transactions?

No Man, I presume, will venture to say that actually they did: But it may be insinuated, they kept *Noailles* from taking the Rout of *Maillebois*, and deluging *Bohemia* and *Bavaria* again with French Troops: They made a Diversion, which divided the Power of France, and oblig'd the Emperor, unsupported, to ask a Neutrality.

Very well argued indeed, if the Facts could only be proved: But how does it appear that *Noailles* would have taken the Field at all with his Army of Observation, if the Troops in British Pay had not first put themselves in Motion, under the Title of *Auxiliaries* to the Queen of Hungary? France, in all Probability, would have thought her Armies in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria* already sufficient for her Designs: Or upon their failing, as they did, would have thought them a sufficient Sacrifice to a Cause, which she saw herself unable to support at that Distance. Even put the Case she had sent thither a third Army, that very Army of *Noailles*, would it not, like the former, have had greater Difficulties to struggle with there, than upon the neighbouring Banks of the *Rhine*? And might not a small additional Supply, not one Quarter of what was now expended in the Hire, March, and Subsistence of Troops, have enabled her Hungarian Majesty to make yet more vigorous Efforts on her own Side, where she manifestly fought with the same Advantages as the French in *Alsace* or the *Palatinats*? A few more Battalions of regular Foot, and a few more Regiments of *Hussars*, rais'd and paid with the Money of Great Britain, would, in the Article of Defence, have been not only a more ready, but a more effectual Succour to our Ally, than all the remote Diversion that has been so much magnified.

But if the Business was Offence, as it must be in the second Case, the Reduction of the Power of France, then this distant Parade

trade (for distant it was from the Dominions of *France*, as well as from those of the House of *Austria*) was, if possible, still more unaccountable. In order to reduce, was it not necessary to attack, and to attack in the most sudden and sensible Manner? Who can tell what might have been done upon the *Moselle*, or even upon the *Rhine*, if any Thing had been in earnest attempted in proper Season, after the successive Miscarriages of *Belisle*, *Breglio*, and *Maillebois*, had not only thin'd the Numbers of the *French*, but utterly dispirited those that remained? Who can tell, I say, what might have been done in Favour of the common Cause, the bringing of the Court of *Versailles* once more to Reason? Nay, who can tell what such a vigorous Measure might have procured in our own Cause, the Security of our Trade, if, at the same Time it was taken, *Dunkirk* had been demanded in Form by the Mouths of our Cannon and Bombs? Surely such a Demand was to have been expected, if the Measure had at all been taken: And surely the Measure ought to have been taken, since the Expence of it was incur'd, and since the Pretensions to it were made publick. This might have conciliated the Minds of many to the Consequence, who could not at all approve the Means or Manner of producing it.

But, instead of these necessary Emollients, what have our wise Physicians administer'd to soften the Acrimony of our national Constitution? It cannot be said, indeed, that they have pursued no Interest, because it is pretty visible what Interest they have pursued; and will any Native be hardy enough to say, against the Opinion of his Country, that it is the Interest of *Great Britain*?

Methinks it is as manifest as the Sun at Noon-day, that Views truly *British*, if a War with *France* was at all intended, would have brought together all the Troops of the Alliance early in the Spring, (which certainly might have been done, as they were almost all in *British* Pay) would have marched them directly to the *French* Frontiers, where *France* was judg'd to be weakest, and have endeavour'd to strike there one decisive Blow, while the *Austrians* were yet pursuing their Advantages in *Bohemia*. And if the King of *Sardinia*, at the same Time, had been enabled and encouraged to pass the *Alps*, perhaps *France* might have been surpris'd into better Terms than she will ever grant after a long and spiritless War. Such a War, at least, as it will be very expensive, so it never can be at all beneficial to us; because *Dunkirk*, or certain Cessions in *America*, are the only Equivalent we can ever expect; which, tho' they might be thought well enough to repay the Charge of one Campaign, would be but a poor Recompence for 15 or 20 more Millions added to the national Debt.

Whatever then might have been this Summer done, it is manifest that we cannot another prosecute a War with *France* without much greater Risk to ourselves.—This by the Way.

If, on the other Hand, a War with *France* was not at all intended, there will remain many knotty Questions for those whom it behoves to discuss. And that this was the real Case, few, who have given close Attention to the Motions of the Army, and the Behaviour of its Leaders, both before and after the Conflict at *Dettingen*, will find it very difficult to determine. That they were surpris'd into an Action is indisputably true, because no General could ever have sought it in such a dangerous Situation: That they did not make the most of their Advantage, I think, now pretty generally acknowledged. That they did not seek another Engagement, what better Evidence do we want, than the whole History of the rest of the Campaign? Is not the Conclusion then natural, that War with *France* was not at all intended, and that even striking the first Blow was deemed a sufficient Provocation?

I am not now considering, whether *French* War was expedient. That Point has been already discuss'd, when the Expediency was shewn to consist, in a great Measure, upon the Alliances formed to support it; the Opportunity taken to begin it; the Spirit with which it was unanimously to be prosecuted; and the human Probability, hence resulting, of concluding it with Advantage to all the confederated Parties. Whether they did or might have concurred at the Beginning of last Campaign, is now no Matter, if it was then resolv'd that no Use should be made of the happy Concurrence.

And taking it thus, how will the following Questions be satisfactorily answer'd?

What was meant by *effectually* securing the Queen of *Hungary*, when the Troops denominated her *Auxiliaries*, were neither act in her Behalf, or to make themselves Parties in her Quarrel?

What was meant by reducing the Power of *France*, when no Opposition was to be made to that Power, no Advantage was to be taken of the Consternation she was thrown into by her bad Successes in *Bohemia* and *Belgium*?

How was the Balance of Power to be restored, if no Weight at all was to be recovered from that Crown, whose Scale, near a Century past, has been universally seen to preponderate?

If the Redemolition of *Dunkirk* was designed, why has it never, that we know of, been demanded, since the Appearance of Hostilities has begun? And if it was demanded, why were we not publicly told in Justification of our Negotiators?

If, upon the Whole, it should at last appear

year, that, as nothing has been done, so nothing was intended, what Satisfaction will be made to the Nation for the many Impositions put on her by fair Pretensions?

How will the Pay of the *Hanover* Troops be accounted for to their Masters?

How will the Sacrifice of the *British* Troops be accounted for to their Country?

How will this enormous Expence of doing nothing be accounted for to those who have the keeping of the People's Purse?

Had the good Effects of our Cabinet Transactions appeared with more Lustre than those of the Camp, we might have had some Reason to think more favourably of those who conducted them. But if they have not been so, in the Course of six or eight Months past in the Field, to procure Confidence in any one Court where they had it not before, if they have even lost the Confidence of that mighty Power, which we before look'd upon as an inseparable Ally, is it not natural to think, that the Proposals they have every where made, however private, were look'd upon to be either weak, wicked, or insincere?

When we consider the Behaviour of his *Russian* Majesty, whose Interest it must be, at least equally with *Great Britain's*, to check the growing Greatness of *France*; the Marches and Counter-marches of his Troops, without any explain'd Design; the Jealousy with which he seems to look on his nearest Neighbours, and they in return on him; the ambiguous Manner in which he treats with every Court, and the Complaisance he shews to all; does it not seem as if that Monarch saw, and would be glad to pursue his personal Interest, if he could do it with Honour and Security? That *H—*, in a word, deprives *G—* & *B—* of a Friend?

When we reflect on the late Intimacy between the Courts of *London*, *Petersburg*, and *Paris*; the mutual Professions of Friendship interchange'd, and the repeated Assurances of her Imperial *Russian* Majesty, that she would join the former in Support of the latter, and then look on the sudden Coldness that took place at once among them, and the ways sent against a certain Minister from *Petersburg*, with the great Care taken to justify that Minister to all *Europe*; when we recollect, I say, on this, does it not give Room for Suspicion that the Princess of *Brunswick*, her Son, now Prisoner, in the Castle of *Vienna*, had received certain Overtures from the servants of her Relations, that were inconsistent with former authentick and solemn contracts?

These Appearances, it must be owned, give some Colour to such Surmises as I have made on them. They may be Surmises; but certainly it will be worth while to enquire how it has happen'd, that *Great Bri-*

tain, with a powerful Army, can gain no new Ally; and that the Emperor, without any Army that he can maintain, preserves all his old.—Is this merely owing to the Respect due to the Imperial Dignity? Or does the Want of Weight in the *British* Name, because overbalanced by a certain unwarrantable Partiality, contribute thereto?

A *Universal Spectator*, Nov 19. N^o 789.

VAIN HOPES. A DREAM.

I Thought myself at the Entrance of a spacious Plain, whose farthest Extremity was beyond the Reach of my View: It was cover'd with an infinite Multitude of Persons, of all Ages and both Sexes, each of them either employ'd in some different Pursuit from the rest, or with some different Manner and Degree of Anxiety from every other. The Air was full of winged Beings, in human Shape, such as I have imag'd to myself, when a Boy, the Genii of the Ancients, or as the Painters pourtray to us the little Satellites of *Venus*. I observ'd, however, in their Countenances great Variety and Distinction of Character: Some wearing the gay Aspect of smiling *Cupids*; othe^rs the sullen malignant Gloom of a *Rosicrucian Gnome*; and others again, between those Extremes, appear'd variously pensive and anxious, like so many *Sylphs*, in Care for the Virtue and Reputation of their respective Wards. They were each of them busy over the Head of some one of the Persons below, who seem'd to be acted upon by the good Pleasure of these aerial Inhabitants, and not a few were distracted by the Operations of two or more of them together.

One Species of these little Beings, which more than all the rest engaged my Attention, seem'd to have no durable Character; Some of them were this Moment all alert, gay, and sprightly; others, desponding, languid, and heavy: And a very little Observation shew'd me the same Individuals with each of these Distinctions. Most of the others took Delight to cross and interrupt them, especially those of the *Gnomian* Kind.

After surveying this Scene for some Time, I took the Opportunity to ask an Explanation of it from a grave Lady near me, who seem'd to be less employ'd than any Person else. Her Answer was, that the Plain before me was the Course of human Life, and that the Men and Women I saw on it were at least a Representation of the whole human Species.—And who are you, Madam, said I, that have so little to do among them?—My Name, reply'd my good Instructor, is Observation: Some call me Experience; others Wisdom: But this I can assure you; no Being you behold could comply with your Request so much

...med to your Satisfaction as myself: Not a Man or Woman here, without coming to me, can tell what themselves are doing: And yet so capriciously are they generally inclin'd, that very few ever consult me about their own Case, tho' I have had them all, in their Turns, to enquire into the Conduct of other People.

But pray, says I, inform me, who are those innumerable busy little Spirits that hover over the Heads of the Men and Women, and seem to govern all their Actions? And who, in particular, are those the most active among them, who seem of that earnest and fluctuating Temper?

In general, answer'd she, what you behold are the Passions and Affections, by which much the greatest Number of Mankind are wholly influenced: But those varying Visages, those Beings, still in Pursuit of new Objects, ever perplexing, ever fainting, ever reviving, are what we call the Hopes. They take their airy Flights with so little Judgment, and such wayward Diffidence, that no Wonder they are continually flip'd in their Career. Wherever they are found, they see at first no Obstruction in their own Way: which makes them liable to encounter many, and always to disappoint the Person directed by them. And yet so necessary is their Assistance, their animating Power, that without it scarce any Purpose would be vigorously pursued, scarce any Thing great or daring would be attempted. See a little how they operate on two or three of the most distinguish'd Persons now before us, and how variously they are themselves affected. She then presented me with a perspective Glass; which made me Master of the whole Extent of the Course, and shew'd me the several Objects that the busy Mortals had respectively in View.

The first that engag'd my Attention was a Youth of about 20, with fine Shape, vigorous Constitution, and blooming Complexion. I observ'd his Eye fix'd on the Goal of Beauty, over which was written in golden Capitals, the Word *Enjoyment*. Two smiling Hopes, adorned with the Emblems of the Gods of Love and Marriage, led him at first confidently on. But long they had not proceeded e'er other little Spirits, which my Instructress told me were significant of *Rivalship*, made them abate considerably of their Speed. They got by these however at last, and the Youth thought himself just ready to seize the Prize, when another, with more severe Air and Authority, oblig'd him totally to desist. This evil Genius, I soon understood, was *Disparity of Fortunes*.

As each Obstructor interpos'd or disappear'd, I took Notice how the conducting Hopes languish'd and reviv'd; and that not in the Lover's Case only, but in the several others I am going to mention.

Upon the Goal which the next had in View I observ'd the Word *Glory*, which signified to me that the Contender for it was of

a martial Temper. Accordingly the Hero that attended him appeared all rough, and full of Scars, brandishing in his Hand a shining Scymeter. The Rubs which this Hero met with, in almost every Instant of his Progress, are too many to be here enumerated. Stratagem, Defeat, Famine, had each of them like to put a Period to his Proceeding. But at last came a more fatal Foe, whose Name was *obscure and undistinguish'd Disgrace*, and knock him down to eternal Oblivion.

My Eye was next directed to the Gail *Ambition*, over which the Word *Power* made a most glittering Appearance. Many were once contending in this List, all with unequal Degrees of Celerity and Success; and the most distant Hopes look'd more and more serene in Proportion as the Popul advanced before the Fellows. Yet I could not help noting, even in some of those that were most forward, how much a very small Opposition did he intimidate. Envy, Deceit, Flattery, Detraction, had all their full Employment in this Traff, and each try'd its several Effect on every Candidate. But the most dreadful Spirit of all, and what I observ'd was most frequently successful in its Interposition, my friendly Instructress inform'd me was *sursum'd Patriotism*.

As among the last mention'd there seem to be few very young, so in another List there scarce any but ancient Persons. The Goal of *Riches* here terminated the Point of View, over which the Motto was *Power*. A meager, careful, suspicious Aspect, and slow, watchful, steady Motion, were the chief Characteristics of both the Guides of the Guided. Bankruptcies, Shipwrecks, Fire, Robberies, were to these the most dreadful Apparitions: And they often started in apprehension of them, when none were actually near. As the *Desires* of this Class not center in themselves, there was no hope of any greater Enemy than *Avarice* to destroy their Happiness: And he it was who, in the present, magnified every other Terror.

I was at first surpris'd to see a beautiful young Damsel making her Way among the decrepid old Wretches: But when I observ'd the Hope that animated her, who had Air and Attitude wherewith *Fortune* is depicted, and held in his Hand a Wheel resembling those of a *Lottery*, I was no longer at a Loss to account for this Phenomenon. Instead of *Philis*, this Lady, thro' the Glasses of her own Invention, read the Word *a Coach and Six* over the Goal. I kept my Eye on her long enough to see her entirely leave her, and an ugly Specter, called a *Blind*, interpose between her and the Goal.

W I N T E R.

ONCE more extend thy weary wing,
O Muse, and latest *Winter* sing.
O grant thy poet's last desire:
Cold is his theme; new heat inspire!
A double portion of celestial fire!
She comes! she comes! from eastern skies,
On *Eurus*' bleakest blasts she flies.
O hardy goddess! nymph severe!
Haste on to close the finish'd year!
Thick air condens'd, her chariot forms:
By bidded winds, and harness'd storms,
The flying vehicle is driv'n
Around the circuit of wide heav'n.
High in the midst, the rugged queen
Sits on a throne of ice is seen.
Her limbs in furry robes array'd,
Of ev'ry beauteous salvage made.
The spotted lynx' and leopard's there,
And panther's comely coats appear.
The skins of tawny tigers deck
Her burrid head, and armed neck.
A holly sceptre fills her hand:
And three rough youths before her stand:
The midmost, taller than the rest,
In whitest purity is drest:
First of the *monitors*, his noted name,
His robes and double front proclaim.
'Tis theirs, to feed th' eternal fire,
Which on yon altar does aspire:
Where to their queen the flames arise,
And holy fumes involve the skies.
Now from the tropick *goat*, his way
Takes the welcome prince of day.
He'll be th' approaching chariot wheels
Which parent *earth* with gladness fills!
Patient the *winter*'s rage she bears,
And loss of all the pride she wears,
Yet feels some comfort in her grief,
While they draw near to her relief.
Various meteors now assail
Her better'd head; now, rains prevail;
Now, pelting storms of pattering hail.
These succeed sharp cutting sheets,
Thus fiercely blown, in driving sheets,
They maintain their cruel race,
And deeply wound the trav'ler's face.
The freezing winds constrain her pores:
And clouds discharge their snowy stores.
The feather'd meteor, flutt'ring flies,
And softly sails from thicken'd skies.
Her limbs the silver robe does press;
A glitt'ring garb, and splendid drest.
The *North* and *Boreas* jointly blow,
And see, the fountains cease to flow.
They turn the floods to ice, and make
A solid mass of ev'ry lake.
So, a clear winter-night I've seen
The sky, with glowing fires, serene,
And the broad moon with beams full bright,
O'er the *Thames* with trembling light;
When, a keen eastern breeze arose,
And all the rapid river froze.

Ev'n where a-cross the subject tide,
The rocky arches tow'ring stride,
Where proud *Augustus*'s bridge is rear'd,
And sounding cataracts are bear'd,
Sudden, th' arrested waters creep,
The roaring billows seem to sleep.
The mounted waves are fixt on high,
And icy rocks invade the sky.
The ruddy morn's returning ray,
A shining prospect does display,
And crystal mounds reflect the day.

Let us not now on mountains rove,
My Muse, nor seek the lonesome grove.
Bleak *winter* there severely reigns
O'er frosted fields, and powder'd plains.
The winds, with nitre edg'd, there fly,
And sharply cut th' inclement sky.
Few verse-inviting objects now
Provoke the bard his skill to show.
But if he sings, no themes arise
But naked woods, and freezing skies,
One vast unvary'd scene of white,
Earth's glitt'ring face array'd with light,
Tho' waste, yet gay, tho' barren, bright.

Now is the time for th' rustick race
With hounds the tim'rous hare to chase.
All have their sports: But O my Muse,
What are the pleasures we shall chuse?
Of witty friends, a chosen few,
United in their hearts and true;
And then, the converse to refine,
A portion wise of gen'rous wine.
Here crown the glass, and fill the bowl,
Due mirth t'infuse in ev'ry soul.
'Tis he, the mighty god of *wine*,
Who swells our breasts with rage divine,
Warms us with *bacchanalian* fires,
And stores of rapt'rous rhymes inspires.
But now, *Phileas*, come, for without thee,
The very bliss of life is misery.
The chorus yet is lame with only *wine*,
Till beauty joins to make our joys compleat.
Then, O my mistress! come, without delay,
For what is life, if love be far away?
Rouse all thy charms, awaken ev'ry grace,
And call forth all the wonders of thy face.
I long to dwell upon thy dazzling eyes,
And lose my senses in the sweet surpris.
The rigid *season* we shall quite forget,
Thus warm'd with secret fires and genial heat.

ALL as you WERE, except the EXPENCE.

WHO was to have *Assise*, and who
Lorain,
When first our *berces* open'd the campaign?
Prince *Charles* the lost, of *patrimonial* due;
The first the *Empire*, *Austria*, God knows
who. [done?
Who has them both, now the campaign is
Still *France*; and *Spain Savoy* for her third
son. win,
'Tis thus when folks would wear before they
And e'er they take the bear, divide the skin.

562 RURAL LIFE. Set by Mr. HOWARD.

How happy is the maid! who lives a rural life; by

no false views betray'd, to know domestick strife; no passion sways her mind, or

wishes to be great; to humble hopes confin'd, she shuns the flatt'ring bait; to

humble hopes confin'd, she shuns the flatt'ring bait.

Her soul with cold disdain,
Above the pomp of pride,
Beholds the rich and vain,
In gilded fetters tied.
While titles, wealth, and pow'r,
The gaudy scene display;
And pageants of an hour,
In darkness glide away,

But if some gentle boy
Her faithful bosom share,
He doubles all her joy,
And lessens all her care.
Their moments on the wing,
The mutual bliss improve;
And give perpetual spring,
To virtue, truth, and love.

For the FLUTE.



PROLOGUE to the ANDRIAN: Spoke by
Mr. Gordon, in the Character of Pamphi-
lus, at Mr. Clare's Academy in Soho-
Square.

WHEN hoary ruin shakes the faithless
bust,
And moulders half an Athens into dust,
Still lives the immortal Muse, who gayly play'd
From cloud-topt Pindus to the Lattian shade;
Still in her bosom glows the genial fire,
Still waves her pinion and still sounds her lyre.

And see, gay-rising o'er the wrecks of age,
The lovely Andrian treads our little stage:
She, who at *Vesta's* sacred festal seen,
When *Rome's* great genius hung on ev'ry scene,
Made them observe, that when a *Terence* writ,
The chastest diction grac'd the purest wit;
Each period pleas'd, each moral learnt to
warm,

And ev'ry image glow'd with ev'ry charm.

Such *Terence* was—distinguish'd, lov'd,
caref's'd,

Dear to each eye, and hug'd to ev'ry breast.
Full of his thought, and warm with all his
rage.

We catch his spirit, while we ast his page;
And make, as he displays the knave or fool,
Each line a lesson, and each scene a school.

For know, that acting is the noblest plan
To mould the genius, and to form the man;
To polish nature with the pride of art,
And beam each spark of virtue from the
heart.

Hence, hence, the well turn'd periods learn
The eye to sparkle, and the grace to glow;
Hence youth quick grasps the patriot's god-
like flame,

And melts to goodness, whilst he pants for

Pants, till the soul of freedom lives confest,
And a young *Cato* heaves in every breast.

'Tis true, we want the long majestick train,
That waits the buskin'd prince of *Drury-lane*.
No hosts embattled crowd the scene around,
No falcons glitter, and no trumpets sound:
We dare attempt no lost *Italian* note,
The melting warble of an eunuch's throat;
Nor with a dancers cormick genius plan
Some fainter image of your lost *Fausan*:
Soon will our *Latin* pain a lady's ear,
And this bright circle sink into a sneer.

But, Sirs, if e'er your longing eyes survey'd
The tender pledges of a nuptial bed;
If for a son your fancy fondly wrought
Some scheme of bliss, in luxury of thought;
With all a father's warmth our steps attend,
And dare to censure, if we dare offend,
Yet, if each happier excellence we trace,
Touch ev'ry line, and heighten ev'ry grace;
Conscious applaud the boy, and kindly raise
His dawning genius to deserve your praise:
So may he shine in life's important stage,
And a new *Terence* glad a future age.

J. CAWTHORN.

To Sir R—— H——, on his new Vineyard.

Quid non Ingenio voluit Natura licere?

AMPHION's lyre play'd stones into a
wall;

But cliffs and craggy rocks obey your call:
Rocks, that *Alcides* ne'er cou'd heave away,
Had robber *Cacus* here conceal'd his prey.
Deep-rooted oaks the centre quit, and yield,
To clust'ring grapes, a cultivated field.
Myrtles for thorns, for briars grows the pine,
And once a desert boasts the fruitful vine.

4 G 2

Faß

564 *Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1743.*

Fast thrive the plants, and flourish ev'ry tree;
And *H—*—*—*, thou, a new *Falerus* bel
See smiling *Bacchus* change his old abode,
And chuse this seat more worthy of the god,
Selenus too rides up, a tott'ring load;
'Tis well, the gen'rous knight had smooth'd
the road.

In *Englifo* climate two wonders we survey;
A *Gallick* vintage — and a *Roman* way.
O! glorious use of wealth! — the poor to feed;
At once remove their idleness, and need.

Learn hence, ye great ones, riches to em-
ploy, [joy;
And may such owners long their shares en-
In vicious taste nor treasure spend, nor
skill,
Like *Noah* plant, and only drink like *Hill*.

To the Author of the Progress of Physick: Oc-
casion'd by reading the second Edition of the
said Poem, enlarg'd and improv'd.

WHILE in thy verse such rival graces
meet, [pleat;
That all, but *Mævi*us, own the work com-
While sense and harmony for praise contend,
Now most the poet charms, and now the
friend;

To raise our wonder more, our joy prolong,
Th' aspiring *Muse* resumes her sacred song—
Apollo blest'd the more exal'd strain,
And bid perfection crown his fav'rite plan.

Occasion'd by the Author of the Progress of
Physick concealing his Name.

FOR vain applause while others tune their
lays,
You hug the merit, but reject the praise:
How gen'rous thus, such favours to bestow,
And hide the source from whence such favours
flow!

In Gallorum Certamen in Carnisfrivra.

ALMA dies nondum rutilans accenderat
orta [rat,
Lampada purpuream, cœli tenebrasque fugâ-
Chantic'er assurgens noctis somnique vapores
Cum repolit, quatiens radiantes corpore plu-
mas.

Ter clangore alas vibrat, ter colla tetendit
Longaque, dum memori revocat sub corde
triumphos.

Volventem recolunt prænuntia pectora lucem,
Quando inter medios plausus strepitumque co-
ronæ

Vestus erat campo, Circique recepit honores:
Cum generis fratres ineunt insensa duella,
Certi vel palmam, vel fuso sanguine mortem
Ferre; adeo stimulat turgentia pectora fama!
Ante oculos fingit fluantem sanguine cam-
pum.

Deceptusque furor tentat præludia pugnæ;

2

Et quasi jam victor claros ex pectore cantus
Mittit, et absentes ad pugnam provocat hastæ
Sic repetit crebro delusâ mente duellum,
Sæpè tulit palmas, hostesque subegit inanes.

En! en! hora venit, prædictaque tempore
pugnæ!

Suscitat et pectus, vastas et concipit iras:
Cum rivalis adest, rabiem trepidumque furorem
Deridens, naso et petulans suspendit adunem.
Nec mora, nec requies, pedibusque animisque
propinquant,
Romani ut pugiles ineunt certamina Circi.
Circuit hic illum transverso lumine cætus,
Sunt quasi cunctantes, sed enim sub corde ro-
lutant

Irarum fluctus, spirant et jungere bellum!
Turgescent fastu, cristas in frontibus altis
Tollentes, solito contemnunt pectore mortem
Passibus incedunt altis, oculisque veredas
Majestas radiat, claros vel ferre triumphos
Expectant, pulchramve sequi per vulnera mor-
tem.

Protinus exarsit venis palparentibus ira
Acrior, atque animis jam liberiora remittunt
Fræna, et procurant ut junctæ turbine nobis
Imbriferæ, aut tremulans collidens fulgur
fulgur,

Ut crepitant aë! quantos calcarihus ignes
Accendunt! voluntque novas sub cordibus iras
Alter in adversum compensat verbera verber,
Aere nunc surgunt trepidi, nunc gramine proci
Cervices vigilant, iterumque in verbera surgunt
Partibus ambabus dubia victoria pennis
Imminet, alternos plausus dat mobile vulgus
Fatales tandem misero sub pectore * Cantlet
Accepit plagas, oculosque in morte volutans
Vix sentit vulnus; adeo nunc spicula mortis
Vis animi superat, vivax et gloria mentis!
Vulnere dum fufus jacuit jam limine fati,
Ut potuit, pugnat, tollitque cadentia colla.
Insultans misero conculcat corpora victor,
Et turbæ jactat magno clangore triumphos;
Infremoit lætus confuso murmure campos,
Protinus et Circum resonans compleverat
Echo,

Victorem populus campis devexit ovantem,
Vincentis quisque et lætus celebrabat honores
OEchaliâ rediens curru sublatu eburno
Non secus Alcides turbas conspexit ovantes,
Dum laudes læti cantant, et carmine voces
Certatim tellunt, numerantes mille trium-
phos

Pallati colles alto clamore resultant,
Et totidem laudes numerosa remurmurat Echo

On COCK-FIGHTING on Shrove-Tuesday
A School Exercise.

'T'WAS e'er the genial planet of the day
Had chac'd the solemn gloom of night
away,

When Chantic'er, arose, the lazy fumes
Of sleep dispell'd, and shook his orient plumes

* Nomen Galli,

Thrice on his perch he stretch'd, thrice clapt
his wings.

And to his mind his former triumphs brings:
His breast prefaces the revolving morn,
When from the field he was in triumph born:
Or when the partners of his warlike kind,
Or death, or triumph, shame, or vict'ry find.
He seems to have the sanguine field in sight,
His eager rage anticipates the fight;
As certain of success he loudly crows,
And bids defiance e'er he meets his foes:
He o'er and o'er in mimic fancy fought,
And gain'd the conquest ev'ry time in thought.

Now! now's! the destin'd hour, he must
away,

Rouse all his rage and enter on the fray:
His fierce antagonist undaunted meets
His headlong fury, and derides his threats:
The lists they enter, forward they advance,
Like two great champions famous in romance:
With jealous eyes each other they survey,
Deliberate, yet impatient of delay:
With mimic pride they elevate their crests,
While all that's valiant rises in their breasts:
They strut, they vaunt, they bear their heads
on high,

Like prepar'd to conquer or to die.
Strait boiling fury swells in ev'ry vein!
No longer they their growing rage restrain;
Furious as meeting tempests on they move,
Or clashing lightnings in the fields of Jove:
Their clattering wings resound, the goring
steel

Galls up new rage, and kindles all their zeal;
And blow for blow they give, and wound for
wound,
Now rise in air, now couch upon the ground;
Over this, o'er that, the doubtful vict'ry hung:
Alternate echoes through the tumult rung.
At length, too fatal stroke! poor Gauntlet's
heart

[Smart:
The steel transpiere'd, scarce conscious of the
fighting dies, and spurning leaves his breath,
With heart superior to the pangs of death.
The victor puffed with joy his carcase eyes,
And standing on the conquer'd whilst he dies,
Smirk his glad wings, and crowing told aloud
his dear-bought conquest to the gath'ring
crowd:

And ev'ry voice re-echo'd to the sound,
And gath'ring clangors thro' the ring ran
round:

With peans they the victor home convey,
And shouting boast the triumph of the day.
Thus the great *Heracles* from *Oechalia* rode,
And thund'ring peals confess'd the demi-god:
Each gladning voice seem'd loudest in his
praise,

And told its joy a thousand sev'ral ways:
With pleasing mirth the distant hills rebound,
And willing echo catch'd the propagated sound.

J. GRANGER.

To the very ingenious Epigrammatist and Critick
Mr. N—,

Qui Bovium non edit, amet tua carmina—

THAT your dull verse the injur'd paper
stains,
Is wholly owing to your want of brains.
Fond of yourself, and of your low, pert lore,
Sure one would think you ne'er had rhim'd
before!

I sung, 'tis true, with little pains and care,
How sixpence touch'd the bosom of my fair,
How it was made *inestimable* by her!
And hence you, *Mævius*, logically have shewn,
The bard was *poor*—the sixpence—not *his own*.
Mævius, of truth and taste to small's thy
store, [poor!
When thou *approv'st* my verse—I'll own I'm

AN EPIGRAM.

COLLEY made P— poetical *Tom Tit*,
P— him a *hero* quite devoid of wit:
Colley unmov'd cries out, Well done, good
brother!

For one shrewd turn richly deserves another.
But yet a difference manifest is shewn,
You set me up, whereas I pluck'd you down.

Modern IMPROVEMENT.

IN ancient times, if fame says true,
When *art* and *mnemoby* were new,
Kings told for what they would contend,
And each to each was *foe* or *friend*;
Clear marks of truth on all remain'd,
And *peace* or *war* distinctly reign'd.
But, now the world is grown more *wise*,
And ev'ry being wears *disguise*.
Negotiation, motly *queen*,
At ev'ry turn steps in between;
Creates new *claims*; bids *action* cease;
Makes *peace* like *war*, and *war* like *peace*.

Occasion'd by a Paragraph in the late publick
Papers.

G O on, brave soldier! *Venus* is thy guide!
And by her pow'r thy wants shall be
supply'd:

Wealth's sordid charms thy nobler soul disdains;
Beauty alone must pay thee for thy pains:
And see! thy † gen'ral, to reward thy care,
Permits thy arms to clasp the much lov'd
fair—

If he but gives each man his fav'rite wench,
Europe in safety may defy the *French*.

POOLE.

H. P.

BRITISH SPIRIT.

BRITAIN, thy spirit is not wholly flown,
Tho' not in modern camps nor councils
shown;
She still exists:—Would any son know where?
She fought, the *spike*, and the return'd in *Stair*.

ODE

According to a vulgar Notion, that Cocks, by a secret Insinuat, have some Knowledge of the
Approach of Shrove-Tuesday. † Colonel Mentzel.

ODE on his MAJESTY'S Return from the CAMPAIGN.

By the Author of British Bravery.

WHAT shouts, what acclamations rise?
 What frequent thunders beat the skies?
 Britain's repeated transports ring,
 To welcome her returning king!
 The Muse shall join the loyal throng,
 And aid the triumph, with a song.
 From martial toils and fields of gore,
 From conquest and the bank of Maine,
 Safe, Brunswick, to the British shore,
 Thy people hail thee back again!
 Thy Thames re-echoes to the cheerful sound,
 And the vast joy, tumultuous spreads around.
 Compleat, the union of the royal pair;
 We greet thee, George, on an event so fair!
 The great alliance, nobly was design'd
 To make *Louisa* happy, and to bless mankind!
 Thy Thames re-echoes to the cheerful sound,
 And the vast joy, tumultuous spreads around.

See! where *Fred'rick* kneels, to pay
 Due homage, and express a double bliss;
 The princely gift of * yesterday!
 And the succeeding happiness in this!
 Thy Thames re-echoes to the cheerful sound,
 And the vast joy, tumultuous spreads around.
 The youth, who fir'd with thirst of fame,
 Adventur'd, brave, in virtue's cause,
 (The pattern of his father's flame)
 And fought for Europe's rights and laws;
 The trophy to his valour raise,
 Loud, let our voices fill the air;
 And be the wound his noblest praise,
 A wound, the Frenchmen earn'd most dear!

Thy Thames re-echoes to the cheerful sound,
 And the vast joy, tumultuous spreads around.
 BRITANNICUS.

On a PAINTER.

WHEN nature from her unexhausted
 mine,
 Resolves to make some mighty science shine,
 Her embrious seeds inform the future birth,
 Improve the soul, and animate the earth:
 From thence an *Homer* or *Apelles* rise,
 A *Shakspear*, or a *Kneller* strike our eyes.
 And lo! the promis'd wonder charms my view,
 The old *Apelles* rival'd in the new.

See like the sun his beams their power dis-
 close,
 Like him he paints his progress as he goes,
 Renews the opening spring's enlivening dye,
 Or bids rich autumn ripen to the eye.
 Let some, elaborately vain, impart
 The cold effects of industry and art;

* The Princess of Wales was deliver'd of a Son the 14th of November, the Day before
 King's Return.

Thy warmer draughts deserve a nobler name
 Nature's thy art, as nature is thy theme.
 Taught by thy touch, the lily fairer blows,
 A softer damask blushes in the rose,
 And a more gay creation in thy pencil flows.

Nor flowers nor fruits alone improv'd we see
 But beauty owes her empire half to thee.
 Thy genial hands give with the easiest air,
 Youth to the young, and beauty to the fair.
 The grave old matron by thy art appears,
 With all the hoary reverence of years.
 How bloom *Belinda's* never-fading charms!
 How in thy paint the fair perfection warms!
 What pure vermilion tinctures every grace!
 How all the goddess's brightness in her face!
 The mimic's rolling eye now seems to move
 Dawns into life, and kindles into love.
 Struck at each look, a captive of thy art,
 I sigh and fancy arrows in my heart:
 Confounded at thy nice creative hand,
 Think the draught lives, and like a statue
 stand.

Would thus each nymph with providential
 care,
 Ensure her charms, and shine for ever fair,
 How might she brave the dire, detested rage
 Of spleen, small-pox, and all devouring age!
 Then, when old time should bid the roses die
 Pale the red lip, and dim the sparkling eye,
 Then might the fair a bright reversion save,
 Bloom in her death, and triumph in her
 grave.

PÆDAGOGUS.

S I S Y P H U S.

SISYPHUS in vita quoque nobis ante oculis
 est,
 Qui petere a curia fasces, sævasque securas
 Imbibit, & semper victus tristisque recedit.
 Nam petere Imperium, quod inane est, ne
 datur unquam,
 Atque in eo semper durum sufferre laborem,
 Hoc est adverso nixantem trudere monte
 Saxum, quod tamen a summo jam vertice ru-
 lum
 Volvitur, & plane raptim petit æquora campum.
 Lucret. L. 6.

He's Sisyphus, that strives with mighty pain,
 To get some offices, but strives in vain;
 Who poorly, meanly begs the royal grace,
 But still refus'd, be ne'er obtains the place:
 For still to seek, and still in hopes devour,
 And never to enjoy desir'd power;
 What is it, but, with torture of the soul,
 Against the bill a mighty weight to roll?
 Thus, while Will Wabble waddles up the hill,
 The stone recoils, and backward waddles Will.

Creed

T H

Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, the 30th of last Month, was the King's Birth-Day, when he enter'd into the 61st Year of his Age; but his Majesty being abroad, it was not celebrated at *St. James's* till Tuesday the 22d of this Month, after his Majesty's Arrival.

The same Day, viz. O. S. 30, O. S. (or Nov. 10, N. S.) the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of Denmark was celebrated by Proxy at *Amoor*, (his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland being Proxy;) and a few Days after her Royal Highness arriv'd at *Altena*, where the Prince Royal of Denmark waited to receive her.

The Lords Justices granted a Reprieve to the Boatwain of the *Scipio*, who sometime was condemn'd to die for deserting the Ship, and nor performing Quarantine. (See p. 463.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

Thirty Persons were convicted before the Commissioners of Excise, for retailing Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

FRIDAY, 4.

Came on, at the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, a Trial at Bar between Sir *William Williams Wynne*, Bart. Member of Parliament for the County of Denbigh, Plaintiff; and *William Myddleton*, Esq; late Sheriff of the same County, Defendant, for double Damages, upon the Statute of the 7th and 8th of K. William III. for a false Return for the said County; where after a fair and solemn Trial of 18 Hours, by a special Jury, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff in 1400l. Damages.

Recd of a Letter from a considerable Merchant at Charles Town in South Carolina, to his Correspondent in London, dated August 10, 1743.

The Visit General *Oglethorpe* paid in the Spring has kept the *Augustiners* at Home, and by the cruising of his Guard Schooner, and Privateers that used to annoy our Navigation from the Southward; in fine, *Georgia* is a Gibraltar to this Province and North America, however insignificant some People may make it. (See p. 356, 357.)

MONDAY, 7.

As some Labourers were digging near Cranley Houle, *Islington*, about eight Feet from the Surface, they found 23 Pieces of Money, which they carried to a Silversmith, who immediately melted them all down, except one,

which he has since cleaned, and found it to be very fine Gold, and coin'd in the Year 1110, during the Reign of Henry I. youngest Son of William the Conqueror.

THURSDAY, 10.

There was presented to the Royal Society, by *Martin Fouls*, Esq; their Secretary, a very ingenious and accurate Account of a seeming Flower that grows under Water, yet by evident Observations of several Faculties belonging to animal Life, it seems to be an Animal. This was communicated to the President by the Rev. Mr. *Griffith Hughes*, Rector of *St. Lucy* in Barbadoes, now in England.

MONDAY, 14.

This Morning, about Eight o'Clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely deliver'd of a Prince at *Leicester-House*.

TUESDAY, 15.

About Six o'Clock this Evening his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, arriv'd safe at *St. James's* from Germany.

Fourteen more Persons were convicted in the Penalty of 10l. each, for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence.

The following remarkable Story was said to be from unquestionable Authority, viz. That when the *Fame Galley*, *Sunderland*, (one of the *Jamaica* Fleet, that were in the dreadful Hurricane) founder'd at Sea, all the Crew perish'd, except one of the Foremast-men, who took hold of one of the Hen-coops belonging to the Ship, and kept his Head above Water near 30 Hours, when he was providentially seen and taken up by Capt. *Blackburn*, of the *Queen of Hungary*.

Letters from *Jamaica*, dated Sept. 17, advise, That the *Orford* Man of War had taken a Spanish Privateer, mounting 24 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 180 Men, off *Cuba*, and carried her into *Jamaica*. She had infested those Seas for a long Time, and done a deal of Mischief to the Trade in those Parts.

SATURDAY, 19.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, of the City of London, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* with the following Address.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London,
in Common-Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign;

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

men, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, most humbly approach your Throne with Hearts full of the sincerest Wishes for the Honour and Prosperity of your sacred Person and Government, and beg Leave to offer our most hearty Congratulations upon your safe Return to these your *British* Dominions.

Permit us, Royal Sir, at the same Time to express our Joy, that your happy Arrival hath been blest'd with the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* of a Prince: An auspicious Omen and further Pledge of our future Happiness by the Increase of your Royal Progeny, to defend our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and protect our Trade and Commerce; always confiding, that a Race of Princes descended from your Majesty, will be ever mindful to preserve these Blessings to our latest Posterity.

We further beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the Marriage of your Royal Daughter, the Princess *Louisa*, to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*; by which Alliance we have Reason to hope, that the Protestant Interest in *Europe* will be more firmly united.

We shall ever think it our indispensable Duty to pray, That the Hearts and Affections of your loyal Subjects may be the just and grateful Reward of your Paternal Care and Protection; that your Majesty's Reign may be long and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united People; and that the Sceptre of these Realms may always remain in your Royal Family.

To which his Majesty return'd the following most gracious Answer.

I thank you for this Address, and for the Expressions of your Duty and Affection to me and my Family. The City of London may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

MONDAY, 21.

Abraham Pasi, the Jew, condemn'd the last Session at the Old Bailey, was executed at Tyburn. *Christopher Smith*, condemn'd at the same Time, was order'd to be transported for 14 Years.

The State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall.

TUESDAY, 22.

The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was prorogued to the 1st of December.

THURSDAY, 24.

As some Lighters were weighing a *West-India* Ship that sunk at *Shadwell Dock*, four of them were over-set by the Tackle breaking, by which Accident about fifteen Persons were drowned.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the City of *Bristol*, in Common-Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the City of *Bristol*, in Common-Council assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty's Return to your *British* Dominions, after the Dangers and Fatigues of a glorious Campaign.

Your Majesty's Zeal for the Liberties of *Europe*, demands the utmost Returns of Duty from every Subject of *Great Britain*, who feels in himself a just Concern for the Rights of his native Country. We cannot therefore conceal, tho' we want Words fully to express the Satisfaction which warms our Hearts when we reflect on the Success which has attended the Arms of your Majesty and your Allies, in Support of a just and equitable Balance of Power.

But permit us, Sir, in a more particular Manner, and with all the Sentiments of Duty, Gratitude, and Veneration, to congratulate your Majesty on your ever memorable Victory at *Dettingen*; where your Majesty with consummate Wisdom commanded, and by your great Example, animated the Forces of Confederate Nations in the Cause of *Europe*.

We beseech your Majesty to accept, with these Expressions of our Duty, our sincere Congratulation on the Birth of another Son to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and on the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that as we esteem the Stability of your Majesty's Throne the only Foundation of our Security, so we shall make it the Ambition of our Lives to conduct ourselves in our several Stations, as become Subjects deeply sensible of the Wisdom and Equity of your Majesty's Government.

Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the Town of Shrewsbury.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of this ancient Corporation, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Arrival in these your *British* Dominions. We take this Opportunity of expressing our Joy on the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms at *Dettingen*; Victory, next under God, owing to your Majesty's Conduct and personal Valour; by which not only the Rights of the House of *Austria*, but the Liberties of all *Europe* were secured from falling a Prey to the common Enemy of both.

We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's constant Regard for the Protection of the Protestant Interest, particularly in the late Instance shewn by the Marriage of her Highness the Princess *Louisa* with

the Prince Royal of Denmark; and it is with great Satisfaction that we hear of the Increase of your Royal Line, by the Birth of another Prince.

We most heartily implore the Divine Providence to grant your Majesty a long and auspicious Reign, as well for the Prosperity of these your Kingdoms, as the Good of all Europe in general: And with Hearts full of Gratitude assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, contribute to the Ease and Support of your Majesty's Government.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

RALPH Price, of *Sussex*, Esq; to Miss Goodchild, of *Pall-Mall*.

Wentworth Odiarne, Esq; Serjeant at Arms, to Miss Cummins.

Earl of Holderness, to a Niece of M. Van Haaren, of the Province of Holland, a 50,000*l.* Fortune.

Benjamin Lowther, of *Carlisle*, Esq; to Miss Sally Holkway.

Dr. Jennings, formerly Physician to the Duke of *Berwick*, to the Widow Pepper, of *Asht*.

Booth, Esq; of *Downshire-square*, to Miss Bodicoate, of *Crutched Fryars*.

Capt. Elliot, of the Third Reg. of Foot Guards, to the Widow of the late Rev. Mr. Saunders, Prebendary of *Winchester*.

Rev. Mr. Joshua Ward, Vicar of *Glastenbury*, to Miss Anne Hodges.

John Finch, of *Luton* in *Bedfordshire*, Esq; to Miss Archer, Niece to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

De Gray, Esq; of the *Temple*, to Miss Mary Cowper.

Mr. John Reynolds, a Timber-Merchant of *Thames street*, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cowley, of *Hamfitch*.

Mr. Philip Crookborn, a young Gentleman of a large Estate in *Hampshire*, to Miss Fidele Temple, a near Relation to the Lord Cobham.

Mr. Cole, a wealthy Maltster at *Guildford*, to Miss Susannah Morell.

Duchess of Richmond safely delivered of a daughter.

Lady Viscountess Mayo, of a Son.

DEATHS.

MR. John Ozell, a critical Translator of several Pieces in the living and dead Languages.

Rev. Hugh Graffan, D. D. Professor of History and Oratory in *Trinity College*, *Dublin*; on whom was wrote the following epitaph.

Follows and scholars mourn a while,
Poor Graffan moulders here!

Graffan who often rais'd a smile,
Now let him raise a tear.

Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Mervelb,
only Son of the Earl of *Carlisle*, aged 19.

Dr. Wareham, of *Higb Wicomb* in *Bucks*, an eminent Physician.

Capt. James Gregory, at his Lodgings near *Deptford*: He was Captain of the Regiment of *Scotch Greys*, and was at the late Battle at *Dettingen*.

Mr. Cornelius Crownfield, of *Cambridge*, Printer to that University.

Capt. Norton, of *Hornsey*.

Rev. Mr. Walter Bartelott, Vicar of *Retendon* in *Sussex*, and Prebendary of *Chester*.

Cornelius Newell, of *Clapham* in *Surry*, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Robert Parkes, A. M. a celebrated Tutor and Fellow of *Pembroke College*, *Oxon*.

William Ellis, Esq; (at *New York*) late Commander of the *Gosport* Man of War.

Henry Beaumont, Esq; of *Whitby Hall* in *Yorkshire*.

Mr. John Teal Cowper, a celebrated Painter, well known for his excellent Performances in *Print*.

Mr. Samuel Weely, sen. one of the Gentlemen belonging to the *Chapel Royal*, and to the Choir of *St Paul's* and *Westminster Abbey*.

Harcourt, Esq; of *Penley* in *Hertfordshire*.

Benjamin Partridge, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

The Lady Dorothy Fetherston, Sister to Sir Henry Fetherston, Bart.

Dr. Whitaker, an eminent Physician of this City.

Peregrine Jones, Esq; of *Worcestershire*, formerly High Sheriff for that County.

Edward Thompson, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 1800*l.* per Annum in *Derbyshire*.

Charles Frowde, Esq; one of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Mr. Thomas Ward, an eminent Banker in *Fleet street*.

Mr. Kingman, Master of the *Articboks* Alehouse in *Lambeth Marsh*, the most eminent Florist in *England*.

Herbert Rudball Westfaling, Esq; of *Rudball* near *Ross* in *Hertfordshire*.

Nathaniel Sutton, Esq; a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *Essex*.

Mr. Adam Spicer, Author of several humorous Pieces in *Prose* and *Vers*.

Sir Charles Lloyd, of *Garth* in *Montgomeryshire*, Bart.

Mr. Hughes, Author of the *Causidicade*, and several other ingenious Pieces of Poetry.

Counsellor Brown, at his Chamber, in the *King's Bench Walks* in the *Temple*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. George Osborne, to the Vicarage of *Braps*, alias *Bradpole*, in *Dorsetshire*.

—Jof. Wilson, M. A. to the Vicarage of *North Kelsey* in *Lincolnshire* — Mr. Isaac Johnson, to the Living of *St. Dunstan*, near *Canterbury* — Mr. Kirby, to the Rectory of *Black*.

1743 4 H

manston.—Right Hon. and Rev. Philip Lord Viscount *Strangford*, by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to the Prebend of *Killaspugmullan*, and the Rectories of *Temple Ussue*, *Kilknán*, and *Kiltinan*, alias *Ballydelogher*, in that Kingdom.—*Samuel Seyer*, A. M. unanimously chose Fellow and Tutor of *Pembroke College, Oxon*, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Parkes*.—Mr. *Philip Elliot* presented to the Rectory of *Rudbashton*, alias *Rudbarston*, in *Pembrokeshire*.—Mr. *William Dawson*, to the Vicarage of *Annerby* in *Yorkshire*.—*Henry Tilson*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Asben* in *Essex*.—*Samuel Brooks*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Garnston* in *Nottinghamshire*.—Dr. *Wilson*, Sub-Almoner, Son to the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, made one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Hutton*, now Bishop of *Bangor*.—Mr. *George Holcombe*, to the Rectory of *Powickston* in *Pembrokeshire*.—*Richard Green*, A. M. to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *Gloucester*.—Mr. *John Wix*, to the Rectory of *Ryther*, alias *Rider*, in *Yorkshire*.—Mr. *John Horley*, to the Rectory of *Kunawaring* in *Merionethshire*.—Mr. *Henry Gresley*, to the Rectory of *St. Peter*, in the Baily, City and Diocese of *Oxford*.—*John Thomas*, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough*, made Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in the Room of Bishop *Maddox*, translated to the See of *Worcester*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

LIEUT. Gen. *William Hargrave* made Governor of *Gibraltar*, in the Room of Lieut. Gen. *Jasper Clayton*, deceased.—Lord *Tyravoly* made his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Empress of *Russia*.—Rev. D. *George*, Provost of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, elected Vice-Chancellor of that University.—*Stephen Penny*, Esq; made Comptroller of the Excise in *Scotland*.—Capt *Mitchell* made Captain of the *Worcester*, a 60 Gun Ship.—*Henry Pulteney*, Esq; made Governor of *Hull*, &c.

The following Promotions have been made in the Army.

First Troop of Horse Guards, Rich. Fairfax, Cornet and Major; *Justin M'Carty*, Guidon and Major; *Will. Ryder*, Brigadier and Lieutenant; *James Dunn*, Adjutant and Lieutenant.—*Fourth Troop*, *Will. Peters*, Cornet and Major; *Isaac Ash*, Guidon and Major; *Fra. Martin*, Exempt and Captain; *Ri. Hilory Taylor*, Brigadier and Lieutenant.—*Blue Guards*, *Hen. Miel*, Brigade-Major, in the Room of Major *Goddard*, deceased.—*Ligonier's Horse*, *Lanning Richardson*, Captain-Lieutenant; *Cha. Robinson*, Lieutenant.—*Lord Stair's Dragoons*, *Cha. Tonym*, Captain; *Geo. Brodie*, Captain-Lieutenant; *Dav. Chepeau*, Lieutenant; *Archibald Armstrong*, Cornet.—*Soule's Foot*, *John Dodd*, Ensign.—*Pulteney's Foot*, *Basil Murray*, Lieutenant; *Honywood Haddock*, and *John Scottowe*, Ensigns; *Patrick Boyle*, Chaplain.—*Blyth's*

Foot, *Henry Hart*, Captain; *Will. Lockhart*, Captain Lieutenant; *Tho. Dalton*, and *Walter Johnson*, Lieutenants; *John Slowe*, and ——— *Hewebson*, Ensigns.—*Stanton's Foot*, *Geo. Ridsdale*, Second Lieutenant.—*Duroure's Foot*, *Will. Robinson*, Captain; *Geo. Cockburn*, Ensign.—*Lord Semples Highland Regiment*, *Henry Southerland*, *Colli Campbell*, and *James Campbell*, Lieutenants; *Colli Campbell*, and *Lanchlane Campbell*, Ensigns.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

A B R. *Harris*, of *Bristol* Merchant.—*Edw. Long*, of *Colchester*, Merchant Taylor.—*Elias Woodfield*, late of the Liberty of *Norton-Fulgate*, Apothecary.—*Rob. Davy*, late of *Martlett-Court*, *Bowstreet*, Taylor.—*John Smithers*, late of the Parish of *St. Marle Bon*, Bricklayer and Builder.—*Sarah Adams*, of *Chichester*, Shopkeeper.—*Thomas Doleing*, of *Weymouth*, Chapman.—*James Kennerley*, late of *Nantwich*, *Cheshire*, Mercer.—*Roger Goodcheap*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Isaac Putnam*, now or late of *Clement Lane*, *Lombard-street*, Taylor.—*James Gale*, of *Leadenhall-street*, Coffee-man.—*Richard Rockett*, late of *Nantwich*, Grocer and Ironmonger.—*Judith Towers*, late of the Parish of *Portsea*, *Hants*, Hop-Merchant.—*Hen. Oaks*, late of the Parish of *Christ-Church*, *Tawneham*, *Hants*, Maltster.—*Gerard Oldreyd*, late of *Ipswich*, Tinsplate-worker.—*Nath. Wainbouse*, of *Ratwell*, in *Yorkshire*, Dry-Salter.—*Will. Trotman*, of *Bristol*, Hrier.—*Tho. Watts*, late of *the Suburbs*, Bath, Cordwainer.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY

BILL, from O^r. 25. to Nov. 2

Christned	{ Males	550	} 10
	{ Females	502	
Buried	{ Males	748	} 15
	{ Females	809	

Died under 2 Years old

Between 2 and 5

5 10

10 20

20 30

30 40

40 50

50 60

60 70

70 80

80 90

90 and upwards

Hay 40 to 50s; a Load.

D O

DON Philip with the *Spanish* and *French* Army under his Command, having towards the End of September made a general Attack upon the *Passes* into *Piedmont*, near *Coateau Dauphin*, which were defended by the *Piedmontese* Army, commanded by their King in Person, and both the *Spaniards* and *French* being in every Place repulsed with great Loss, they were at last obliged to give over their Design for this Season, and retire in their Winter Quarters, the former in *Savoy*, and the latter in *Provence*. This Disappointment left the *Austrian* Army under Prince *Lobkowitz*, then in the *Bolognese*, at full Liberty to pursue their Designs against the *Spanish* Army commanded by the Duke of *Madena* and Count *Gages*, then incamped at *Rimini*. Accordingly, Prince *Lobkowitz*, as soon as he heard of Don Philip's Repulse, began to make Preparations for marching to attack the *Spaniards* in their Camp at *Rimini*, and on the 13th of last Month advanced as far as *Forli*, and some of his *Hussars* pushed on as far as *Savignano*, and attacked some *Spanish* Troops in their Retreat from the Bridge they had upon the *Reno*, which they abandoned upon the Approach of the *Austrians*. In this Rencontre the *Spaniards* lost 7 or 800 Men, and Count *Gages* began to fortify his Camp at *Rimini*, as if he intended to wait there for the Enemy. But finding they were resolved to attack him, and were marching for that Purpose, he retreated to *Psaro* and *Fano*, where the Ground is more convenient for him, because the *Austrians* cannot there make any Use of their Horse, in which they greatly exceed the *Spaniards*. On the 15th the *Austrians* took Possession of the *Spanish* Camp at *Rimini*, where they were to wait for a Reinforcement of several Regiments of Foot then upon their March to join them; so that we may soon expect to hear of a Battle in that Part of the World, one of the *Spaniards* having retired into the Kingdom of *Naples*; which, if that King permits, may expose him to fatal Consequences, because it will be a Breach of the Neutrality he has promised.

In our last we gave an Account of the *Armenians* upon the *Rhine* having all retired to their Winter Quarters; but the *French* seem since to have formed some grand Design; for having laid a Bridge over the *Rhine* near *Hunnin-*
gaw, in the Night between the 4th and 5th Instant, 5000 of their Troops marched over, and began to throw up several Redoubts for defending the Head of their Bridge. These Troops were next Day followed by a Body of 11,000 Men under the Command of Lieutenant General Count de *Balin-court*, with a Train of Artillery, and a great Quantity of Ammunition. What their Design is cannot yet be guessed at; but as the Emperor and his Court at *Frankfort* appear very gay upon

this Occasion, it is to be suspected, that some of the *German* Princes are engaged in the Design; and if so, we may perhaps, before next Spring, see a new War kindled up in *Germany*, or the Queen of *Hungary* obliged to submit to the Terms prescribed by her Enemies.

What may greatly contribute to this last fatal Consequence, is the present Disposition of the Court of *Russia*, which seems no Way favourable for her *Hungarian* Majesty. As an Excuse for this, the former pretends, that the Marquis de *Botta*, late Minister at the *Russian* Court from her *Hungarian* Majesty, was deeply concerned in the Conspiracy lately discovered there for dethroning the present *Czarina*, and restoring the young Prince *Ivan*, of which an Account was published some Time since by Authority at *Petersburg*. Upon this Account the Marquis was recalled from his Embassy at *Berlin*, in order to justify himself against this Accusation; and after a most strict Examination he has been acquitted of having had the least Hand in that Conspiracy; so that the Queen of *Hungary*, instead of punishing him, as was demanded by the Court of *Russia*, has by her Secretary, Mr. *Hohenboltz*, presented a Memorial to the *Russian* Court, complaining of their having brought a Charge against her Minister the Marquis de *Botta*, without any Kind of Proof; and has likewise sent a Rescript to all her Ministers at foreign Courts, justifying the Conduct of her Minister, and endeavouring to demonstrate the Precipitancy of the Conduct of the *Russian* Court in this whole Affair. This Dispute gives the *French* an Occasion to pretend, and there seems to be too much Ground for it, that the Court of *Russia* is come over intirely to their Interest, and that an offensive and defensive Alliance will be concluded between *France*, *Spain*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and the Emperor, as soon as their Ambassador the Marquis de la *Cbetardie*, arrives at *Petersburg*, who is now at *Stockholm* in his Way thither, and Orders are given by the *Czarina* to receive him at all Places in her Territories with the greatest Honours and Marks of Respect.

On the 29th of last Month, the Princess *Louisa* arrived at *Hanover* from *London*, and next Day being his Majesty's Birth-Day, in the Evening, the Marriage of her Royal Highness with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, was solemnized in his Majesty's Chapel there; her Brother the Duke of *Cumberland* being Proxy for the Prince Royal; and on the 4th Instant, her Royal Highness set out for *Altona*, where the Prince Royal her Consort had arrived the Night before, in order to wait for her, and conduct her to *Copenhagen*, where great Preparations are making for three Days rejoicing on Account of the Marriage.

572 *The Monthly Catalogue for November, 1743.*

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. A Collection of 150 humorous and diverting Stories. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 3s.
2. The Ladies Drawing Room; in which the various Humours of both Sexes are display'd. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 3s.
3. A poetical Thought on the Creation. Printed for *J. Bractstone*, price 1s.
4. *British Bravery*. A Poem. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 1s.
5. Two excellent new Ballads from the Army. Printed for *B. Cowse*, price 6d.
6. An Ode on the Battle at Dettingen. By *Stephen Duck*. Printed for *R. Doddsley*, pr. 6d.
7. The Muses at Dettingen. Printed for *W. Weaver*, price 6d.
8. Verses to his Majesty on the late Victory and his Arrival. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.
9. The Jubiliad. An Ode. Printed for *B. Cowse*, price 6d.
10. A learned Dissertation upon Dumpling. By the late *H. Carey*. Printed for *J. Read*, price 6d.
11. The Amusements of a rural Life. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.
12. A new Set of Psalm Tunes and Anthems. By *W. Knapp*. Printed for *W. Sandby*, price 3s.

LAW, POLITICAL.

13. Reports of Cases determin'd in the Court of Chancery. By *Tho. Barnardiston*, Senjeant at Law. In 2 Vols. Folio, price two Guineas.
14. The Law of Testaments and last Wills. In 1 Volume, 8vo. Printed for *J. Osborne*, price 6s. 6d.
15. The Parish Officers Pocket Companion. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 1s. 6d.
16. The Detector Detected: Or, the Danger to which our Constitution now lies exposed, set in a true and manifest Light. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1s.
17. A Defence of the People of England. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 2s.
18. A Review of the Conduct of a late Patriot, &c. Printed for *M. Cooper*, pr. 2s.
19. The Conduct of the Allies, &c. impartially examin'd. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6d.
20. The present Measures prov'd to be the only Means of securing the Balance of Power in Europe. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.
21. A Letter to the Earl of S—r. Printed for *G. Lion*, price 6d.
22. A proper Reply to a late congratulatory Letter. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.
23. Four Letters publish'd in the Constitutional Journal. Sold by *B. Cowse*, price 6d.
24. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pearce; occasion'd by his late Advertisement. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6d.

PHILOLOGICAL.

25. Dr. Cave's *Historia Literaria*. In 2

Vols. Folio, compleat. Sold by *G. Hawtine* price 2l. 8s. in Sheets.

26. *Æliani de Natura Animalium* Lib. 17. Gr. Lat. cum Animadv. Curante *Ab. Gronovio*. Sold by *J. Whiston*, price 1 Guinea in Sheets. In 2 Vols. Quarto.
27. *Plutarchi, Demosthenis & Ciceronis vitæ parallelæ*, Gr. Lat. ex Edit. Ph. Bartoni. A. B. Sold by *J. Rivington*, price 4s. 6d.
28. The Odes of *Horace* by *P. Sonadæ* with an English Translation in poetic Prose By *Matthew Towers*, L.L.D. Reprinted from the Dublin Edition for *M. Cooper*. In 2 Vols. 12mo, price 6s.
29. *Fr. Junii Etymologicon Anglicanum* Ex Edit. Ed. Yardley, M. A. Sold by *J. Dodd*, price 1l. 5s. in Sheets to Subscribers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The Sages Triumph over old Age. Printed for *J. Nourse*, price 2s.
31. An Attempt towards a natural History of *Polype*. By *H. Baker*, F.R.S. Printed for *R. Doddsley*, price 4s.
32. New Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times. Printed for *E. Carey*, price 5s.
33. A Letter to *** concerning the Abuse of Scripture Terms. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.
34. An easy Method for assisting the Memory of those that play at Whist. Printed for *F. Cogan*, price 1s. 6d.
35. A Dialogue between the Gallows and a Free-Thinker. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.
36. Theatrical Correspondence in Death. Printed for *J. Robinson*, price 6d.
37. The crooked Six-pence, with a learned Preface. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 1s.
38. Reflections on Good and Ill Luck with regard to Lotteries. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.
39. A select Collection of singular and interesting Histories, from the French. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Printed for *A. Millar*, pr. 6s.

SERMONS.

40. A Sermon preach'd at St. Paul's, Sept. 2. By *Ch. Stuart*. Printed for *S. Birt*, pr. 6d.
41. A Sermon preach'd at Exeter, Sept. 27. By *J. Sleech*, M. A. Printed for *Birt*, price 6d.
42. A Sermon preach'd at the Assizes Carlisle. By *Edm. Law*, M. A. Printed for *J. Beecroft*, price 6d.
43. A Sermon preach'd at Northampton the intended Infirmary there. By *Dr. D. deridge*. Sold by *M. Finner*, price 6d.
44. The occasional Preacher. By *Wright*, D. D. Sold by *R. Hett*, pr. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGICAL.

45. The religious Man's Library. Printed for *F. Cogan*, price 5s.
46. An Essay to illustrate some of the necessary Articles of the Christian Faith. Printed for *M. Cooper*, price 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1743.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 543.

In the Debate begun in our last the next Speech we shall give was that made by M. Agrippa, in the Character of Lord Carteret, which was in this Effect.

My Lords,



HO' I cannot approve of the Motion now before you, yet it gives me Joy to hear it supported with such Strength of Argument, and so much Eloquence, as it has been by the noble young Lords who have spoke in its Favour; for I shall always reckon both the Liberties and the Happiness of this Nation secure, as long as there are any Lords in this House, who are not only jealous of every Thing that may seem in the least to encroach upon either, but capable of supporting that Jealousy, and enforcing it with powerful Arguments, when there is the least Ground for the Jealousy they have conceived. To be jealous of the Liberties and the Interest of our

Country is in itself, my Lords, a laudable Jealousy, and is never to be blamed, not even when it is without any Foundation. But such a Jealousy we ought to endeavour to remove by shewing, that the Apprehensions upon which it is founded are chimerical, which, in the present Case, I hope to be able to do, to the Satisfaction even of the noble Lords who have appeared so sanguine in Support of this Motion.

From the very Words of the Motion it appears, my Lords, to be founded upon these two Suppositions, that the foreign Troops we have in our Pay are unnecessary, and that the Estimates relating to them are charged higher than such Estimates have usually been upon former Occasions: Now if I can shew, that there is not the least Ground for either of these Suppositions, it must appear, that the Jealousy conceived by the noble Lords is without Foundation, and consequently, that there is not the least Occasion for such an Address as they have proposed; but that, on the contrary, it would im-

ply

ply a most unjust Reflection upon his Majesty's Conduct, who has always shewn the greatest Regard to the Base and Happiness of his People.

My Lords, when I consider the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and the War now carrying on in *Germany*, I am surprised how any Lord can imagine, that it is not necessary for us to take or keep foreign Troops in our Pay. Is the Queen of *Hungary* to be supported? Or are we to look tamely on, till the *French* have parcelled out *Germany* and *Italy* among their Friends, and taken whatever Part of either or both they please to allot for themselves? It is not yet quite a Twelvemonth since the whole Nation, and particularly the noble Lords who seem to favour this Motion, were exclaiming against our pacifick Conduct, and the little Concern we shewed for the Distresses of that magnanimous Princess, or for the Danger to which the Liberties of *Europe* were thereby exposed. So zealous were the People at that Time for supporting the House of *Austria*, that even a private Subscription was proposed to be carried on for that Purpose, and the Zeal of the People without Doors, was raised and inflamed by the Zeal of many of those within, who now seem to be grown extremely cool upon the Subject. I am proud of having been one of the Zealous at that Time: I am proud of continuing still stedfast in the same Opinion; because, I am convinced, that the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of my native Country, as well as of *Europe*, depend upon the Disappointment of those ambitious Schemes which the *French* have lately begun to carry into Execution. What Reasons some noble Lords may have for altering their Opinion, I cannot pretend to fathom; for I protest I can think of none, unless it be, that our Government has since altered its

Conduct. By his Majesty's Interposition two of the Queen of *Hungary's* most dangerous Enemies have been since taken off; and by the Assistance she has receiv'd from this Nation, and the Bravery of her own Troops, her Cause, which before was desperate, is now become triumphant; and I may venture to prophesy, that if we continue to act with Vigour, the *French* will be obliged to quit *Germany* with Disgrace, and the *Spanish* Troops now in *Italy* must either surrender themselves Prisoners to her *Hungarian* Majesty, or supplicate our Leave to return to *Spain*.

But, my Lords, if we are resolv'd to bring about these great and happy Events, we must act with the utmost Vigour: We must support the Queen of *Hungary* not only with Money but also with Troops; and in order to send a sufficient Body of Troops to her Assistance, we must have a great Number of foreign Troops in our Pay. I wish the Nation could bear to take twice the Number into its Pay; for even our own Safety depends, I think, upon giving her an effectual Assistance. Nay, if we do not assist her so effectually as to put an End to the present ambitious Views of *France* and *Spain*, I think we had better give her none at all for even the Money we give her will be entirely thrown away, notwithstanding thereof she must last submit to the Terms prescribed to her by those two Monarchs; and particularly, with regard to *Spain* our Honour, as well as our Interest and Safety, is concerned, to prevent their making Conquests upon the Queen of *Hungary*, as long as they are at War with us.

I know it will be said upon the Occasion, that the Queen of *Hungary* has Men enough, and only wants Money to provide them with Arms, and maintain them in the Field; and that therefore, if we

had taken no foreign Troops into our Pay, but had sent her the Money which those Troops cost us, it would have been of more Service to her than those Troops can be in any Place where they can act. But, my Lords, the Fact is not true: She has, indeed, a large and extensive Dominion; but her Countries are so thinly peopled, that it would be impossible for them to furnish Men enough for carrying on a tedious and bloody War against the two powerful and populous Monarchies of France and Spain. For this Reason, my Lords, we must furnish Troops as well as Money, and the best Use we can make of those Troops is to join them with hers in forming an Army upon the Frontiers of France, which will answer two Purposes of very great Consequence in the present Conjuncture, even tho' we should make no direct Attack upon the Dominions of France itself; because it will prevent their being able to send a sufficient Reinforcement for supporting their Army in Germany, or for enabling the Spanish Army in Savoy to force its Way into Italy. If they do not send a very great Reinforcement to their Army in Germany, the Queen of Hungary, by herself alone, will be able, I believe, to give a very good Account of those that are there; and if they do not very powerfully assist the Spaniards in Savoy, the King of Sardinia will, I believe, be able to prevent their getting into Italy, in which Case the Army which the Queen of Hungary has there, or may send thither, will be able to give a good Account of the Spanish Troops now in the Ecclesiastical State, especially as we may prevent their getting any Reinforcement by Sea, or escaping from thence without our Permission.

These Considerations, my Lords, will shew, that if we design to give the Queen of Hungary any effectual

Assistance, we must, in Conjunction with her, draw together a numerous Army upon the Frontiers of France; and this, I am persuaded, none of your Lordships will say we can do, without having a large Body of foreign Troops in our Pay; consequently, there can be no Foundation for supposing, that it was unnecessary for us to take any foreign Troops into our Pay, or that it will be unnecessary for us to keep them in our Pay, till the Tranquillity of Europe is restored, and the Balance of Power re-established upon a solid and durable Basis.

I shall not pretend, my Lords, I cannot pretend to justify any Part of our Conduct before Christmas last, because it is well known, that I was one of the most zealous in condemning every Part of it: I foresaw and foretold the fatal Consequences of the pusillanimous and unsteady Conduct we had held for many Years: With the utmost Grief I saw the House of Austria thereby brought to the Brink of Perdition; but within this last Twelvemonth our Councils have taken a different Turn, and we have great Reason to be thankful to Providence that made Way for that Turn before it was too late. The happy Alteration that has been by that Turn brought about in the Affairs of Europe may shew, what this Nation might have done, what it may still do, when its Councils are directed with Wisdom, and its Measures prosecuted with Vigour: I shall readily grant, my Lords, that the House of Austria cannot be restored to that Power and Grandeur, it was possessed of before the Death of the late Emperor; but its Power is still very considerable, and, if preserved in its present State, tho' stripped of a Part of Silesia, tho' divested of the Imperial Dignity, yet it will still serve as a Basis whereon to place the Security of the Balance of Power. It will still be able

ble to stand a Shock against the ambitious Projects of *France*, and to stand upon its own Legs till some of the other Powers of *Europe* have Time to confederate themselves, and repair to its Assistance. I believe, it will be granted; it must upon the least Reflection be granted, that if the House of *Austria* be preserved in the Possession of all the Dominions the late Emperor died possessed of, except that Part of *Silesia* yielded to *Prussia*, its Power will be much greater than the Power of that House was in the Year 1701, when the House of *Bourbon* first got Possession of the *Spanish* Monarchy; and yet in that Year it supported, by itself alone, a successful War in *Italy*, against the united Power of *France* and *Spain*. At that Time the House of *Austria's* being in Possession of the Imperial Diadem was of no Advantage to it, nor did it prevent the Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector of *Cologne's* joining openly with the *French*; therefore we have Reason to conclude, that its being now deprived of the Imperial Diadem is not such a mighty Loss to it as has been lately represented, nor will it prevent its being in the Power of that House to stem the Torrent of *French* Ambition, till a proper Confederacy can be formed to give it an effectual Check; and as long as that House is in Possession of what is now called the *Austrian Netherlands*, and of what it is at present possessed of in *Italy*, it will always be jealous of, and a Rival to the House of *Bourbon*; consequently it must for its own Sake be a sure Friend to this Nation, and for the same Reason, we ought to be a sure Friend to that House; consequently, tho' we cannot now pretend to restore it to its former Grandeur and Power, we ought to preserve it, if possible, from any farther Diminution. This we may still do, my Lords, without any Allies, if we exert our Strength

with Vigour; and a little Success in the War, with common Prudence in our Councils, would alter the present Way of thinking in most of the Courts of *Europe*, and might enable us to procure for the House of *Austria* a very sufficient Equivalent for what it has been obliged to part with in *Silesia*.

If we will but consider the Situation *Europe* was in when this Nation declared War against *France* and *Spain* in the Year 1702, we must conclude, that our resolving now to support, by our Arms as well as our Purse, the House of *Austria*, and to preserve it from any farther Diminution of Power, is not such a chimerical or *Don Quixot* like Project as has been lately represented. At that

Time the Power of the House of *Austria* was not near so great as it is at present, especially considering that a great Part of *Hungary* was in Arms against it: The Power of *France* and *Spain* was much more considerable, not only because they were in Possession of the greatest Part of *Italy* and the whole ten Provinces of the *Netherlands*, but also because they were more united in their Counsels than they can be supposed to be at present; and they had the *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Bavaria*, and *Cologne*, in close Alliance with them. This was, indeed, a most formidable Confederacy, yet it did not deter this Nation from resolving to vindicate its own Honour and the Liberties of *Europe*, which were then, and are now, equally at Stake. Without any Hesitation the late Queen, before she had been two Months on the Throne, declared War against *France* and *Spain*, and the Consequences of this vigorous Resolution I need not relate.

I know, my Lords, it will be said, that this Nation is far from being now in so good Circumstances as it was at that Time; and I acknowledge, that our Debts are now greater

greater, and our Taxes heavier, than they were at the Beginning of that War; but we have still many Resources, and may carry on a vigorous War for a greater Number of Years than the present can be supposed to last. We had at that Time, as well as now, a Party amongst us, who were against our entering into a War, notwithstanding the Necessity they confessed there was for it. By them it was said, that we could neither find Money to maintain, nor Generals to command our Armies. Yet we found both: We maintained for several Years greater Armies than this Nation had ever known; and we found a General who shewed as much Conduct as ever any General did, and reap'd for himself and his Country as many Laurels and as great Glory as was ever reaped, I believe, by any Commander. I hope, the Event will now be as lucky as it was at that Time; for, I am sure, it is as necessary for us to enter either as Principals or Auxiliaries into the present War, as it was necessary for us to enter into that War; and, I believe, it will be admitted, that if we had not enter'd vigorously into that War, Europe, as well as this Nation, would have been in French Fetters long before this Time. The Publick is, 'tis true, my Lords, very much in Debt, and a great Part of our publick Revenue mortgaged; but there is still great Riches in the Hands of private Men, and the People in general are possessed of greater Revenues than the People, I believe, of any Country in the World: The Question now is, whether they will contribute a Part of those Riches and Revenues for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, or leave it in the Power of the French Court to take the whole from them, whenever they think proper. Can any Englishman hesitate a Moment in giving an Answer to such a Question? Would any Man of common Sense chuse

to give the greatest Part for the Support of a War, rather than tamely allow the Whole to be taken from him by his professed Enemy? Yet this will certainly be the Consequence, if the French should be allowed to reduce the Queen of Hungary to their Terms, and parcel out Europe to their Liking. The House of Austria is the first Object of their Resentment, for the many Disappointments they have met with in their Schemes for universal Monarchy; but this Nation will certainly be the next, because we are the next in Power. I must upon this Subject desire your Lordships to consider, what Consequences we might expect, should the French and Spaniards succeed in their present Designs against the House of Austria. Suppose the present Emperor established in the Possession of a considerable Part of the Dominions of that House in Germany, the Spaniards in the Possession of all her Dominions in Italy, and the French themselves in the Possession of some convenient Corners in Flanders or upon the Rhine; could we then expect any safe or honourable Peace from Spain? May we not depend upon it, that as soon as the French have reduced the House of Austria, and settled the Affairs of Europe to their own Mind, they will reduce their Army, increase their Navy, and join openly with Spain against us; so that the Question is not, whether we shall now undertake a War, as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, against France and Spain, but whether we shall bring ourselves at last to the Necessity of being obliged to support a War, by ourselves alone, against those two powerful Monarchies; and that, after both of them have considerably extended their Dominions and their Influence, by their Success in the War they are now carrying on against the Queen of Hungary.

From

From this, my Lords, which is the plain State of the Case, we may see, that it is absolutely necessary for us to give not only Assistance, but the most effectual Assistance in our Power, to the Queen of *Hungary*, in the present War against *France* and *Spain*; and as I have shewn, that we cannot give her effectual Assistance, without assisting her with Troops as well as Money, our taking foreign Troops into our Pay, and our keeping them in our Pay, till we can obtain a safe and honourable Peace, for her as well as ourselves, must appear to be absolutely necessary. I say, my Lords, a safe and honourable Peace for ourselves as well as her; for tho' we are not yet at War with *France*, we are with *Spain*, and by Way of Answer to the Complaints that have been made of our Prosecution of the War against *Spain*, I will say, that the best and the cheapest Way we can take for putting an honourable End to that War, is by effectually assisting the Queen of *Hungary* against the Designs of that Court; for it is generally supposed, and, I believe, it is true, that their late Behaviour towards this Nation, is more owing to the Instigation of *France*, than to the natural Inclination of the Queen or Ministers of *Spain*. By the Assistance of *France*, and the same Behaviour of this Nation, the Queen of *Spain* got her eldest Son established in a Kingdom in *Italy*: This has made her subservient to *French* Counsels ever since, and now she hopes, by the same Means, to get her second Son established in another Kingdom or Principality in the same Country; but, I hope, she will now find, that we are not governed by such tame or pusillanimous Councils; and when she sees, that she cannot depend upon *France* for the Success of any of her new Projects, nor even for preserving her eldest Son in the Pos-

session of the Kingdom he has already got in *Italy*, she will of course find it necessary to begin to cultivate a good Correspondence with us, and for that Purpose will give entire Satisfaction with regard to all Disputes in *America*, without rendering it necessary for us to undertake any more expensive and destructive Expeditions to that Part of the World, where the Climate was always be of much more pernicious Consequence to our Troops, than any Thing the Enemy can do against them.

I hope his Majesty's Conduct with regard to the foreign Troops he has taken into his Pay, will now be justified before every Lord in the House: It would be ridiculous to dismiss them, till the End for which they were hired be obtained; and when that is done, we may depend upon it, that his Majesty will immediately free the Nation from the Charge, without any Address from this House. Now, my Lords, as to the Price we have paid, or are to pay, for those Troops: If we will but compare what we now pay for what we have always paid for foreign Troops we took into our Pay, we shall find, that there is no one extraordinary Article in the present Estimates, nor any one Article overcharg'd. The Levy Money, the Pay, the Subsidy, and in every one of the Articles is found upon Precedents in former Treaties and all calculated upon the same Footing with them, but with this Advantage, that for the large Body of *Hanoverian* Troops now in our Pay, we are not to pay any Subsidy. Whereas, if we had hired Troops from any other Prince or Potentate in *Europe*, we must have paid a Subsidy in Proportion to the Number of Troops, which, according to the Subsidy we pay for the *Hessian*, would have amounted to near a Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling yearly.

as they were as good, and as well disciplined Troops, as any we could hire, it was manifestly a Saving to the Nation, to hire them preferably to any other: Nay, I believe, at that Time we could get no other Troops to hire at any Price, and therefore this Nation ought to be thankful to his Majesty for letting us have them at such a critical juncture, especially as he thereby exposed his Electoral Dominions to the Resentment of *France*, at a Time when that Nation had an Army very near his Frontier, which they would very probably have employ'd for that Purpose, if they had not been forced to send that Army to the Relief of their Troops in *Prague*; and this they were forced to, because the Army we were forming upon their Frontier, prevented its being in their Power to spare any other Body of Troops for that Service.

Having mentioned *Prague*, my Lords, I must take Notice of the Terms offered by *France* to the Queen of *Hungary*, when a whole Army of their Troops were cooped up in *Prague*, without any Hopes of escaping, and when by the vigorous Measures this Nation was beginning to pursue, they saw themselves unable to protect the Emperor in the Possession of his hereditary Dominions in *Germany*. What Terms did they offer? My Lords, they were far from being Terms of Peace, or any Thing like the Preliminaries towards a Peace. They were Terms only for a Suspension of Arms; and the Conditions were, That the Queen of *Hungary* should allow those *French* Troops to return home, which were then, in a great Measure, at her Disposal, and should leave the Emperor in Possession of Dominions, which, in all Probability, she would be able to take from him in a few Months. The Emperor was not to recede from any of his Pretensions

to the Dominions of the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*: The *Spaniards* were not to evacuate *Italy* or *Savoy*, nor to recede from any of their Pretensions there; nor were the *French* to engage never to assist either the one or the other. Could we desire the Queen of *Hungary* to agree to such Terms? Was it not evident, that the *French* and the Emperor thereby wanted only a short Respite, in order to have Time to collect their Strength, and attack her with greater Fury; and modestly desired, that for this Purpose the Queen of *Hungary* should yield up all the Advantages she had before acquired by the Bravery of her Troops, and the Success of her Arms?

The Continuance of the War is not therefore owing to any selfish Views in the Electorate of *Hanover*, but on the contrary, the Preservation of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the good Condition she is now in, are both owing to the strong Inclinations that Electorate had to assist her, as far as was consistent with its own immediate Safety. For if the *French* had not thereby been obliged to send a considerable Army into *Westphalia*: If they could have sent that Army directly to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, along with the other Army they sent that Way at the Beginning of the War, the Queen of *Hungary* must have at first submitted to their Terms, because she would have been in no Condition to have resisted such numerous Armies of well disciplined Troops, as would in that Case have been employ'd against her; for they might then have employ'd one Army to have reduced *Bohemia*, and another to have laid Siege to her Capital, or perhaps to have followed her into *Hungary*.

As to the Commencement of the War, I have no Business to justify the Measures we took about that Time.

Time. The World knows I condemned them, and the more I know of them, the more I consider them, the more Reason I find to condemn them. I cannot affirm, that any Thing we could have done, would have prevented the *French* from endeavouring to take the Advantage of the Opportunity, which the late Emperor's Death afforded them, for weakening the House of *Austria*, and creating Divisions in the Empire; but this I will affirm, that their Courage, or their Resolution to take hold of that favourable Opportunity did not proceed from any selfish Views of the Electorate of *Hanover*, but from this Nation's being at that Time too much under the Influence of *French* Councils. It was not their Expectation of being join'd by the King of *Prussia*, so much as their Expectation of not being strenuously opposed by this Nation, that gave them the Courage to march into *Germany*. They knew how the People of this Nation were inclined, but they likewise knew the Inclinations of some of our Ministers; and therefore with sacred as well as political Authority they might say, *Why do the Heathen rage, and the People imagine a vain Thing?* For they knew, the Rage of the People would signify but little, unless it was properly and vigorously directed; and if Providence had not brought about a Change in our Councils, they might very probably have brought all their ambitious Schemes to Perfection before this Time; but by the vigorous and prudent Measures his Majesty has since pursued, particularly that of forming a powerful Army upon the Frontiers of *France* itself, they have hitherto been disappointed; and when we see the good Effect those Measures have produced, it would be the Height of Madness in us to do any Thing that might induce his Majesty to alter them, which is plainly the Design of the Address proposed, and there-

fore I shall be most heartily against it.

But before I have done, my Lords I must take Notice of an Insinuation that has been thrown out, as if neither the *Hanoverian* nor *Hessian* Troops could or would act against the Emperor. I am of Opinion that it will be no Way necessary for them to act directly against the Emperor; because, if by keeping a powerful Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, we prevent its being in their Power to send any considerable Reinforcement to the Assistance of the Emperor in *Germany*, or of the *Spaniards* in *Italy* or *Savoy*, the Queen of *Hungary* will soon be able to compel the Emperor to accept of her Terms, or at least to agree to a Neutrality; and then neither her *Hungarian* Majesty's Troops nor ours will have any farther Occasion to act directly against the Emperor. But if it should become absolutely necessary for us to act directly against him, both the *Hanoverian* and *Hessians*, even tho' they were not in our Pay, might act directly against the Emperor without trespassing upon any Law or Constitution of the Empire; for as the Emperor was the first Aggressor, and consequently the first Trespasser upon the fundamental Laws of the Empire, no Law can hinder any Prince of the *Germanick* Body to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in repelling Force by Force. This, I shall grant, would be acting *contra Imperatorem*, but it would not be *contra Imperatorem & Imperium*, and the latter only is what subjects a Member to the Ban of the Empire; so the Members of that august Body would be in a most terrible Situation, if they could not assist one another against an oppressive Emperor who should attack any one of them in a hostile Manner, and without any Authority from the known Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Having

Having now, I think, answered every Objection that has been made against our taking or keeping the foreign Troops we now have in our Pay, I shall conclude with beseeching your Lordships to consider the Consequences both at home and abroad of our agreeing to this Motion. I am sure, none of your Lordships can with Attention peruse it, without perceiving, that such an Address would be attended with a very severe Reflection, either upon his Majesty's Conduct, or upon the Conduct of this House. It would imply your being of Opinion, that his Majesty had unnecessarily taken those Troops into his Pay, or that he would continue that Charge upon the Nation longer than was necessary. Those without Doors who differ from you in Opinion, would reflect upon your Conduct; and those who agreed with you would of course reflect upon his Majesty's Conduct. The former would begin to look upon this House as a dangerous Clog upon the Wheels of our Government, which might tend to the Overthrow of our Constitution; and the latter would from being discontented begin to grow disaffected, which would endanger not only our Constitution, but our Religion, and the present happy Establishment, upon which both depend. The dangerous Opinion so industriously and wickedly inculcated of late, of our being governed by *Hanover* Councils, would prevail generally, because it would in some Measure be established upon the Authority of this august Assembly; and your Lordships must all see the Tendency such an Opinion must necessarily have towards some very extraordinary Resolution in our Government, especially when the Minds of the People would, at the same Time, be exasperated by the Burdens that must necessarily be laid upon them, for supporting the War.

These, my Lords, would be the Consequences of such an Address with Regard to our domestick Affairs, and with regard to our foreign it would be attended with Consequences no less fatal. All the Courts in *Europe* would from thence suppose a Disunion between his Majesty and his Parliament, which would of course dishearten our Friends and encourage our Enemies. We must imagine, nay we may be convinced, that his Majesty is now carrying on Negotiations in *Holland*, and at the Courts of most of the neutral Princes in *Europe*, in order to form a Confederacy for re-establishing and securing a Balance of Power in *Europe*. Could we expect, that his Majesty would meet with Success in his Negotiations at any of these Courts, after their hearing, that this House had so solemnly and so peremptorily declared against his Measures? The King of *Sardinia* would see himself brought under a Necessity of accepting the Terms offered him by *France* and *Spain*; and the Queen of *Hungary* finding herself thus entirely deserted, would at last be obliged to submit to the Terms of Peace prescribed to her by *France*; the certain Consequence of which would be, our being forced to submit all our Disputes with *Spain* to the same partial Determination. These, my Lords, are most fatal, and, I think, most certain Consequences; but all of them will, I hope, be prevented by your Lordships putting a Negative upon the present Question.

Upon this C. Helvius, in the Character of the late Lord Hervey, stood up, and spoke in Substance thus:

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last was very much in the Right when he said, that the Question now before us had been supported

with

with Eloquence, and with great Strength of Argument. In this I shall agree with him, for none of the Arguments have as yet, I think, met with any tolerable Answer; but this is the only Part of his Speech in which I can agree with A him; for as to all he has said in Justification of our taking foreign Troops, especially *Hanoverians*, into our Pay, I cannot agree with him in any one Article of it. I think it is evident, and I hope to make it evident to your Lordships, that the Measure is wrong, both with respect to foreign and domestick Affairs. With regard to our foreign Affairs, I shall endeavour to shew to your Lordships, that the Measure is wrong, because we had no Occasion to take any foreign Troops into our Pay; because, if we had Occasion for foreign Troops, the *Hanoverians* of all others we ought to have avoided taking into our Pay; and because we cannot suppose, that either the *Hanoverians* or *Hessians* will act in that Part of Europe where alone we ought to act.

My Lords, if we had no Occasion for assisting the Queen of Hungary with Troops, we could have no Occasion for taking foreign Troops into our Pay; and that we could have no Occasion for assisting her with Troops, is evident from the great Ease she meets with, by all our Accounts, in recruiting her Armies within her own Dominions; but suppose she had been at a Loss for good Men to fight her Battles, and that it had been necessary for her to resort to the Assistance of foreign Troops, if we had sent her the Money, could not she have hired Troops for herself? She certainly could, and would have hired them at a cheaper Rate than we can, and at a much cheaper Rate than we can send any *British* Troops to her Assistance; therefore our sending our own Troops abroad, and hiring fo-

rein Troops to join with them, is the most expensive Way we can take to assist her, and consequently must be condemned by every one who has any Regard for the already over-burdened People of this Kingdom.

Thus, my Lords, it must appear, that our sending our own Troops abroad, or taking foreign Troops into our Pay, was the worst Way we could take for assisting the Queen of Hungary, even upon the Supposition that it was out of her Power as well as ours to put an End to the War in Germany upon any tolerable Terms; but the contrary of this I may affirm, even from the Information the noble Lord who spoke last has been pleased to give us. I wish we had the Terms offered last Summer by the *French* and *Bavarians* before us, because I could then speak with more Certainty and greater Authority. But to take up the Argument upon the Footing of what the noble Lord has told us: He allows, that the first Offers made last Summer by the *Emperor* and *France* were, a Suspension of Arms in Germany upon the Footing of *Uti possidetis* in that Country, by which was meant that both the *Emperor* and Queen of Hungary should be restored to, and continue in the Possession of the Dominions possess'd by either before the War began, so far as related to the two Parties contracting. My Lords, were not these Terms worthy of some Attention? I say they were, for if both the *French* and the *Emperor* would have agreed to a Peace or a long Truce, upon these Terms they ought to have been accepted, and if to this the *French* would have added an Engagement not to assist the *Spaniards* in *Savoy* or *Italy*, the Tranquillity of Europe must necessarily have been soon restored. And even tho' they had refused to accept this Engagement, the Terms ought to have been embraced, in order to

restore the Peace of *Germany*; because, as was justly observ'd by the noble Lord who opened this Debate, the Queen of *Hungary* might, with the Assistance of our Fleet and a little of our Money, have defended herself in *Italy*, against the united Force of both those Nations, and a War carried on in that Country would have been of the most ruinous Consequence to both.

This leads me to consider the Scheme mentioned and so much extolled by the noble Lord, of forming an Army upon the Frontier of *France*, in order to prevent their sending any Reinforcement to their Army in *Germany*, or any Troops to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*. I should be glad to know, my Lords, what this Army of Observation, or rather preventive Army, is to do. Is it to attack the Dominions of *France*, or is it to remain inactive at the Expence of this Nation, upon the Frontier of that Kingdom? If it is to attack the Dominions of *France*, and make Conquests upon that Kingdom, then we are not only to preserve the Queen of *Hungary* in the Possession of her own Dominions, but to add to her Power by giving her some of the Dominions now possessed by *France*; and this, in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, I will say is chimerical, because none of the Powers of *Europe*, except the Queen of *Hungary* and this Nation, seem to be jealous of the ambitious Designs of *France*, and all the Princes of *Germany*, without Exception, seem to be more jealous of the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*, than of the overgrown Power of the Kingdom of *France*. Whether or no we are in the Right I shall not determine, but this is their present way of thinking, and while they are in this Way of thinking, it is ridiculous in us to think of conquering any Part of *France* and giving

it to the House of *Austria*. For carrying such a Scheme into Execution, we must wait till the hidden Designs of *France* have manifested themselves by overt Acts; for, I believe, all the Rhetorick of our Ministers will not be able to persuade either the *Dutch*, or the Princes of *Germany*, or indeed any Prince or State in *Europe*, that the Court of *France* now designs to conquer and enslave them. The *Dutch* may temporise a little, in order to preserve a good Correspondence with our Ministers, and several of the Princes of *Europe* will, without Doubt, be willing to take our Money by lending us their Troops at an extravagant Rate; but none of them will join cordially with us in a Design to make Conquests upon *France*, in order to give them to the Queen of *Hungary*.

Even the King of *Sardinia*, my Lords, would very probably desert our Alliance before we could bring such a Scheme to bear. He may be willing to take our Money, he will be glad to accept of a Part of the *Milanese* from the Queen of *Hungary*: He will be fond of the Queen of *Hungary's* Assistance and ours, to prevent the *Spaniards* from becoming his next Neighbours in *Italy*; and whatever the *French* Court may openly pretend, they will, I believe, secretly favour his Design; but he will be extremely cautious of engaging with us in any Design for attacking *France* itself, or for rendering the House of *Austria* what he may think too powerful. Nay, if such a Design should once appear manifest, and be at the Beginning attended with a little Success, I am persuaded, that most of the Princes of *Germany* would declare against us, and even *Hanover* itself would refuse its Assistance; for many of them would grow jealous, lest by Success we might be encouraged to think of degrading the present Em-

peror, and restoring the House of *Austria* to the Possession of the Imperial Diadem, which is a Design all the potent Princes of *Germany* will oppose if they are able, because among them it is an established Maxim, never to have a powerful Emperor at their Head, if they can prevent it.

The famous *Puffendorff*, in his Introduction to the History of *Germany*, shews, that it is against the Interest of the *Germanick* Body, and of dangerous Consequence to their Liberties, ever to raise a powerful Prince to the Imperial Dignity, especially if such Prince be possessed of any foreign hereditary Kingdom; for such a Prince, says that great Historian, and wise Politician, must either sacrifice the Interest of his elective Kingdom to his hereditary, or endeavour to make both hereditary, or entirely neglect his elective. *Charles* the Fifth, he shews, had done all the three. He never thought of the Empire, unless it was to sacrifice it to his hereditary Dominions. In consequence of this he got it involved in all the Wars of *Burgundy*, and afterwards in those of *Flanders*; and if it had not been for the wise, steady, and vigorous Conduct of the *French* King, *Francis* the First, and his Successor *Henry* the Second, he had put an End to the Liberties of the Empire, and had made the Imperial Dignity hereditary in his Family. In the present Circumstances of *Europe* we cannot, therefore, propose to attack *France*, or to act with this preventive Army (for as it is such an Army as was never heard of before, I must invent a new Name for it) which we are to assemble upon the Frontiers of *France*.

But now, my Lords, let us examine whether this preventive Army by making its Appearance only upon the *French* Frontier, will answer the End proposed. Suppose we could form an Army of 100,000

Men upon the Frontiers of *France*, the greatest Part of which, if not the whole, must be maintain'd at the Expence of this Nation; would such an Army prevent the *French* from being able to send very powerful Reinforcements both to *Germany* and *Italy*, if they inclined so to do? We know by Experience, that *France* and *Spain* can raise and maintain 300,000 Men for a Number of Years. Could not they then form an Army of 100,000 Men to observe, and attack, if they found a convenient Opportunity, our Army of 100,000 upon their Frontier? Could not they besides send an Army of 150,000 or 200,000 Men to the Assistance of their Allies in *Germany* and *Italy*? And would not they be able to maintain their Army upon their own Frontier for one Third Part of what our Army would cost us? with this Difference, that the whole Expence of the *French* Army would circulate in their own Country, whereas a great Part of the Expence of our Army must be sent out of this Nation, without any Hopes of seeing it ever return; and in these Circumstances I shall leave it to your Lordships Consideration; whether the *French* Nation will sooner have Reason to grow tired, or will indeed soonest become unable to keep a sleeping Army upon the Frontier: I say, a sleeping Army for the Soldiers of this preventive Army of ours will have nothing to do but sleep, unless they happen to be waked out of their Slumbers by a sudden Attack from the *French*.

For these Reasons, my Lords, is my sincere Opinion, that the worst I beg Pardon for saying, the most ridiculous Thing we can do, is to form or keep an Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, or to prevent their sending their Armies to *Germany* or *Italy*. On the contrary, we ought to provoke them to it, augmenting, as much as possible, the

Queen of Hungary's Armies in both these Countries. If she can raise Men enough within her own Dominions, we ought to furnish her with all the Money we can spare for that Purpose. If she cannot, we ought to enable her to hire, or to hire for her, *Swiss, Italians, Polanders*, in short any Troops that will and dare fight against the Emperor of Germany; and this we ought to do till she is established in the Possession of all her Father's Dominions, except those yielded to *Prussia*, and not an Hour longer; for I do not think, we are in Interest obliged, I hope, we have not obliged ourselves to carry on a War for procuring her an Equivalent for that Part of *Silesia* she has yielded to *Prussia*, or for that Part of the *Milanese* she may promise to yield to *Sardinia*. Had we resolved to carry on the War in this Shape, we should have made it vastly more expensive, inconvenient, and destructive both to *France* and *Spain*, than it could be to ourselves; and it would have been attended with this Advantage, that our Success could have fomented no Jealousy against us, and on the other Hand, if the *French* had met with great Success, and endeavoured to push that Success, they might probably have united all the Powers of *Europe* in a Confederacy with us against them. Whereas our attempting or but seeming to attempt to carry the War into *France*, will in both Cases be attended with a direct contrary Effect.

After having thus explained to your Lordships my Opinion of our forming an Army upon the Frontiers of *France*, you may judge what my Opinion is of our having sent a Body of our own Troops to *Flanders*, and hired a great Body of *Hanoverians*, and another of *Hessians*, to march at the End of a Campaign to join them. By this Means we may, indeed, form an Army of 50 or

60,000 Men upon the Frontiers of *France*; but I have shewn, that it can be of little or no Service to the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia*, because it cannot prevent the *French* and *Spaniards*, if they have an Inclination, from sending very considerable Reinforcements against them; and tho' the *French* may collect a Body of 50 or 60,000 Men to oppose this Army of ours upon their own Frontier, yet as they must always keep a considerable Army within their Kingdom, whether we have an Army upon their Frontier or no, they could not have added that whole 50 or 60,000 to the Reinforcements they may now send into *Germany* or *Savoy*; consequently if this Army of ours, or any equal Number of Troops, had been sent to join the Queen of *Hungary's* Army in *Germany*, it would have been of much greater Service to her, and would have distressed the *French* much more, than it can do by appearing upon their Frontier.

But, my Lords, by the Troops we have chosen to add to our own in *Flanders*, I must suppose, that we do not so much as design to give the Queen of *Hungary* any real Assistance against the Emperor. This Army of ours may form itself next Campaign upon the Frontiers of *France*, perhaps it may march into *Germany*; but I am convinced, it will not act against the Emperor. Will the *Hanover* Troops act against an Emperor chosen by the Elector of *Hanover*? Will the *Hessian* Troops act against an Emperor acknowledged by the Prince of *Hesse*? My Lords, it would be acting *contra Imperium* as well as *contra Imperatorem*, and would therefore, according to the noble Lord's own Maxim, expose both of them to the Ban of the Empire. The Empire has made the War against the Queen of *Hungary* its own by granting 50 Roman Months towards carrying it on, and consequently

quently if any *German* Prince assists that Queen, he acts against the Empire as well as against the Emperor. The King, as Elector of *Hanover*, has paid, or must pay his Share of that 50 *Roman* Months: Will he act against his own Money? The Prince of *Hesse* has lent some of his Troops to the Emperor: They are actually now in his Service, and fighting his Battels: Can we then suppose, that his Troops in our Service will act against the Emperor? Will the Troops of that Prince cut the Throats of one another? My Lords, we cannot imagine they will, and it has been whispered, that by a secret Article he has actually stipulated, that his Troops in our Pay shall not be employ'd against the Emperor. Therefore, I must conclude, that this Army of ours can do nothing but waste the Money of this exhausted Kingdom in *Germany* or *Flanders*, and consequently that our sending our own Troops abroad was design'd chiefly as a Pretence for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay.

I shall grant, my Lords, that no better Service could have been expected from the Troops of any other Prince of the Empire; but if we were to throw away our Money, I am sorry we chose to throw it away upon the Troops of that Electorate; because it may be of the most mischievous Consequence to our present happy Establishment. That the Interest of this Country is sacrificed to that of *Hanover*, is a Jealousy that prevails too much among the People without Doors, and, I am sorry to say it, has been of late industriously propagated. This, a very short sighted Politician might have foreseen, would be the Consequence of our taking the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay, and therefore, I am surpris'd, how any one that had his Majesty's real Interest at Heart, could advise a Measure which so evidently tended towards alienating

the Minds of the People, not only from his Majesty but his Family: And as Feuds, Jealousies, and Heart-burnings may perhaps arise between the Troops of the two Nations, when assembled together in the same Camp, it may alienate likewise the Hearts of our Soldiers, which would be of the most dangerous Consequence to our present happy Establishment; so that had there been a staunch Jacobite in his Majesty's Councils, which I am far from supposing there was, he could not have advised a Measure that, in my Opinion, would have contributed more effectually towards the Success of his hidden and wicked Designs.

I am none of those, my Lords, I never was one of those, that make the Clamour or the Cry of the giddy Multitude their Oracle, and therefore I shall never join in that Clamour, of this Nation's Interest being sacrificed to that of *Hanover*. Tho', I think, our taking the *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay upon this Occasion a very wrong Measure, and a Measure more calculated for the Interest of that Electorate than of this Kingdom; yet I am far from imputing it to his Majesty, whatever I may do to some of his Ministers. And as I do not now join with the Multitude in this Clamour, as little did I join with them in their Cry for giving immediate Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, as soon as she was attack'd in *Silesia* by the King of *Prussia*. I could wish with all my Heart to see the Power of *France* diminished, and, I think, would ought to join with the rest of *Europe* in taking all the Care we can that it shall not be increased; but I do not think, that the Balance of Power depends solely and absolutely upon the House of *Austria*; and a little do I think, that when it is supposed to be in Danger, we should always be the first to lead up to the Dance; for as we are the most

note from that Danger, we should upon all Occasions wait till we are apply'd to by the other Powers of Europe, who are more nearly exposed. This they certainly will do, as often as the Balance of Power appears to be in any real Danger; and when we are apply'd to, we may make the Powers upon the Continent contribute as much as they are able towards eschewing the Danger; but when we are the first to take the Alarm, and to apply to them for their Assistance, they will give us more than they think fit; so that in every such Case we must bear the chief Burden of the War. For this, among many other Reasons, we ought not to have thought of assisting the Queen of Hungary upon this Occasion, any other Way than with our Money and our Navy, and by this alone we might have enabled her to make both France and Spain sick of the War; for the former seems already to be sick of sacrificing their Treasure and their troops in carrying on a War at the other End of Germany, and both of them would have found insuperable Difficulties in carrying on a War in Italy without being Masters of the Mediterranean.

But suppose the Queen of Hungary should at last be obliged to make some small Concessions to the Emperor, which she may very probably be by the very Method we have taken to assist her, would that make France sole Mistress of the Continent of Europe? Would the Emperor, after his being once established upon the Imperial Throne, submit to be directed by the King of France? Would not he, would Prussia, and in short all the Princes of Germany, as well as the Turks, look with a jealous Eye upon any Accession of Power to France; and this very Jealousy would always be a Security for this Nation against any unjust attack from France, either

by itself alone, or in Conjunction with Spain. But suppose all the States of Europe so benumbed as to appear unconcerned at our being attacked by the united Force of France and Spain, they must first make themselves Masters of the Sea, before they can attack us with any Advantage; and this they will never be able to do, if we do not first so much exhaust ourselves by a Land War, as not to be able to support our Navy; for every one knows we have, and always must have, as long as we preserve our Trade, twice as many Seamen as both these Nations put together, and consequently may always have twice as many Ships at Sea; for we may increase our Navy by putting some Landmen on board every Ship of War, as well as they, and can build Ships faster than they can. Therefore if we be ever in Danger of becoming a Prey to France and Spain, it must arise from our exhausting our Strength in carrying on a ridiculous and tedious Land War, and consequently there is nothing, I believe, gives greater Joy to the Courts both of Versailles and Madrid, than to see us take the Method we have taken for giving, or at least pretending to give, Assistance to the Queen of Hungary.

I hope I have now convinced your Lordships, that with regard to foreign Affairs, the Measure now under our Consideration is wrong, and may be attended with the most fatal Consequences; but with regard to our domestick Situation, it really deserves a Name, which out of respect to this august Assembly, I shall avoid mentioning. When the Nation is loaded with a Debt of above 50 Millions: When the People are groaning under innumerable Taxes; and all those Taxes mortgaged except two, which are but barely sufficient to support your Government in Time of Peace: Is this a Time to engage unnecessarily in a dangerous, expensive,

five, and very probably a tedious War? Is this a Time to throw away your Money in the Hire of foreign Troops which can be of no Service? My Lords, you have already taxed Industry in every Shape; and now, in order to raise Money for supporting unserviceable Troops, you have begun to tax the Vices of the People, and for that End to indulge, to encourage them. Having already rendered your Poor desperate by the Taxes upon their Industry, you are now to encourage them to murder themselves by Drunkenness: You will not allow them to put an End to a wretched Life by Poison, without paying a Tax for it, but such a small one as may still leave that Poison within the Reach of the most unfortunate.

What signifies it, my Lords, to talk to us of the Advance of our Manufactures; for by the Draughts for supplying our Armies abroad, and the Devastation that will in a few Years be made by Gin at home, you will have no Manufacturers left. If the Demand for our Manufactures has lately increased, it is not owing to the Decay of the *French*, as was supposed by the noble Lord who spoke last: It is owing to the great Sums of Money which the *French* Armies have lately carried into Germany. This has enabled many in that Country to cloath themselves in our Manufactures, who were not before able to purchase any but the coarse Stuffs made amongst themselves; and in order to put an End to this Demand, you are to send an Army to the Frontiers of *France*, to prevent, as you suppose, their sending any more Armies or Money into *Germany*; which is a farther Manifestation of your great Prudence in drawing an expensive Army together upon the *French* Frontier.

Our publick Credit is as far from being an Argument for the present Measures, or for our engaging in

any romantick Projects: It is so far from being a Sign of Health, that like the Flushings in some Diseases, it may perhaps be found to be a Sign of approaching Death. It proceeds from a Decay of Trade, upon which the vital Spirits of this Nation must be allowed to depend. There is so little to be got by Trade, and so great a Risk in lending Money to private Hands, that almost the whole Money of the Nation is now ready to be thrown into the Hands of the Government. This makes publick Credit flourish at present; but we ought to consider what a ticklish Thing it is, and how much it depends upon the Opinion Mankind have of our Prudence, as well as our Abilities. If we engage in chimerical Projects, the World may lose its Opinion of our Prudence. If we reduce ourselves to the Necessity of mortgaging the Sinking Fund, the World will lose its Opinion of our Abilities. In either Case, our publick Credit will be undone; and this is a Sort of Disaster that never comes by Degrees. It comes always at once, and often when it is least thought of. If it should happen in the Middle of the *French* War, besides the Ruin brought upon many thousand private Families, what a Danger would it expose the Nation to; for every Man would lock up or bury what Money he had, and there being no Money to circulate even our domestick Trade the People would be unable to pay their Taxes. How then could our Government maintain our Armies abroad? How could it fit out a Squadron for our Protection at home?

My Lords, ever since I knew the World, I have look'd upon this Event to be so possible, in our present unlucky Situation, that I have always been for Peace, and now I am even for a bad one, rather than none; for the longer we continue in War, the worse, I am afraid,

Peace will be, which we must at last submit to. I am therefore surpris'd, how the noble Lord could think of comparing our present Circumstances with what they were in the Year 1702, or how he could imagine the present Circumstances of *Europe* as favourable for a War with *France* and *Spain* as they were at that Time. As to this Nation, it is true, it was then under some Debt contracted in the former War; but that Debt was little more than a Third of what we now owe, and we had then but very few Taxes, for most of them have been imposed and mortgaged since that Time; and many of them, as well as a great Part of our Debts, were occasioned by the same Humour we now seem again to be falling into. Instead of taking a just Share in the War, and obliging those who were to be the greatest Gainers by its Success, to be the largest Contributors towards carrying it on, we became the Champions and 'Squires of *Europe*: We not only fought their Battles, but we paid the greatest Part of the Reasoning; and this will always be the Case as often as we set up to be the Champions of *Europe*; but however good we may be of Knight Errantry, I think, we should 'quire it no longer, now that we find our Estate mortgaged almost to the last Shilling.

Then, my Lords, as to the Circumstances of *Europe*, they were certainly very different in the Year 1702, from what they are now. At that Time all the Powers of *Europe* were not only jealous but apprehensive of the Ambition as well as the Power of *France*, and most of them thought themselves in imminent Danger. They were all suing to us for our Assistance, and *Portugal* and *Sweden*, we knew, were forced into the Alliance with *France* and *Spain*, and would desert it as soon as they found they could safely do it. Even the Duke of *Bavaria* and Elector

of *Cologne* we had some Hopes to get brought off; and we ourselves had more Reason to be apprehensive of the Power of *France* at that Time, when it had the absolute Direction of the Court of *Spain*, than we have now, when it has no Power over that Court, but what proceeds from its favouring, or seeming to favour the Views of her most Catholick Majesty. The Danger was therefore much greater, and more imminent at that Time than now; and if the Power of the House of *Austria* be now as great as it was then, we have the less Reason to enter into a War for increasing its Power or procuring it any Equivalent for what it has lately yielded to *Prussia*, or promised to yield to *Sardinia*; because the Success of that Confederacy must shew us, that if *France* should hereafter discover any ambitious Views, we may still form a Confederacy capable to defeat them; and then, indeed, but not till then, we may think of reducing the Power of *France* within narrower Bounds.

I am far from saying, my Lords, that *France* has at present no ambitious Views, but if she has, she has had the Art to conceal them in such a Manner that none of the Powers of *Europe*, beside ourselves, seem to be afraid of them; and as we are not only the least exposed, but have the greatest Strength to resist her ambitious Views, it seems to be contrary to the Nature of Things for us to be the most, or the first that are afraid; for the weakest and most pusillanimous Creatures are always the most fearful and suspicious; therefore I have, I think, Reason to believe, that our present Fears proceed more from Art than from the Nature of Things; and as I shall always be against involving the Nation in a real Expence, on Account of imaginary Fears, I shall be for agreeing to the Address proposed, because this is, in my Opinion,

nion, our very Case at present; and as those who advised his Majesty to make this our Case, may advise him to continue it, this House ought, I think, to interpose, as it is our Duty always to do, when we find our Sovereign has been misinformed, A or ill advised by any of his Ministers or inferior Councils.

The next Speaker in this Debate was

C. Cicerejus, in the Character of the Earl of Cholmondeley, the Purport of whose Speech was thus. B

My Lords,

I shall admit it to be a general Maxim, that this Nation ought not to be the first to take the Alarm at the overgrown Power or ambitious Designs of the Court of France, or any other Prince upon the Continent, nor ought we at any Time to be at the chief Part of the Expence of a War to reduce the Power, or defeat the ambitious Designs of such a Prince; but this, like all other general Rules, admits of several Exceptions. As France is at present the most formidable Power in Europe, I shall make use of that Nation for illustrating my Argument, and consequently, suppose it should evidently appear, that France was meditating the Destruction of this Nation, and that she was making use of all Art and Address for disposing the Affairs of Europe in such a Manner, as to procure herself several Allies upon the Continent, and prevent its being in our Power to procure any one Ally to assist us: F Should not we in such a Case be the first to take the Alarm? Should not we endeavour, not only by all our Art and Address, but by all our Strength and Power, if necessary, to prevent her being able to accomplish her designed Disposition of the Affairs of Europe?

Now, my Lords, to apply this to the present Circumstances of foreign

Affairs. I think it is generally admitted, that the Spanish Court would not have dared to treat this Nation in the Manner they have done for several Years past, if that Court had not been instigated, and assured of being protected by the Court of France. Accordingly, when we were by repeated Insults obliged to declare War against Spain, and were preparing a Fleet and an Embarkation proper for taking Vengeance of that Nation, did not France presently interpose? Did she not send her Squadrons to the West Indies? Did she not openly and insolently declare, that she had sent them thither to restrain us from taking either Satisfaction or Security? Nay, if we may credit Reports which seem to be well founded, her Squadrons had secret Orders to join with the Spaniards in attacking our Island of Jamaica; and if the Affairs of Europe had at that Time been reduced to such a State as the French seem now to design they should: D If they had been assured, that neither the House of Austria, nor any of their other Neighbours upon the Continent would have declared in our Favour, and of Course attacked them by Land, these Orders would have been as open as their Declaration, and instead of twenty or thirty E they would have sent fifty or sixty Line of Battle Ships to have executed those Orders in the West Indies.

From this Behaviour of theirs before the Emperor's Death, I think, F it is evident, that they were then meditating the Destruction of this Nation; and from their Conduct since, it is as evident, that they are endeavouring to dispose the Affairs of Europe in such a Manner as to make sure at least of Spain as their Ally against us, and to prevent its being in our Power to procure any one Ally to assist us. If we allow them to model the Affairs of Europe

Europe as they may think fit, they will certainly force the Queen of Hungary to yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* and her Possessions in *Saxonia* to the Emperor, in lieu of all his Claims upon the Succession of the late Emperor; and when this is done, the House of *Austria* will cease to be the Neighbour, the Rival, or the Antagonist of the House of *Bourbon*. On the contrary, a close Alliance may very probably be clapt up between them, and from that Time, the House of *Austria* will be made the same Use of by the *French* against the House of *Bavaria*, if ever it should prove refractory, as they have for many Years made of the *Ottoman Porte* against the House of *Austria*. Nay, during the Emperor's Life we may expect, that both the House of *Austria*, and the House of *Bavaria*, not of mere Jealousy of one another, will contend which shall be the firmest Friends to the Crown of *France*, and during this Contest I should be glad to know, what Potentate of *Europe* would venture to give us any Assistance, in Case we should be attack'd by the united Force of *France* and *Spain*, which, from what happened before the Emperor's Death, we may most certainly expect, as soon as the Court of *France* have brought the Queen of *Hungary* to submit to such Terms as they may prescribe.

I shall not attempt, my Lords, to discourage my Countrymen by saying, that we are not able to carry on a naval War against the united Force of *France* and *Spain*, but this I will say, that we ought to prevent it if we can, and as we may prevent it by supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and thereby preventing the *French* from being able to model the Affairs of *Europe*, so as to strip this Nation of every Ally that can dare give it any Assistance, I think we ought in common Pru-

dence to do it, not so much on Account of the Danger that threatens *Europe* by overturning the Balance of Power, as on Account of the Danger that so manifestly and so immediately threatens ourselves, should we at this Juncture allow that Balance to be overturn'd.

From these Considerations, I hope, the noble Lord will admit, that the present Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* is an Exception from his general Rule, and that, particularly upon this Occasion, we ought to be the first to take the Alarm. I shall just mention another Exception, my Lords, for which there may likewise be some Ground at present. Tho' the Power of *France* be very great, yet it is not so great as to enable them openly and avowedly to assume a dictatorial Power in *Europe*: They must as yet flatter and cajole several Courts of *Europe* to join with them in their ambitious Designs: They must bring over one Prince to their Party by promising him some additional Territory: They must bring over another by bribing his chief Minister or Adviser; and as Men are often so blinded by their immediate Interest that they cannot see the distant Danger, suppose, my Lords, that in the present Case the *French* have by some such Means blinded all the Courts of *Europe*, except this, so as to prevent their seeing the Danger which threatens *Europe* by the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, must we shut our Eyes, because the Eyes of our Neighbours have been shut? Must we be quiet, because our Neighbours are asleep? Must we submit to the Danger, because some of the little States in our Neighbourhood are frightened into a Submission by the Awfulness of its Approach? No, my Lords, as we are a rich and powerful Nation, we are not to be bribed or frightened: As we desire no Territory upon the Continent, we are not to be

cajoled with such Hopes; and therefore upon all such Occasions we ought, and, I hope, we always will be the first to take the Alarm. Therefore we are never to consider the Behaviour of our Neighbours so much as the Nature of the approaching Danger; and if we make this our Rule in the present Case, I am sure, we will resolve to prevent it, tho' no Potentate in *Europe* should join with us in the bold Undertaking.

But, thank God! my Lords, we are not now like to be entirely abandoned. As soon as the present Troubles began in *Europe*, the Electorate of *Hanover* augmented their Troops, and tho' they were at first obliged to agree to a Neutrality for their immediate Preservation, Care was taken to make that Neutrality but for a Twelvemonth, so that they are now ready and willing, not only to lend us their Troops, but to assist us to the Utmost of their Power; the King of *Sardinia* has already actually joined in the common Cause, and will assist with his whole Force; and the King of *Prussia* has been brought off from his Engagements against it; so that the Queen of *Hungary's* Cause, and in Effect the Cause likewise of this Nation, which at first seemed to be desperate, is already brought to be doubtful, and if we continue to act with Vigour, will soon be brought to be triumphant or at least hopeful, by the Accession of some other Powers. The *Dutch* were, 'tis true, at first overawed by a *French* Army of 50,000 Men upon the weakest Part of their Frontier; but we may judge of their Inclinations by their Conduct; for neither the Eloquence nor the Threats of the *French* Ministers could ever yet force them into a Neutrality, no not for a Moment, and we know with what Readiness the States of *Holland* agreed lately to an Augmentation of their Troops:

With so much Readiness, my Lords that they even transgressed some of their essential Forms in coming to that Resolution; for by the Constitution of that Republick, every City in a Province ought to give its Consent, before any Measure can be finally resolved on, and yet this Augmentation was resolved on by the Province of *Holland*, tho' the City of *Dort* had expressly declared against it. From hence we may judge, what they will do as soon as they are sure of our Protection, and thereby enabled to act according to their Inclinations. The Nature of their Constitution makes them slow in their Resolves, but notwithstanding thereof, I make no Question of the Confederate Army's being joined by the *Dutch* Troops sometime next Campaign.

Having thus shewn, my Lords that the present Danger is such one as made it necessary for the Nation to be the first to take the Alarm, and that it is of such a Nature as obliges us, for our own Sake, to act with all the Vigour we are capable of, even tho' we were not to be joined by any other Prince or State in *Europe*, it cannot be expected, that I should join in the Motion, because I must be of Opinion, that it was necessary for us to take the foreign Troops we now have into our Pay, and that it will be necessary for us to continue them in our Pay till the Danger be removed, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* restored.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 549.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5. At Six this Morning went under Sail

but could make no Hand of it, therefore were obliged to put back again: As soon as we came to an Anchor, the Boatswain employed himself in making a Raft to get ashore with; this Raft was made with Oars and Water Barrels; it would carry three Men; but it was no sooner put off from the Vessel's side but it canted, and obliged the People to swim for their Lives; the Boatswain got hold of the Raft, and, with some Difficulty, reached the Shore; when he came off in the Evening, he informed us he had seen a Beef Puncheon, which gave us some Reason to apprehend some other Ship of the Squadron had suffered our Fate.

Friday the 6th. This Morning went under Sail, the Wind at W. N. W. with fresh Gales and heavy Rain; the Wind came to the Westward, and a great Sea, so that we could not turn out over the Bar: In our putting back we saw the Cutter, which gave us new Life; in the Evening anchored at the Place sailed from; the Carpenter and others went ashore to get Shell-fish, which we stood in great Need of; at Night the proper Boat's Crew would not go ashore with the Boat as usual, but made her fast astern of the Vessel, with only two Men in her, she never being left without four before; at 11 at Night one of the Men came out of her into the Vessel, it blowing very hard at N. N. E. in half an Hour shifted to N. W. and rainy Weather, that we could not see a Boat's Length: At Two the next Morning the Cutter broke loose from the Stern of the Vessel; we called from on board to James Muruart, the Man that was in her, but he could not hear us; in a short Time we lost Sight of her, believing she must be stove among the Rocks. The Loss of the Cutter gives the few thinking People aboard a great deal of Uneasiness;

we have 72 Men in the Vessel, and not above 6 of that Number that give themselves the least Concern for the Preservation of their Lives, but are rather the reverse, being ripe for Mutiny and Destruction; this is a great Affliction to the Lieutenant, myself, and the Carpenter; we know not what to do to bring them under any Command; they have troubled us to that Degree, that we are weary of our Lives; therefore this Day we have told the People, that, unless they alter their Conduct, and subject themselves to Command, that we will leave them to themselves, and take our Chance in this desolate Part of the Globe, rather than give ourselves any farther Concern about so many thoughtless Wretches: Divided the People into four Watches, to make more Room below. The People have promis'd to be under Government, and seem much easier.

Sunday the 8th. This Morning the People requested Provisions to be serv'd; it being four Days before the usual Time, we think the Request very unreasonable. We laid the Inconveniencies before them of breaking in upon our Stores, considering the Badness of the Weather, and the Length of our Passage; that if we are not exceedingly provident in regard to serving out Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. They will not hearken to Reason; therefore we are obliged to comply with their Demands, and serve out Provisions accordingly. Several of the People have desir'd to be put on Shore, desiring us to allow them some few Necessaries: We wanted to know what could induce them to request our putting them ashore in this remote and desolate Part of the World: They answer'd, they did not fear doing well, and doubted not but to find the Cutter, which if they did, they would go back to the Northward, other-

otherwise they would make a Canoe; therefore insisted on going ashore. On their earnest Intreaties, the Body of People agreed to their Request: We haul'd the Boat close in Shore; the People who chose to stay behind were 11 in Number; A we supply'd them with proper Necessaries, and they sign'd a Certificate, to inform the L—s of the A—y that they were not compell'd to stay, but made it their own Choice, and that they did it for the Preservation of themselves B and us.

Signed, on board the *Speed-well* Schooner, in the Latitude 50:40 S. Nov. 8, 1741.

Monday the 9th. At Ten at Night, we weigh'd, and row'd out of the Bay; at Day-light got about four Leagues right out, every Way surrounded with Rocks and Breakers, with a great Western Swell: We found it a very difficult Matter to get clear of those Rocks and Breakers; they reach along Shore 18 Leagues, and without us at Sea 8 D Leagues; I take it, that from the Land they are 14 Leagues in the Offing; those sunken Rocks appear like a low level Land. This Coast is too dangerous for Shipping, the Wind being three Parts of the Year to the Westward, which blows right on the Shore, with a large western Swell, that seldom or never ceases; it always blows and rains; it is worse here than in the rainy Season on the Coast of *Guinea*; nor can we as yet distinguish Summer from Winter, only by the Length of the Days. Steer'd out of the Bay W. by N. then S. by W. then S. At Noon I had a good Observation in the Latitude of 50:50 South; the northmost Part of the Bay bore N. E. by E. 7 Leagues; the southmost Point of Land S. S. E. 12 Leagues. G This Coast, as far as we have come, lies N. by E. and S. by W. by the Compass.

Tuesday the 10th. At Four the Morning made all the Sail we could steering S. E. in order to make the Land; at Six steer'd in E. S. E. and Seven made the Land; at Eight far a Point of Land bearing S. E. distant six Leagues; which, when a breeze coming, no Land to the S. I take the Point for Cape *Victory*, and the four Islands we see, I believe to be the Islands of *Direction*, which Sir *Jab. Narborough* gives an Account of; excepting the Distance, they exactly answer his Description; therefore by the Latitude in Yesterday's Observation, and by the Distance we have run since, we are now at the Opening of the *Streights of Magellan*. At Ten in the Morning, hard Gale at N. W. steer'd S. E. the Cape bearing E. distant four Leagues; at Noon bore E. by N. distant six Leagues haul'd the Main-sail down, and went under a Fore-sail. I never in my Life, in any Part of the World have seen such a Sea as runs here; we expected every Wave to swallow us, and the Boat to founder. The Shore is full of small Islands, Rocks and Breakers; so that we can't haul further to the Southward, for fear of endangering the Boat; we are oblig'd to keep her right before the Sea. At Five broach'd to, at which we all believ'd she would never rise again. We were surrounded with Rocks, and so near that a Man might toss a Bisket on 'em: We had nothing but Death before our Eyes and every Moment expected our Fate. It blew a Hurricane of Wind, with thick rainy Weather, that we could not see twice the Boat's Length; we pray'd earnestly for its clearing up, for nothing else could save us from perishing; we no sooner ask'd for Light, but it was granted us from above. At the Weather's clearing up, we saw the Land on the North Shore, with Islands, Rocks and Breakers all around us; we were oblig'd to put in among 'em for Shelter.

Shelter, finding it impossible to keep the Sea; we were in with the Land amongst them, and compell'd to push on, looking Death in the Face, and expecting every Sea to bury us; the boldest Men among us were dismay'd, nor can we possibly give an account in what Manner we have been this Day deliver'd. After sailing amidst Islands, Rocks, and Breakers, for above a League, we got safe into a good Harbour, surrounded with small Islands, which kept the Boat off; here the Water was as smooth as in a Mill pond. We call this Harbour the Port of God's Mercy, deeming our Preservation this Day to be a Miracle. The most abandoned among us no longer doubt of the Almighty Being, and have promis'd to reform their Lives.

Wednesday the 11th. The Wind much abated, with Rain. This Morning weigh'd, and ran farther. In the Evening we saw two Indians lying on their Bellies on the top of a steep Rock, just over the vessel, peeping with their Heads over the Hill. As soon as we discover'd them, we made Motions to them to come down; they then rose up, and put on their Heads white feathered Caps; we then hoisted a white Sheet for an Ensign; at this they made a Noise, pronouncing *Orza, Orza*; which we took for a signal to come ashore. We would not suffer above two Men to go ashore, and those disarm'd, lest we should put them in Fear. The Indians had nothing in their Hands but a Club, like to our Cricket-Ball, with which they kill their Game. As soon as they saw the two Men come ashore, they walk'd away; and when they perceived our Boat followed them, and gained the Sound of them, they took to their heels, frequently looking back, crying *Orza, Orza*, beckoning the Boat to follow, which they did a Mile or two along Shore, out

of Sight of the Vessel: Then the Indians fled to the Woods, still wanting our People to follow them; but being disarm'd, they were apprehensive the Indians would Bushfight them; so they thought proper to give over the Pursuit, and to return to the Boat.

Thursday the 12th. Hard Gales at W. N. W. with Rain. At Six this Morning we again saw the two Indians; they made the same Noise and Motions to come ashore; at which I went with four of the People; the Indians walk'd and ran as before, looking back, and making Signs to follow, which we did till we got to the Place where the Canoe lay with four Indians in her. The two Indians got into the Canoe, and put her off the Shore before we could get nigh them; as soon as we got a breast of the Canoe, they made Signs as if they wanted Cloathing; we endeavour'd to make them understand we wanted Fish, and would truck with them; they had none, but signified to us they would go and get some: They had a mangey Dog, which they parted with to one of the People for a Pair of Cloth Trowsers; this Dog was soon kill'd, dress'd, and devour'd. Here we found Plenty of Muscles, which gave us great Relief, having scarce any Thing to subsist on for this Week past.

Friday the 13th. This Morning all Hands ashore a fishing. Lieut. E——rs of the Marines kill'd a large Seal or Sea-Dog; it is exceeding good Food, and we judg'd it to have weigh'd 17 Score.

Saturday the 14. At 5 this Morning cast loose, and steer'd South out between the Islands; the Weather clearing up, we saw the South Shore; it first appeared like a large Island, stretching away to the Westward, and at the West End two Homma-coes like Sugar-loaves, and to the Southward of them a large Point of Rocks;

Rocks; steer'd S. E. until the Point bore W. then steer'd S. E. by E. I took the Point for Cape Pillar, and was fully assured of our being in the *Streights*.

Sunday the 15th. At Three this Morning cast loose, and rowed, but A could not get out, so were obliged to put back, and make fast, it blowing hard, with thick Weather all Day; in the Evening it cleared up. This Day several People drove a Trade with their Allowance, giving Silver Buckles for Flour, valued at 12 s. per Pound, and before Night it reach'd to a Guinea, the People crying aloud for Provisions, which are now so scarce, that several on Board are actually starving through Want.

Monday the 16th. At Three this Morning cast loose, being little Wind, and steer'd up the *Streights* S. E. by E. the Wind at N. W. At Eight o'Clock got a-breast of Cape Monday; at Nine the Cape bore W. distant 4 Leagues; at Noon running along Shore, made two Openings, which D put the rest of the Officers to a Stand, not knowing which to take for the right Passage. Asking my Opinion, I gave it for keeping on the E. S. E. Passage, the other lying S. E. by S. On which they said, Sir John Narborough bids us keep the South Shore on board. I answer'd, That Sir John tells us E. S. E. is the direct Course from Cape Pillar; I'll venture my Life that we are now in the right Passage; so we kept on E. by S. half S. After running a League or two up, and not seeing Cape F *Quod*, nor any Outlet, the Wind blowing hard, we were for running no farther, whereas one League more would have convinced every Body; but they all gave it against me, that we were not in the right Passage: The Wind being at W. N. W. we G could not turn back again; so that we were obliged to put into a Cove lying on the North Shore, where

we found good anchoring in four Fathom Water; no Provisions to be got here, being a barren rocky Place producing not any Thing for the Preservation of Life. This Afternoon died George Bateman, a Boy aged 16 Years: This poor Creature starv'd, perish'd, and died a Skeleton, for want of Food. There are several more in the same miserable Condition, and who, without speedy Relief, must undergo the same Fate.

Tuesday the 17th. At Five this Morning weigh'd, and row'd out it being calm; at Seven a fresh Breeze right up the Sound; we could not turn to Windward not above a Mile from where we last lay, we made fast along Side the Rocks all Hands ashore a fishing for Mussels, Limpetts, and Clams; here we found Shell-Fish in Abundance which proved a very seasonable Relief. Just before we got in, one of the Men gave a Guinea for a Pound of Flour, being all the Money he had.

Wednesday the 18th. The Wind at W. N. W. in hard Squalls, with Hail and Snow. This Morning cast loose and stood over to the Southward believing the Tide to run stronger and more true than on the North shore, hoping shortly to get out of the Sound, which is not above a League in the Wind's Eye. At Two o'Clock got into a Cove on the South Side; made fast along Side of the Rocks; all Hands on Shore getting Muscles, and other Fish.

Thursday the 19th. Fresh Gales at W. N. W. with Hail and Snow. This Morning cast loose, and sailed out but could make no Head of it; our Boat will not work to Windward and sent the People ashore to get Muscles. This Night departed the Life Mr. Thomas Capel, Son of the late Lieut. Capel, aged 12 Years who perished for want of Food. The

There was a Person on Board who had some of the Youth's Money, upwards of 20 Guineas, with a Watch and Silver Cup. Those last the Boy was willing to sell for Flour; but his Guardian told him, he would buy Cloaths for him in the *Brazils*.

The miserable Youth cry'd, Sir, I shall never live to see the *Brazils*; I am starving now, almost starv'd to Death; therefore, for G-d's Sake, give me my Silver Cup to get me some Viſuals, or buy some for me yourself. All his Prayers and Intreaties to him were vain; but Heaven sent Death to his Relief, and put a Period to his Miseries in an Instant. Persons who have not experienced the Hardships we have met with, will wonder how People can be so inhuman to see their Fellow Creatures starving before their Faces, and afford them no Relief: But Hunger is void of all Compassion; every Person was intent on the Preservation of his own Life, that he was regardless of another's, and the Bowels of Compassion were shut up. We slip an Opportunity, Day or Night, to enter into the supposed right *Streights*, but can get no Ground. This Day we serv'd Flour and a Piece of Beef between two Men for a Week. Capt. P——, of his Majesty's Fleet, gave two Guineas for two Pounds of Flour; this Flour was sold him by the Seamen, who were on Muscles. Many of the People eat their Flour raw as soon as they are serv'd it. The Wind and weather not permitting us to go on, the Men were employ'd in getting Wood and Water.

Tuesday the 24th. This Morning, it being calm, rowed out; at 8 o'Clock the supposed right *Streights* open, driving a Breeze at W. N. W. S. E. E. thro' the first Reach, and S. E. thro' the second; then saw three Islands, the largest of which was on the North-shore; and there

is a Passage about two Miles broad between that and the Islands to the Southward; there is also another Passage between that Island and the North-shore, of a Mile and an Half broad. Before you come to those Islands, there is a Sound lying on the South-shore: You can see no Sea-Passage until you come close up with the Island, and then the imaginary *Streights* are not above two Miles broad. Steer'd away for the Island S. E. about two Leagues; then came into a narrow Passage, not above a Cable's Length over, which put us all to a Stand, doubting of any farther Passage. The Wind took us a-head, and the Tide being spent, we put into a small Cove, and made fast. At Seven in the Evening, being calm, cast loose, being willing to see if there was any Opening; but, to our great Misfortune, found none; which very much surpris'd us. The Lieutenant is of Opinion, that we are in a *Lagoon* to the Northward of the *Streights*. This I cannot believe; and am positive, if ever there was such a Place in the World as the *Streights of Magellan*, we are now in them, and above 30 Leagues up. If he, or any of the Officers, had given themselves the Trouble of coming upon Deck, to have made proper Remarks, we had been free from all this Perplexity, and by this Time out of the *Streights* to the Northward. There is not an Officer aboard, except the Carpenter and myself, will keep the Deck a Moment longer than his Watch, or has any Regard to a Reckoning, or any Thing else. It is agreed to go back again.

Wednesday the 25th. At Eight this Morning row'd out, and got about a League down; here we could get no Ground, and were obliged to put back again.

Thursday the 26th. Row'd out, and got above five Leagues down. This Day we were in such want of

Provisions, that we were forced to cut up the Seal-skin and broil it, notwithstanding it has lain about the Deck for this Fortnight.

Friday the 27th. This Morning cast loose, and row'd down; had a fresh Breeze at North; steer'd W. A S.W. up into another Opening on the South Shore, hoping to find a Passage out of the *Lagoon*, as the Lieutenant calls it, into the right *Streights*. After going two Leagues up, saw there was no Opening; put back, and made fast, where we came from; being determin'd to go back, and make *Cape Pillar* a second Time; which is the South Entrance of the *Streights*. Got Abundance of large Muscles, five or six Inches long; a very great Relief to us at present.

Sunday the 29th. Great Uneasiness among the People, many of them despairing of a Deliverance, and crying aloud to serve Provisions four Days before the Time. Finding no Way to pacify them, we were obliged to serve them. We endeavour'd to encourage and comfort them as much as lay in our Power, and at length they seem'd tolerably easy.

Monday the 30th. Died three of our People, viz. *Peter Delroy Barber*, *Thomas Thorpe* and *Thomas Woodhead*, Marines; they all perish'd for want of Food: Several more are in the same Way, being not able to go ashore for Provisions; and those who are well can't get sufficient for themselves; therefore the Sick are left destitute of all Relief. There is one Thing to be taken Notice of in the Death of those People, that some Hours before they die, they are taken light-headed, and fall a joking and laughing; and in this Humour they expire.

Tuesday, Dec. the 1st. Little Wind, and fair Weather; which is a Kind of Prodigy in those Parts. In the Morning put out of the Cove, and got four Leagues down; then the

Wind took us a-head, and we put into another Cove, where we got Muscles and Limpets. At Four this Afternoon saw an *Indian Canoe* coming over from the North-shore; they landed two of their Men to Leeward of the Cove; they came opposite to us, and view'd us; then went back, and came with the Canoe within a Cable's Length of our Boat, but no nearer; so that we had no Opportunity to truck with them.

Wednesday the 2d. At Nine this Morning row'd out, and got about a League farther down; the Wind beginning to blow fresh, we put into another Cove, and found Plenty of Shell-Fish, which kept up our Spirits greatly; for it is enough to deject any thinking Man, to see that the Boat will not turn to Windward; being of such Length, and swimming so boyant upon the Water, that the Wind, when clost haul'd, throws her quite to Leeward: We have been 17 Days going 7 or 8 Leagues to Windward, which must make our Passage very long and uncomfortable.

Friday the 4th. This Morning row'd out; at Ten got down, when we saw a Smoak, but no People; we saw a Dog running along Shore and keeping Company with the Boat for above a Mile; we then put on with a Design to shoot him; but he soon disappointed us, by taking into the Woods. We put off again with a fine Breeze, steering N. W. by W. down the *Streights*. The Carpenter gave a Guinea this Day for a Pound of Flour, which he made into Cake and eat instantly. At Six in the Evening, a-breast of *Cape Munday*; at Eight, a-breast of *Cape Upright*; being fair Weather. Intend to keep under Sail all Night.

Saturday the 5th. Little Wind and fair: At Four this Morning saw *Cape Pillar*, bearing W. by S. distant eight Leagues; saw a Smo

on the South Shore, and at Noon we saw a Smoak on the North Shore; but we did not care to lose Time: At Three o'Clock saw Cape *Defjada*, bearing from Cape *Pillar* S. W. distant four Leagues; at Four o'Clock wore the Boat, and steered E. S. E. The Lieutenant was now fully convinced we have been all along in the right *Streights*, and had we run but one League farther, on Monday, Nov. 17, we had escaped all this Trouble and Anxiety: For we had been above a Fortnight coming back to rectify Mistakes, and to look at Cape *Pillar* a second Time: At Eight o'Clock came a-breast of the Smoak seen in the Morning. The People being well assured that we were actually in the *Streights of Magellan*, are all alive. Wind at W. S. W.

Sunday the 6th. At Three this Morning, a-breast of Cape *Munday*; at Six, a breast of Cape *de Quad*, opposite to which, on the South shore, saw a Smoak, on which, we went ashore to the *Indians*, who came out on a Point of Land, at the Entrance of a Cove, hollowing, and crying, *Bona! Bona!* endeavouring to make us understand, that they were our Friends; when ashore, we traded with them for two Dogs, three Brant Geese, and some Seal; which Supply was very acceptable to us; we supped on the Dogs, and thought them equal in Goodness to the best Mutton in *England*: We took from the *Indians* a Canoe, made of the Bark of Trees, but soon towed her under Water, and were obliged to cut her loose; steer'd N. E. by E. At Eight o'Clock, a-breast of *St. Jern's Sound*; at Twelve, a-breast of *Royal Island*.

The *Indians* we saw in the *Streights of Magellan*, are People of a middle Stature, and well-shaped; their Complexion of a tawny Olive Colour, their Hair exceeding black, but not very long; they have round

Faces, and small Noses, their Eyes little and black; their Teeth are smooth and even, and close set, of an incomparable Whiteness; they are very active in Body, and run with a surprising Agility; they wear on their Heads white feathered Caps; their Bodies are covered with the Skins of Seals and *Guianacoes*: The Women, as soon as they saw us, fled into the Woods; so that we can give no Description of them.

Monday the 7th. At Six this Morning, a-breast of Cape *Forward*, steer'd N. by E. At Nine, a-breast of *Port Famen*; at Twelve at Noon, put in at *Freshwater-Bay*, and filled one Cask of Water, having none aboard; at One o'Clock put out again, steer'd N. by E. expecting Plenty of Wood and Water at *Elizabeth's Island*; at Nine at Night pass'd by *Sandy Point*; it bore S. S. E. and the Island *St. George* E. N. E. distant three Leagues.

Tuesday the 8th. At Four this Morning, being calm, weigh'd, and rowed towards *Elizabeth's Island*, it bearing W. N. W. At Four in the Afternoon anchor'd off the Northmost in eight Fathom Water, fine Sand, about half a Cable's Length from the Shore, put the Vessel in, and landed some People to see for Wood and Water: In the Evening the People came aboard, having been all over the Island in search of Wood and Water, but found none; here indeed we found Shaggs and Sea-Gulls in great Numbers, it being breeding Time; we got a vast Quantity of their Eggs, most of them having young ones in the Shell: However, we beat them up all together, with a little Flour, and made a very rich Pudding. *Elizabeth's Island* is a beautiful Spot of Ground to Appearance, with very good Pasture; but it is intirely barren of any Thing for the Support of Man. This Day *John Turner*, Marine, perished for want of Food.

Wednesday the 9th. At Four this Morning weighed, and steer'd E. N. E. for the *Narrows*, with the Wind at S. S. W. when a-breast of the *Sweetstakes Foreland*, steer'd S. S. E. on purpose to look for Water; after going along shore about six Leagues A into a deep Bay, we saw a fine delightful Country: Here we saw the *Guianacoe* in great Numbers, 10 or 12 in a Drove; they are to be seen in such Drove all along the Shore for several Leagues.

The *Guianacoe* is as large as any B *English* Deer, with a long Neck; his Head, Mouth, and Ears, resembling a Sheep; he has very long slender Legs, and is cloven-footed like a Deer, with a short bushy Tail, of a reddish Colour; his Back is covered with red Wool, pretty long; but down his Sides, and all the Belly Part, is white Wool: Those *Guianacoe*s, tho' at a Distance, very much resembling the Female Deer, are probably the Sheep of this Country: They are exceeding nimble, of an exquisite quick Sight, very shy, and difficult to be shot. At Noon, finding neither Wood nor Water, wore to the Northward: At Three got a-breast of the *Foreland*, hauled in for *Fish Cove*, which lieth just round the Eastern Point; here we expected to land, and shoot some of those *Guianacoe*s; but when a-breast of the *Cove*, the Wind blew so hard right out, that we were obliged to bear away for the first *Narrow*, it being impossible to get in. At Eight this Evening entered the first *Narrow*, meeting the Flood, which runs F here very strong: At Twelve came to an Anchor in five Fathom, about a Mile off Shore: The Tide floweth on the Western Shore seven Hours, and ebbs five. This Day *Robert Vicars*, Marine, perish'd with Want.

Thursday the 10th. At Four this Morning weigh'd, and came to sail; at Six got out of the first *Narrow*,

hauled in for a deep Bay on the N. Shore to seek for Water: The Boat-swain swam ashore, and in half an Hour afterwards came down on the Beach, and brought us the News of finding fresh Water: It being rocky Ground, and ebbing Water, the Vessel struck; we were oblig'd, in this Exigence, to slip the Cable, Time not permitting us to haul up the Anchor; we stood off and on the Shore till half Flood; then went in, and took the Cable on Board: After landing some People with Casks to fill, hauled the Anchor up, and went about two Miles farther out.

[To be continued.]

C HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious
SPEECH to both Houses of
Parliament, on Thursday, De-
cember 1, 1743.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE your last Meeting, I have D pursuant to your Advice, and in Consequence of your Support, exerted my Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, and the Maintenance of the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*. It has pleas'd God to give Success to our Arms, in E Conjunction with those of the Queen of *Hungary*, and as her Auxiliaries The Dominions of that Princess have been entirely evacuated by her Enemies; and the powerful Armies which had march'd to their Assistance, have been obliged to retire F out of the Empire. In this Conjunction, it is a great Satisfaction to me to acquaint you, that I have been joined by a Body of Troops of my good Friends and Allies the States General.

In further Prosecution of these G Measures, the Definitive Treaty between me, the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia*, has been happily concluded, which shall be laid

land before you. The Advantages, which cannot fail to result from this Alliance, to the Common Cause, are apparent, and it will be particularly conducive to the Interests of my Kingdoms, by disappointing the ambitious Views of the Crown of Spain, A with which we are engag'd in so just and necessary a War. As I make no Doubt, but you will proceed upon these Foundations with Firmness and Constancy, we may reasonably hope to see the publick Tranquillity re-established, and a general and honourable Peace obtain'd. B These are my Views, to which my utmost Attention and Resolution shall not be wanting: But, in order to bring about these great Ends, Measures of Vigour are necessary; and to enable me to concert and carry on such Measures, I do, with a just Confidence, rely on your zealous, cheerful, and effectual Support.

The Marriage of my youngest Daughter with the Prince Royal of Denmark, cannot but give Satisfaction to all my good Subjects, D as it tends to cement and strengthen the Protestant Interest in Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates to be laid before you, for the Service of the ensuing Year; and desire you E to grant me such Supplies, as shall be requisite for the Honour and Security of the Nation, and adequate to the Exigencies of the Publick.

In doing this, let me particularly recommend it to you, to enable me to concert proper Measures, and to F enter into, and make good such Alliances and Engagements with other Powers, as may be necessary for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and restoring the Balance of Power.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had such Experience of your Duty and Affection to me, and of your Zeal for the Good of your

Country, that it would be superfluous to add any Thing to press these important Considerations upon you. Union and Harmony amongst ourselves, and Vigour and Dispatch in your Proceedings, are indispensably necessary in such Conjunctions. Let nothing obstruct or divert your Steadiness and Application to the great Ends which I have laid before you; and be assured, that nothing can ever divert me from pursuing your true and lasting Interest.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; presented on Decem. 2, 1743.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The anxious Concern which filled the Breasts of all your faithful Subjects, upon the Dangers to which your sacred Person has been exposed, redoubles our Joy on your safe and happy Return into this Kingdom. Our first Thanks are due to Almighty God, for the Preservation of your invaluable Life; our next to your Majesty, to whose Magnanimity, and unwearied Labours for the Good of the Common Cause, we stand so highly indebted. On this Occasion, permit us to offer our sincere Congratulations to your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, in the Support of the House of Austria, and the Defence of the Liberties of Europe.

A strict Union between your Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, is so necessary in the present Posture of Affairs, that we take great Satisfaction in seeing it established; and we beg your

your Majesty to accept our Thanks for communicating to us the Conclusion of the Definitive Treaty for that Purpose. The just and necessary War in which your Majesty is engaged against *Spain*, is of so great Importance, that the Disappointment of the ambitious Designs of that Crown, cannot but be particularly advantageous to these Kingdoms.

We acknowledge, with the utmost Gratitude, your Majesty's Goodness, in declaring to your Parliament your wise and salutary Views to bring about a general and honourable Peace by vigorous Measures. In so glorious a Cause, animated by so great an Example, the Arms and the Hearts of *Great Britain* will always attend upon you; and we do, with a Resolution and Firmness becoming your House of Peers, assure your Majesty of our zealous and cheerful Concurrence and Support, in the necessary Means to this great and desirable End.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*; and on the Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince. Every Event which adds Strength to your illustrious House, is an Addition of Security to your Kingdoms; since on the Stability of the Protestant Succession, the Continuance of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, does under God depend.

The gracious Manner in which your Majesty has recommended to us Union and Harmony at Home, is a fresh Instance of your paternal Tenderness towards your People. It shall be our constant Endeavour, in all our Proceedings, to promote and augment these good Dispositions, which are so peculiarly necessary in this Conjunction; and we beseech your Majesty, to accept the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Duty

and Fidelity to your Majesty; and that we will stedfastly pursue such Measures as may most effectually conduce to the Honour and Safety of your Majesty, the Security and Prosperity of our Country, and the Maintenance of the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Assurances you give me of your vigorous Support will have the best Effects abroad: And you may depend on my making use of that Confidence which you repose in me, for the Honour and true Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

E We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return into this Kingdom; and with Hearts full of Gratitude we acknowledge the Goodness of Divine Providence to this Nation, in protecting your Majesty's sacred Person, amidst the imminent Dangers to which your invaluable Life has been exposed, in Defence of the Common Cause, and of the Liberties of *Europe*. Your Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of your Parliament, in exerting your Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, require our warmest Acknowledgments; and it is with the highest Satisfaction we reflect on

the Success of your Majesty's Arms in the Prosecution of this great and necessary work, with so much Glory to your Majesty, and Honour to this Nation.

As the Interests of this Kingdom, and those of the United Provinces are inseparable; nothing could be more welcome to your Majesty's faithful Commons, than your Majesty's having been joined by a Body of the Troops of the States General.

We beg Leave to declare our Satisfaction in your Majesty's having concluded a definitive Treaty between your Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia; an Alliance, which must naturally contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the disappointing and distressing the Crown of Spain, with which this Nation is engaged in so just and necessary a War.

It is with the sincerest Joy, that we congratulate your Majesty on the happy Marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Prince Royal of Denmark, which tends to unite and strengthen the Protestant Interest in Europe.

We likewise beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Increase of your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince, as it is an additional Pledge and Security for the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that they will, with the greatest Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch, grant to your Majesty such effectual Supplies, as shall be found requisite for the Honour and Security of this Nation, and as may enable your Majesty to concert such Alliances, and pursue with Vigour such Measures, as may be necessary for the re-establishing the publick Tranquillity, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

The unanimous Support of my faithful Commons will add great Weight to my Endeavours for the publick Service, and be the surest Means of bringing the great Work, which, by your Advice, I am engaged in, to an honourable and happy Conclusion,

Universal Spectator, N^o 790.

Mr. Spec,

I Have enter'd myself a Devotee to the blind Goddess Fortune, in one of her Chapels near the Royal Exchange, and shall be in waiting every Day, at her Great Temple the upper End of King-Street, to hear my Destiny pronounc'd from her Oracle, by one of the officiating Priests. Now as I imagine you, by the heathen Learning you sometimes give us, to be very well acquainted with all the Deities of the Antients, I should be exceedingly oblig'd if you would inform me where *she*, to whom I profess myself a *Votary*, holds her private *Recess*, that I might wait upon her alone, and, by setting forth the melancholy Situation of my Affairs, prevail on her to be a little partial in my Favour. Be as expeditious as you can, dear Spec, lest she should unwittingly, in the Interim, stamp her Mark of Despair upon the last Stake of your humble Servant,

TIMOTHY EAGER.

Mr. Eager, I am afraid, has too far to travel on this Occasion, for him to get thither in Time: For, if we believe the Poets, the Seat of her Empire is one of those Islands formerly called from her the *Fortunate*, now the *Canaries*. Here, as Dr. Garth informs us,

On

On high, where no hoarse winds nor clouds
 resort,

[court:
 'The hood-wink'd goddess keeps her partial
 Upon a wheel of * *amstbyft* she sits;
 Gives and resumes, and smiles and frowns by
 fits.

In this still labyrinth around her lie [mistry:
 Spells, philters, globes, and schemes of pal-
 A fig! in this hand the gipsy bears;
 In t'other, a prophetic sieve and shears.

DISPENS.

If this Direction be not sufficient,
 I confess myself able to give no bet-
 ter, unless it be to advise him to
Patience and *Fortitude*, let what will
 happen. I would recommend the
 same Doctrine to every *Adventurer*,
 that *future Virtue* may repair all the
 bad Effects of *past Folly*: For by no
 better Name can I call that *Gust of*
Gaming, which so greedily swallows
 every Bait that is thrown out.

No doubt, the present *Lottery*, as it
 sinks nothing upon the general Sum,
 is more equitable than any other
 that we have lately seen: But even
 in *this*, can it be reconcileable to
 common Sense, that it is worth while
 to *pay down* a large Premium to
Brokers, for the Liberty of playing
 for *Ten Pounds*? This is the whole
 State of the Case: And methinks it is
 a great Pity that Government cannot
 support itself without the Encourage-
 ment of *Gaming*, or that People are
 so forward to *game* the Nation into
new Debts. This is no Party Re-
 flection, because it equally concerns
 every *Briton*. Much better would
 it be, for my *fair Readers*, especially,
 to sit down with *Emma's* Resolution,
 after she finds her *Henry* true, than
 to suffer this mixt *Anxiety*, made
 up of *Avarice* and *Uncertainty*.

Hence let the tides of plenty ebb, and flow,
 And fortune's various gale unheeded blow.
 If at my feet the suppliant goddess stands,
 And sheds her treasure with unweary'd hands;
 Her present favour cautious I'll embrace,
 And not unthankful use the proffer'd grace:
 If she reclaims the temporary boon,
 And tries her pinions, flutt'ring to be gone;
 Secure of mind, I'll obviate her intent,
 And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
 Nor happiness can I, nor mis'ry feel,
 From any turn of her fantastick wheel.

PRIOR.

* This Stone was reckon'd Fortunate.

Westminster Journal. N^o 105.

*This Writer speaking of the pernicious
 Effects of Flattery in private Life
 and much more in publick Life
 concludes thus:*

A MONG all the celebrated Ac-
 tions of *Alexander*, who did
 indeed win several great and im-
 portant Battles, methinks the Son
 of *Philip* looks much diminished
 from the modest and humane Youth
 that came out of the Hands of
Aristotle, when I see him open to
 all the Attacks of his Sycophants
 assuming divine Honours, and dis-
 claiming an honourable and real De-
 scent, for one that was superstitious
 and fabulous. Yet this was owing
 to the *Address* of those about him,
 as doubtless were many of his he-
 roical and mad Atchievements, after
 he had once taken a full Revenge of
 his Enemy. There are always in
 Courts Men of this great and sublime
Address; and if those they flatter
 there did but sufficiently consider
 they would be as much despised as
 their Apes in lower Life, who are
 every where to be found.

Now I am talking of great *Ad-
 dress*, I cannot omit a Story that
 I have met with in the Life of Mr.
Waller, the famous Poet and Ora-
 tor, who was a Member of Parlia-
 ment so early as the Reign of King
James I. That Gentleman, on the
 Day of the Dissolution of the Par-
 liament he had served in, went
 says the Historian, out of Curiosity
 for Respect, to see the King at Din-
 ner, with whom were Dr. *Andrew*
 Bishop of *Winchester*, and Dr. *Neal*
 Bishop of *Durham*, standing behind
 his Majesty's Chair. The Monarch,
 who possibly had been harra's'd by
 some obstinate Patriots during the
 Session, ask'd the Bishops, *My Lords*
cannot I take my Subjects Money when I
want it, without all this Formality in
Parliament? The Bishop of *Durham*

true Courtier, readily answer'd, *God forbid, Sir, but you should: You are the Breath of our Nobility.* Whereupon the King turned and said to the Bishop of Winchester, *Well, my Lord, what say you?* Sir, replied the Bishop, *I have no Skill in Parliamentary Cases.* The King replied, *No Put's off, my Lord; answer me presently.* — Then, Sir, said honest Andrews, *I think it's lawful for you to take my Brother Neal's Money, for he offers it.* Mr. Waller reported, that the Company were pleas'd with this Answer, and the Wit of it seem'd to affect the King.

I look upon the Bishop of Durbam's Commitment to be one of the highest Instances of Court Address that is any where to be met with. It could no other Way have been so properly answer'd as in his Brother Prelate's Words, which might be a good Law against all Ministers, who advise to either arbitrary or exorbitant Levies on the People.

But publick Addressing did not come in Vogue till good while after this; I think, not till the Government of Richard Cromwell. That said Son of a daring Father, weak as he has been represented, had however Sense enough to see the Folly of those Forms, and would make himself merry with the *Lives and Fortunes of the good People of England* (as he call'd his Collection of *Addresses*) which he put up together in a great Chest. — But James II. seen as far, when he was so generally address'd upon his dispensing Ordinance, he would hardly have push'd on the same violent Measures to his own Ruin.

It is the Hearts, and not the Words of a People, that make the Security of any Establishment. When the Men of *Totness* offer'd us other sixteen Shillings, few can think they were more willing to give it than the rest of their well-affected Fellow-Subjects. Where there is least Flattery, there is usually most Liberty: For which Reason nothing can be so desirable as to see a Monarch and his People talk plain Language to each other, allowing only for the Terms and Tokens of high Respect in the latter. This would naturally engender the greatest Confidence and Harmony, which could only be dissolved by what we should have little Reason to fear, an extraordinary Violence from without. When Speeches and Actions are always designed to flatter, and seen to do so in Effect, it would be little Purpose to attempt from abroad to reform our Councils, and Corruption would be away at home in the Cabinet.

Common Sense, Dec. 3. N° 355.

Perpetual Motion in Matter, Exercise and Temperance necessary to Health, and Virtue necessary to Happiness.

SIR,

THERE are Philosophers who say that Matter and Motion are inseparable,

that there is a continued Flux and Circulation thro' the whole Globe of Earth and Seas, that change and pass into different Forms and Appointments, as they were primarily ordain'd by the Omnipotent. The same Substance seems to us, to be fashioned to continue in such an Appearance to a certain and prescribed Period, and then to devolve again into the general elementary Mass, as if it were oblig'd, on its Dissolution, to repay what it borrow'd from it.

The human Nature is compos'd of Materials that require a perpetual Revolution, weak and fragil, that are ever decaying and demand a constant Renovation; a very short, almost a momentary Stagnation of the purple Fluid that rolls within us, immediately breaks the Form, tho' even then it stands not motionless, but is in its immediate Progression to new Life and Being. Animal and Vegetative Life, are likewise in perpetual Motion, and if we enquire into inanimate Substances, we shall find that they too, throughout all Nature, are in a continual Flow, tho' not immediately discernable by the naked Eye, and change their Forms in a longer Period of Time than the rest of the Creation.

When we behold the *Silk-Worm* in its first Change from the Egg to a small muscular Existence, fattening every Moment on the unctuous Sweets of its beloved and only Food, and when matur'd by this, enclosing itself, as in its Tomb, in a silken Webb of its own spinning, all compos'd by, and from itself, where it lies for a little Time without any visible Signs of Sense or Motion; after which we behold it at once breaking out in a new and gorgeous Form, clad gloriously, and full of Life and Spirit, it appears a most beautiful Fly, but in a few Hours having laid its Eggs, and performed the Order of its Creation, it disappears again: Who can behold this without Astonishment, without admiring the surprising Works of the Omnipotent, and confessing the Decree of eternal Motion in Matter?

If we go higher up, *Astronomers* will inform us, and give probable Proofs, that there are infinite Numbers of created Beings far beyond our Horizon, and many of them open to the naked Eye; they have calculated their Dimensions, their Depths and Distances from our Orb, their unerring Paths and periodical Revolutions, and their several Interpositions which they call *Eclipses*; they hesitate not at all to call them *Worlds*, and they say, as an excellent Poet of our own, we may see

*Worlds behind worlds that deep in ether lie,
And suns that twinkle to the distant eye.*

We know very well, as to our human Constitutions, that Motion, which is encreas'd and promoted by Exercise, is better than any Receipt in the whole *Materia Medica*, for the Preservation of Health and Strength.

1743

4 N

Beh. 1d

Behold yon Man of great Wealth and Indolence, sunk in Inactivity, vapour'd all over, enervated with Luxury, tortur'd with Pain and sighing after Health: When he sees the ruddy Vigour of the laborious Hind, the Elasticity of his Nerves, the Pliancy and Strength of his Limbs, and the Goodness of his Digestion, free from Care, void of Pain and Thought, and whistling to his Team in the Furrow, may not such a wealthy, miserable Wretch be allow'd to envy the Felicity of this healthy Clown? May he not, with seeming Justice, complain of the Inequality of Fortune in bestowing Blessings with so partial a Hand?

Reflections of this Kind may not prove an improper Lesson to an idle and indolent Race, who ruin themselves and their Posterity by an intemperate Use of Plenty; for these Evils are generally brought upon them by, what they call, the Blessings of an easy Fortune.

But what can we say to those People who purchase a Sort of sickly Ease at the Expence of solid Virtue, who sine for Diseases, and imagine themselves to be the greatest among Men, while they are the lowest among Slaves?

What could surprise one more, (if the Sight were not very common) than to see Creatures who know, who are well assured the great Change must come, and that too in the short Circulation of a few Years, thus foolishly anxious, and in a perpetual Pursuit of Pain and Dishonour; if they conceive that Happiness consists in Power and Wealth, they reason wrong; if they would be pleas'd to imagine that it resided in Health and Virtue, they would reason right.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Craftsman, Dec. 3. N° 910.

How we are indebted to the Walloons and French Refugees, for the Improvement of our Trade and Manufactures.

S I R,

IN your Paper of the 12th Instant, your Correspondent, ironically, contending to prove our Affection for Foreigners and foreign Fashions, says, that we so kindly receive the Riff-raff of every Nation, among whom he, expressly, and only, reckons the *Huguenots* and *Palatines*, that they are prefer'd to the upper Places in the Families of our Nobility, and that we feed them with Bread, tho' we starve our Poor. These, Sir, are grievous Accusations, and well worth our examining: And the better to clear up this Matter, let us cast an Eye upon the Commerce of this Nation, and see whether this Riff-raff has hurt or benefited it.

Before Edward III'd Time the Wool of this Kingdom was exported to *Flanders*, and then imported back here ready manufactur'd,

K. Edward perceiving the infinite Loss such a Trade was to *England*, engaged great Numbers of *Walloons* (some of the Riff-raff of *Flanders*) to come over, and settle here; and, in order to keep them, gave them many Privileges, Immunities, &c. which had so good, and so sudden an Effect, that the Balance of our Trade was immensely in our Favour. Notwithstanding this truly royal and paternal Care of our great Edward, the Advantage did not last very long after him. Thro' the Distractions that happened here, we exported very little of our manufactur'd Wool, for want of Encouragement, and a sufficient Number of Hands, till our glorious Queen Elizabeth, ever a nursing Mother of her People, receiv'd, with open Arms, the poor, distressed *Walloons*, persecuted for Conscience Sake. To these poor People she gave great Encouragement, and allowed them Churches, or Chapels, in several Parts of *England*, wisely dispersing them throughout the Kingdom, that they might the farther spread their Trade. These intermarrying with our own People, so diffused their Craft that, from that Time, the *Woolen Manufacture* flourished greatly; God amply rewarding the Hospitality of the *English* Nation with the most beneficial Branch of Commerce in the World, brought us by those poor Refugees; the Effects of which every Individual feels the Benefit of.

In the Reign of Charles II. and that of his Brother, the Balance of Trade ran very high in Favour of the *French*, our real and most dangerous Rivals in Commerce, and our natural Enemies. But the Protestant Subjects of *France*, (nick-named *Huguenots* by Papists and the Enemies to the Reformation) being as barbarously persecuted by *Leopold* XIV. as the *Walloons* had been by the bloody Duke of *Ava*; and the famous Edict of *Nantes*, (sworn to be religiously observed by three Kings, *Henry IV.* *Louis XIII.* and *Louis XIV.*) being repeal'd, they were forced to leave their native Country, and seek some where for Shelter and Protection. *England*, like another *Canaan*, ever the Favourite of the Great Ruler of all Things, was the Place to which the greatest Numbers resorted. Here they were received with open Arms, and such a Sum of Money collected, by Brief, for them, that none did ever come up to it. It is, indeed, said, that this Brief, and kind Reception, was a Piece of Policy of King *James*, in order to draw the greater Number over, that they might be caught here, as in a Trap, to be re-exported to *France*. But God baffled this Design. They remain'd safe and so far was the Nation, in general, at that Time, when their Distresses were known to all the World, from treating these Refugees with opprobrious Names and ill Usage, that they were carrels'd by even the lowest of our People.

People. Several *English* Gentlemen, of the greatest Consideration, travelling, at that Time, over *France*, were Witnesses to their sufferings, and invited many to go to *England*, and settle there. Let us, now, see who these were, for the most Part; whether they were, indeed, the *Riff-raff* of the Nation. No. Some of the chief Nobility, even of the *Royal Blood*, fled here. The greatest Number, by far, were the best Artificers and Manufacturers in *France*; for the Protestants were being, by the Religion they profess'd, debar'd from all Preferments in Church and State, and very few admitted † in the Army; and then, latterly, being totally excluded, and forbid the Practice of the Law, Physick, and School, &c. they were, the better sort, obliged to turn their Views to Commerce, and the lower, to all Sorts of Trades and Handy-Crafts. These they brought over with them, and began to establish the Silk Manufactory, (supported by the late Messrs. *Sigonet, Lauze, Theodore Janssen, &c.* eminent *French* Merchants) which is now so flourishing, that we cope with, nay even exceed, all that is wrought in *France*. Have not the *French* Refugees established the Manufacture of all Sorts of Stuffs, mix'd with Silk, Velvets, Plushes, Rattens, Gambles, &c.? They have, likewise, brought in the Manufacture of Paper, which is, now, as good as that of the *French* or *Dutch*, and extends both in Colour; that of Hats, which, before 1688, we imported in vast Quantities from *France*. This last Manufacture is now increased so much, and to so great a Perfection, that the *French* Gentry, who have a Mind to have a fine Hat, must have it from *England*, tho' at the Risk of being confiscated. Nay, I have known, at the famous *French* Manufactory at *Wandsworth*, Hats bespoke and made for the Cardinals at *Rome*. To what Magnitude is the Linen Manufacture in *Ireland* raised! What vast Quantities made, and exported both to *England* and a great Part of *Europe*! insomuch, that we are, in great Measure, Masters of the three most beneficial Branches in Trade, the Woollen, the Silk, and the Linen! almost equally great, and all three brought in by *Flemish* Gutux, and *French* Huguenots. The Benefit accruing to *Ireland*, from this Manufacture, is so great, that the House of Commons in that Kingdom thought fit to order the Thanks of the House to be given to Mr. *Cromelin*, a *French* Refugee, naturalized there, and actually sitting in the House, and likewise to make him a Present of 10,000*l.* as a publick Acknowledgment, for the great Service he had done

the Kingdom, in bringing and establishing that Manufacture there. Colour was wanting, but, by the Industry of *Dutch* Bleachers, they have, at last, surmounted that Article. The same Manufacture, brought by the same Means, thrives likewise in *North Britain*, and is not at all short of that of the neighbouring Island; and I am not out of Hopes, that we shall soon be supply'd from *Glasgow*, and other Places in that Part of our Nation, with as good and as fine *Cambricks*, as what we import in such vast Quantities from *Dunkirk*.

The next Article, I am to consider, is that other Kind of *Riff-raff*, the poor, distress'd Palatines, Saltzburghers, &c. who, in the last Year of our late glorious *Q. Anne's* Whig-Ministry, were invited to take Shelter here, from the cruel Persecution of that bloody Sect, the *Romish* Church. Were it only upon this Account, they should be treated with Humanity. How well they were received by the then new Ministry, is not yet forgot; and had they not been sincere in their Profession, they would have chosen sooner to perish in their own Country, among their Relations, than among a strange People, who, after they had invited them over, left them, *sub Dio*, to starve with Hunger and Cold, &c. before they were transported to *Carolina*. As these poor People are laborious and industrious, we find of how great a Value they are in our Plantations, far from being a Charge; and I wish we could well stock, not only *Carolina*, but several of our waste Lands, both in *South* and *North Britain*, with such useful Members of the Community, rather than seed, with our ill-judged Charities, thousands of loose, idle Fellows and Wenches, well able to work, our own real *Riff-raff*, who swarm in most Parts of this Kingdom, but chiefly our Metropolis, from whence many go to the Gallows, and very many are transported.

Had your Correspondent reflected upon the rascally Crew of *Italians*, who are here in great Numbers, the *Farinelli's*, the *Senesino's*, *Monticelli's*, and other *Caponi*, &c. the *Cuzzona's*, *Strada's*, and other *Str—ts* of that Nation, to whom we have been shamefully and extravagantly prodigal, who, it is true, are here no more, (Thanks more to our Poverty than our Virtue) but have left behind them their Vices, as Legacies; the Swarms of *French* beggarly Papists, who, indeed, have found Entrance into the Families of our Nobility, and Gentry, and lord it there over the *English* Drudges; had he, I say, confined himself to this true *Riff-raff*, I would

* The Royal Family was originally Protestant, but Henry IV. the first of this Branch, turn'd Papist.

† Tho' their best Generals were Protestants, as Viscount Turenne, the Duke of Schonberg, &c. who came over with K. William III. in 1688. The first of these two was, afterwards, obliged to turn Papist,

have join'd Issue with him. Had he, like-wile, exclaim'd against the starv'd Foreigners, who flock hither, in Multitudes, from certain Parts of Germany, with no other View than exchanging their Turnips with our Manchets, and Sir-loins of Beef; getting *Pensions*, or *Places*, without any Merit, I wou'd not have troubled him, nor you, with any Reply. As they are a worthless Tribe, I am for packing them away; the former to *Cape Breton*, or *Newfoundland*, to cool their Lust in that icy Climate; and the latter to their *Bompernicle* Country.

Basinghall street, CIVICUS LONDINENSIS.
Nov. 24, 1743.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 3. N^o 791.

Abuses in relation to the BEAU MONDE, with Proposals for their Redress.

Mr. Spectator,

I Am no Politician, and therefore have nothing to say about *Duttingen*, or the *Hanoverians*: The City Address, whether it contained too much, too little, or just enough, is nothing to me: And yet I am not wholly unconcerned about the State of the Nation. The gay Part of the Nation, the *Beau Monde*, is what I mean. A great Number of Abuses, that deserve a legislative Redress, are crept into this Community, of which I shall now enumerate a few.

Advertising after a *Bedfellow*, as we have seen it practis'd by both Sexes, unless the Town has been grossly impos'd upon, is one of these Abuses. I am scandaliz'd whenever I see this Infringement of all good Manners, this Contempt of that Respect which I have hitherto thought due from the Sexes to each other. It is no more nor less than setting themselves up to Sale, to be carry'd off by the first Person who bids to the Price? If there was indeed a Scarcity on one Side; if the Men had been lost in War; or if there had been a Mortality among the Women, there might have been some Excuse for this Practice. But as Matters are at present, when, by what appears, every *John* may have his *Joan*, if he will but ask the Question, I cannot but look on this Innovation as very unnecessary in the Men, and very indecent in the Women.

Yet, lest it should so happen that any of the former, thro' dint of mere native Modesty, otherwise called *Shamefastness*, should not be able to open his Mind; or any of the latter, by great ill Luck, should live till Thirty without having it in her Power to give a Denial; I would humbly propose, for the Benefit of such, that there be erected, by Authority of Parliament, a *Publick Register Office* for single Persons, into which none should be admitted who did not previously make Oath, that they were free from all En-

agement. In this Office such Persons should enter their *Ages*, *Statures*, *Features*, *Fortunes*, or whatever the *Register Keeper* should be empowered to ask, under the same solemn Penalty of an Oath; the Men in one Book and the Women in another; which should never be opened but to the contrary Sex. After such a *Register* was established, if any Man or Woman took upon them to advertise in a publick News-Paper, they should be suspected of Imposure in some Article or other, either that they were not so rich, so handsome, so young, as they pretended, or that there was some other Defect or Obstacle, that prevented their coming to the *fair Market*.

My second Complaint is chiefly levell'd against the *Fair*. It is against an Affectation that prevails among some of them, on certain Occasions, to dress so much like Men, that there may be great Danger of their being taken for such, and of many a pretty Fellow being taken for a Lady, especially if the Custom should grow more general. Now, as I can hardly think there are many Women, however they may be pleas'd with mimicking another Manner, that would in reality be willing to pass for what they are not, I hope the Hazard they run will sufficiently convince them, without any new Interposition of the Legislature.

When *Jack Dapper* and his Sister *Lacy* ride out together, there is no Difference to be seen betwixt them, but in the *Petticoat* and *Breeches*: And I am very apprehensive, if a Stop be not put to this *assimilating Taste*, that these two Garments may in Time come to a *Compromise*. If this should ever happen, what should we do when there was a *Feminine Voice* in the Man, and a *Masculine* in the Woman? And the Voices are so much alike in the two, I have mention'd, that when *Jack* calls in the next Room, nothing is more common than for the Servants to answer, *Madam*!

There is another Complaint, that has been frequently repeated, not in private only, but in publick, tho' never, that I can remember, upon the Motive I am now going to mention: I mean the Want of Lights in the Streets of *Westminster*. The Arguments of Pickpockets, Assassins, Danger of falling on the bad Pavement, the Ungentility of this Darkness at the Court End of the Town, when the City of London is all illuminated, and the bad Impression this Sight must make upon Strangers; all these, and more, have been urged in other Papers from Time to Time. But no Body has hinted at the Inconvenience young Gentlemen lie under, especially in the Strand, in picking up a *Lady of Pleasure*, without being able to distinguish her Face. I have read somewhere as an old Proverb, that neither Gold, Thread nor Women, should be chosen by *Candle-light*: And if not by *Candle-light*, much less by no Light at all.

Having

Having remonstrated against one Inconvenience to the Men, it is but just I should do the same for the Women. When our Forefathers first laid out the *Foot-Ways* along the Streets, they did not see that it would be necessary, in the present Age, for one Lady, to require more Room to walk in, than at that Time sufficed for three; if they had, without question, they would have taken Care their Steps should not have been so incommoded between the *Walls* and the *Posts*. I would not presume to offer at the Reduction of these wide spreading Ornaments, which all the World must allow to be necessary while they are fashionable: What other Method then can be taken than that which I would propose, the setting out of the *Posts*, in order to remedy this Inconvenience to all the *Pedestrian Fair*?

And as to those who travel in *Vehicles*, the Narrowness of those Conveniences is not less obvious and insupportable, than that of the *Foot Pavement*. Every one knows, that if two Ladies happen together in a Chariot, they must turn their *Petticoats* out of Window, in order to sit within themselves; and that this Posture is neither very easy nor very decent, will be, I believe, in general allowed. Nay a Gentleman and Lady cannot sit together, and give House-room to this spacious Circle, without some little Punishment to the Legs of the former. But how many there are that suffer by this Means in the Street, especially of your *Spindle-Shanks* and *broken Limbs*, it is impossible to think of without Concern, and without wishing there were Room made for two People to pass each other.

Now I am got into a Vein of Scheming, I must propose one Improvement more, which I think absolutely necessary in the present polite Age: It is, that the *Ladies*, as well as the *Gentlemen*, should have *Publick Houses* of Meeting, at all Hours, under the Denomination of *Female Coffee Houses*. In these Places I would have Cards allow'd of (in the *Publick Room* only;) but no Person should stay for above a certain Sum, without submitting to be afterwards call'd a *Gamster*, by way of Reproach. I would likewise have a *Paper* printed on purpose for their Use, to which might be reviv'd the old and honourable Title of *Totter*. It should contain all the private Intelligence that makes the greatest Part of most Conversations, and be under the Direction of a Committee at the chief House of Rendezvous. The Minutes of every *Female Coffee-House* should be transmitted hither in the Evening, and such Articles as were allow'd of sent from hence to the *Printer's*, in order to come out the next Morning. No Gentleman should be admitted into these Assemblies, but such as could prove themselves, by the Testimony of at least five Ladies, to have been all their Lives *arrant Dangers*, and utterly unfit for *Male Conversation*.

I expect, Sir, you would publish this *Letter*, whether you like it yourself or no; because, whatever you are, there may be some as odd Fellows as

JACK SCHIMER.

Westminster Journal, Dec. 10. N^o 107.

A To the GRAND INQUEST, sole Judges of his Case, and sole Conservators of his Birth-right and Privileges,

The humble Petition of GUINEA DYE, a Native of this Realm, and many Years an Inhabitant of his Majesty's Mint-Office in the Tower,

B Sheweth,
THAT your Petitioner, during the six successive Reigns in which his Family has been encreasing, has providentially been the Parent of a very numerous Offspring, who are all known to the Publick by the Names of the *Charles's*, the *James's*, the *Williams*, the *Marys*, the *Annes*, and the *Georges*: Under each of which Appellations he is not now able to count his own Issue.

C That every Individual of the said Children has always been esteemed a profitable Subject to the Crown, and a worthy and friendly Member of the Community; being not only able to keep Him or Herself, but contributing daily to feed and cloath those with whom they associate, who are therefore, generally, very proud and ostentatious of the Acquaintance:

D That tho' the said Children, out of their great Humility, never assumed to themselves any other Title than that of *Servant*, and have many of them been frequently the Property of one Person; yet it is also well known, that one of them, more frequently, has been in Effect a very good Man's Master.

E That in Consideration of the said Premises, and in order to preserve Persons of such Eminence and Utility, a Law has been made to prevent their going beyond the Seas, and to restrain, under the most severe Penalties, all and every Person from any Way contributing either to their Mission or Conveyance into foreign Nations.

F That this Provision notwithstanding, many evil minded Persons, taking Advantage of their peaceful Disposition, have from Time to Time plotted and contrived to kidnap Numbers of them away, to the great Diminution of the Species, and Damage of all his Majesty's other Subjects: And what makes the Case of your Petitioner's Offspring in this Particular the more grievous, is, that the Time is hardly known when any one of them, thus clandestinely and illegally transported, did return to his native Country.

G That an immoderate Affection to this British Progeny has particularly appeared in a certain

certain northern Province, where such *Beauties*, till of late Years, had never been seen; and that the *Turks* are not more fond of the Children of *Circassians* and *Georgians*, than the *H—ns* of mine: For which Reason some eminent Persons make it their chief Study to run them thither, where indeed they are always kindly received.—But,

That the *Rareness* of their Company in England thence ensuing, especially to some Persons, is so remarkable, that the said Persons, whenever they meet one of my Sons or Daughters, salute them by no other Name than that of *Stranger*.

That it is not however doubted at the present, but that some Millions of them may be as yet remaining, who keep together in large Societies, under Lock and Key, and seldom walk abroad, except singly, or in small Parties very privately: A Species of Phantoms, surnamed *Bills*, having usurped the chief Offices of my Children, and introduced an imaginary Kind of Worth, which they call *Paper Credit*.

That my Offspring being thus unemployed, it is greatly apprehended that a general Conspiracy is forming against them, in Defiance of the Law beforementioned, to treat them as *useless*, and banish them to Places where they may be of more Service: Which your Petitioner conceives would not only be unjust, but upon the Whole imprudent, the Credit of *Paper* subsisting on the supposed Existence and Presence of my said Children.

And to shew that these Apprehensions are not vain and groundless, your Petitioner begs Leave to observe, that within two Years past, another Generation, known by the Name of the *Johns*, the *Double Johns*, and the *Moidores*, all of foreign Extraction, did join with your said Petitioner's Children in promoting the Conveniences of Life throughout this Kingdom: But that the said Foreigners, except a very few, are all now exported, tho' not to their own Country, under Pretence of other Conveniences, which have not been satisfactorily explained.

That as these Foreigners, tho' not invested with equal Privileges as the Issue of your Petitioner, were yet exceeding helpful to them on large Occasions, being indeed a more bulky and weighty Species than themselves; your Petitioner fears that the same Connivance, or ill Judgment, which suffered the Privation of this Assistance, may suffer the same Violence to be put upon *Natives*, who will then have only the Honour of being last sent into *Exile*.

All these Matters consider'd, your Petitioner humbly hopes he shall find Protection for himself and his Family: That your Honours will more effectually provide for their Security, in their native Country, and for the exemplary Punishment of all who shall contra-

vene the known Laws in this Case provided: That Enquiry be made after *past Offenders*, as well as Provision against *future Offences*; and that Encouragement be again given to the Importation of *Johns*, *Double Johns*, and *Moidores*; that the Business of his Majesty's Subjects may be the more freely expedited, and the Dignity of your Petitioner's Offspring may the more eminently appear.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever propagate.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 10. N^o 792.

Wonderful Discoveries by the Microscope.

Without this just gradation could there be Subjected these to those, or all to thee?

Essay on Man,

I Have not been for a great while more pleased with any Reading, than with that of a Treatise of the curious and ingenious Mr. Baker, call'd *The Microscope made easy*. Those who look into that Piece will soon find, that the Use of this Instrument is not merely a barren Amusement: It displays a Kind of new Nature, which never appear'd so much as to the Imagination, before the Beginning of the last Century.

Who could have thought, before this Discovery of the Use of Glasses, that there existed Animals, perfect in all their Parts of which one Million did not equal in Magnitude a Grain of Sand? That the Scum of Water was only a World of Insects? That the green Mould on decaying Fruits, which to the naked Eye, presents no regular Figure was in reality a Forest, a Miniature Vegetation, where not only an infinite Variety of Trees, but their Blossoms and ripe Productions, are seen to take Place successively and in larger, but with a Duration proportion'd to their Size? And yet these Wonders, with an infinite Number more, are now as certain Truths, as that there is any such Thing as Animal or Vegetable Life discernable by the naked Eye. They are as much the Objects of Sense as larger Existences, and appear uniform and invariable to different Observers.

That a minute Body, by the Help only of a small Bit of Glass, of a spherical Figure should be magnified in Diameter 400 Times in Superficies 160,000 Times, and in the Cube 64,000,000 of Times, is most amazing; and yet we have Tables calculated of Objects magnified to twice this Diameter which makes the cubical Contents eight Times more, or no less than 512,000,000 of Times greater than the Reality. Nay and we know too by what Laws all this is effected, and by the Focus of the Glass calculate its magnifying Power.

But what more than any Thing else, think

think, deserves our Attention, among the Discoveries of the *Microscope*, is the Knowledge of our own Frames, and the State of our Blood. The very Globules that compose this animating Fluid are now discernable, tho' 25,000 of them are computed but to equal a Grain of Sand. Nor is this all: Each of these Globules is seen to be compounded of six smaller; and each of these again of six still more minute: So that in this 25,000th Part of the Magnitude of a Grain of Sand, we distinguish 36 Particles, and have no Reason to think but that these are still farther divisible, perhaps more Degrees beyond, than within the Reach of the very best Microscope.

The great *Boerhaave* says, that Health consists in an equal Motion of the Fluids, and an equal Resistance of the Solids. Now the Fluids move equally, when their Force is no greater in one Part than in another; and the Resistance of the Solids is equal, when they compress the Fluids every where so equally, that no Sense of Pain arises.—If the Degree of this Motion and Resistance can therefore be perceiv'd, what Improvements may we not expect from it in the Art of Medicine?

"I believe it to be allow'd, says Mr. *Baill*, that where one Person dies from a Disorder in the containing Vessels, twenty miscarry by some unnatural Alteration in the Fluids that pass thro' them; and therefore if we can find what their natural State is, the Means whereby it may be preserv'd in such a State, by what Accidents it may be prejudic'd, and how it may be restor'd, our Pains will be well employ'd." And he gives Instances of several Cures, suddenly and surprisingly wrought, by only injecting a very small Quantity of a proper Medicine into the Veins.

Such are the Discoveries already made by the Microscope in Animate Life, as to make it probable, that the smallest Insect perceptible to the naked Eye is but a Kind of Medium in Nature, and that there are perfect Animals as many Degrees less than a Mite, as a Mite is less than an Elephant. How wonderful the Thought! how worthy the Pursuit of it of all our Curiosity and Industry!

Religion herself will find one of her greatest Supports, in thus contemplating the Works of the Almighty. Our Author, in this View, reads a Chapter to examine some of the most and most exquisite Performances of human Art, and compare them with the Productions of Nature. Such a Comparison, he justly observes, must tend towards humbling the Pride and Self-Conceit of Man, by giving him a more reasonable and modest Opinion of himself; and at the same Time may, in some Degree, conduce towards improving his imperfect Conceptions of the Divine Nature.

Upon examining the Edge of a very keen Razor by the Microscope, it appeared as broad as the Back of a pretty thick Knife; rough, uneven, full of Notches and Furrows; and so far from any Thing like Sharpness, that an Instrument as blunt as this seem'd to be, would not serve even to cleave Wood.—An extraordinary small Needle being also examined, the Point thereof appeared above a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth; not round or flat, but irregular, and unequal; and the Surface, tho' extremely smooth and bright to the naked Eye, seem'd full of Ruggedness, Holes and Scratches: In short, it resembled an Iron Bar out of a Smith's Forge.—But the Sting of a Bee, view'd thro' the same Instrument, shew'd every where a Polish most amazingly beautiful, without the least Flaw, Blemish, or Inequality; and ended in a Point too fine to be discern'd: Yet this was only the Case or Sheath to Instruments much more exquisite contain'd within.

A small Piece of exceeding fine Lawn appear'd, from the large Distances and Holes between its Threads, somewhat like a Hurdle or Lattice, and the Threads themselves seem'd coarser than the Yarn wherewith Ropes are made for Anchors.—Some *Brussels* Lace worth 5*l.* a Yard, look'd as if it were made of a rough, uneven Hair Line, entwisted, fastened, or clotted together, in a very awkward and unartful Manner.—But a Silk Worm's Web, being examin'd, appear'd perfectly smooth and shining, every where equal, and as much finer than any Thread the best Spinster in the World can make, as the smallest Twine is finer than the thickest Cable. A Pod of this Silk wound off, contain'd 930 Yards; and as the Threads were all along double, this made the full Length 1860 Yards; And yet, when weigh'd with the utmost Exactness, the Whole was not heavier than two Grains and a half. But even this, when compar'd with the Web of a Spider, is nothing.

The smallest Point we can make with a Pen, appears, when view'd by the Microscope, a vast irregular Spot, rough, jagged, uneven about the Edge, and far from being round. The finest Writing of the most eminent Masters, as the *Lord's Prayer* in the Compass of a Silver Penny, seems, when examined, as shapeless and barbarous, as if written in *Runick* Characters.—But the little Specks on the Wings and Bodies of Moths, Beetles, or Flies, are found, when magnified, to be most accurately circular; and all the Lines about them appear regularly and finely drawn, with the utmost Exactness.

Mechanical Works of the greatest Artists, such as a Chain of 300 Links, an Inch only in Length, and drawn be a Flea; a Chaise with four Wheels, and all the proper Apparatus, turning readily with a Man in it, and drawn

drawn also by a Flea, the whole weighing but a single Grain; a Cup made of a Pepper-Corn, that contained 1200 other Cups, all turned in Ivory; a *Quadrille* Table, with a Drawer in it, an Eating Table, a Sideboard, a Looking Glass, twelve Chairs, two Dozen of Plates, six Dishes, a Dozen Knives and as many Forks, twelve Spoons, two Salts, a Frame and Castors, together with a Gentleman, Lady, and Footman, all contained in a Cherry-Stone, and not filling more than half of it; tho' these are all most curious and surprising Works, let us examine them with a good Microscope, and we shall immediately be convinced, that the utmost Power of Art is only a Concealment of Deformity, an Imposition upon our Want of Sight, and that our Admiration of it arises from our Ignorance of what it really is.

This valuable Discoverer of Truth will shew the most boasted Performances to be as ill shapen, rugged, and uneven, as if they were hewn with an Axe, or struck out with a Mallet and Chissel. Our finest miniature Paintings appear before this Instrument as mere Daubings, plaistered on with a Trowel, and void of all Beauty. Our most shining Varnishes, our smoothest Polishers, will be mere Roughness, full of Gaps and Flaws. Thus sink the Works of Art, when we become enabled to see them as they truly are thro' the Microscope.

But, on the contrary, the plainer we distinguish, the more we can discover of the Works of Nature, even in the least and meanest of her Productions, the more sensible we must be made of the Wisdom, Power, and Greatness of their Author. Let us apply the Microscope where we will, nothing is to be found but Beauty and Perfection. View we the numberless Species of Insects that swim, creep, or fly around us, what Proportion, Exactness, Uniformity and Symmetry, shall we perceive in all their Organs! What a Profusion of Colouring! Azure, Green, and Vermilions; Gold, Silver, Pearls, Rubies, and Diamonds; Fringe and Embroidery, on their Bodies, Wings, Heads, and every other Part! How rich the Glow! how high the Finishing! how inimitable the Polishing, we every where behold!

Search we yet farther, and examine the Animakules, many of which it would be impossible for any human Eye unassisted to discern; those breathing Atoms, so small, they are almost all Workmanship; in them too we shall discover the same Organs of Body, Multiplicity of Parts, Variety of Motions, Diversity of Figures, and particular Ways of Living, as in the larger Animals. How amazingly curious must the internal Structure of these Creatures be! the Heart, the Stomach, the Entrails, the Brain! How minute and fine the Bones, Joints, Muscles,

and Tendons! How exquisitely delicate, beyond all Conception, the Arteries, Veins, and Sinews! What Multitudes of Vessels and Circulations must be contain'd within this narrow Compass! And yet, all have sufficient Room to perform their different Offices, and neither impede nor interfere with one another.

The same Order, Regularity, and Beauty, will appear likewise among Vegetables, if brought to Examination: Every Stalk, Bud, Flower, or Seed, displays a Figure, a Proportion, a Harmony beyond the Reach of Art. There's not a Weed, not a Moss, whose every Leaf does not shew a Multiplicity of Pores and Vessels, dispos'd most curiously for the Conveyance of Juices to support and nourish it, and which is not adorn'd with innumerable Graces to embellish it. In a Word, while the most perfect Works of Art betray a Meanness, Poverty, or Inability in the Workman, the Works of Nature are all finish'd to the highest Pitch, and shew the abundant Riches, Munificence, and Skill of their Maker.

From the Craftsman, Dec 17.

Mr. D'Anvers,

AS the Battle of *Dettingen* is, by some of my warm Neighbours, compar'd to that of *Agincourt*, in the Reign of our King *Henry V.* permit me to examine on what Grounds this Comparison is made; in what they differ, or in what they are alike. They differ in this: The *French* at *Agincourt* were six Times the Number of the *English*; and if our Accounts of *Dettingen* are true, we were superior to the *French* that engag'd us. After the former Battle, the *English* kept the Field; after the latter (supposing the Accounts as I said, we have, true) we went off with such Precipitation, that we left our Wounded to the Generosity of the Enemy. In 1415 the *English*, after the Victory, continued their Route; in 1743 they thought proper to measure back their Steps. But, then, in the following Particulars they are pretty much alike. *Henry's* Council were guilty of great Imprudence in undertaking to march from *Harfleur* to *Calais*, as it exposed the Army to Wants and Difficulties, and to a Necessity of conquering or dying; and 'tis said our Generals wanted Foresight in having no Magazine for our Army, which was expos'd to the Hazard of being hemm'd in by the Enemy, and starved; or to fight with Numbers greatly superior. In both these Battles, the respective Kings gave many Proofs of personal Courage, and neither Army attempted any Thing after the Victory. *Henry* was inactive a considerable Time after his first Incurfion. Notwithstanding he having won so glorious a Battle, his Spirits were not so much raised, as to prevent his watch-

watching for the Advantages the Diffensions of France might give him to make a second Invasion *a propos*; and I am of Opinion that our Victory at *Dettingen*, which some term an Escape, ought not to encourage us too hastily to enter the *French* Dominions; or, could we do it, flatter ourselves with a Conquest of, even, any one Province, much less of the entire Kingdom; which, supposing it possible, would be the Ruin of *England*, as was apprehended and declared by the Parliament in *Henry Vth's* Time.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Old England, Dec. 24. N^o 47.

THIS Writer facetiously expresses his great Concern at a Report, that the Ladies, at a late great Solemnity, had, divers of them, display'd in their Cloaths, Ribbons, Fans, &c. the foreign *Westphalian Yellow*, in Contempt of the true *British Red*. But enquiring of the most eminent Mercers, and those eminent Female Artifts, Mrs. *Marb* and the *Pech*, he, to his great Satisfaction, found, the Report to be false. However, he thought proper to suggest some Arguments, to confirm the Ladies in the generous Sentiments of asserting the Honour and Independency of their Country.

It were endless (*says he*) to enumerate the Influences of the Influence, the Fair Sex has over ours, and how often Beauty has been the only Motive, as well as the only with'd Reward of the most heroick Actions. Not to mention the wonderful Achievements of the renowned *Don Quixot* in Honour of *Dulcinea*, which I take to be fabulous; what incredible Feats do we not read of in the most antipathetic Romances and Novels, perform'd under the Auspices of some particular Colour, selected by, and sacred to the absent Fair? A Coat of Ribbons, worn upon the Arm of the Hero, has often communicated more human Strength to that Arm, and render'd the Wearer invincible. But I cannot find in all the Records of Chivalry, any one Instance of our Sex's giving, and the Fair receiving the Colour.

The Colour call'd *Isabella*, owes not only its Reception but its Existence to a Lady, by an Accident. When *Offend* was besieged by the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the famous *Spinola*, the *Infanta Isabella* of Spain, animated with a most heroick Zeal for her native Country, made a solemn Vow, not to change her Linen till the Town should be taken. The Besieg'd either not hearing of this Vow, or too rebellious to regard it, held out much longer than her Royal Highness's was held clean: However, she persever'd, till Time, which sullies every Thing, had made some Sweat (if Princesses sweat) which is apt to affect Linen, brought her

Royal Highness's to a Colour which wanted a Name. In a Person of that Rank it could not be dirty; it was therefore call'd *Isabella*; it became the fashionable, loyal Colour; was worn with Honour by all, and with great Conveniency by many: And shall the victorious *British Red*, which derives its Honour from a so much nobler Source, the Cheeks of my Countrywomen, and the Fields of our slaughter'd Enemies, yield to the foreign, gawdy *Yellow*, equally unknown to Beauty or Victory? Or shall the *British Fair*, by a disgraceful Inversion of the most fundamental Rules of all Chivalry, receive the Colour instead of giving it, and that too from *Recreant Knights*? It cannot be; they are too generous to entertain such Thoughts; or, were they mean enough to intend it, their *Blushes* would frustrate their Intentions.

A *Compromise*, I am told, is to be offer'd, and a Union of the two Colours attempted. The Looms are, by particular Orders, preparing Damasks with red Grounds and yellow Flowers, or yellow Grounds with red Flowers; red Taffetys shot with yellow, and yellow Taffetys shot with red, if the yellow will but stand it.

But beware, my dear Countrywomen, and remember that *Compromises* are never advantageous but to those that offer them. 'Tis by your first unguarded Steps that you are all undone; and the *Yellow*, if once admitted, will soon prevail; first *dishonour*, and at last *destroy* the national *Red*, transmitted to you, hitherto, so pure, and unmix'd, thro' many Generations.

Let the following true Story, with which I will conclude this Paper, be an additional Argument with you to shun all *Compromises*. A Gentleman of great Candour and Decency, free from all Party-Prejudices himself, and blaming them in others, wisely resolute to think and act for himself, and to be led by nobody; to be an Example of Moderation and Equity to both Parties, and a Tool to neither, lately carry'd this incomparable Spirit of Candour into his Dress, and with great Care and Equity, contrived to have exactly an equal Quantity of *Red* and *Yellow* in his Birth-day Cloaths. His Coat was *Red* lin'd with *Yellow*, his Waistcoat *Yellow* lin'd with *Red*; all the additional Ornaments, such as Sword-Knot, Fringe, &c. had a just and due Proportion of the blended Colours. Pleas'd with this happy Thought, and proud of the Impartiality and Independency even of the outward Man; he treated the Wearers of each of the Colours separately, with a civil Sort of Contempt and Insult. How fierce you look, says he, to those in *Red*? How tawdry you are, says he, to those in *Yellow*. He met with a Laugh instead of an Answer from each; both agreeing in this only, that *Fools Colours* were never better join'd, nor more properly worn than by himself.

614 HEIGH HO. Set by Mr. J. STANLEY, M.B.

When all our eyes are drawing straws, and ev'ry one sits

mute; if a man wou'd c—pen all their mouths, beigh

bo's the way to do't; sure if polite behaviour shou'd, with

ease and nature flow; what can be nature more than this

with ease to cry beigh bo.

2.
Then let us give our mouths their way,
You can't avoid the plot,
Gaping (as larks with looking glafs,)
Is by its likeness caught.
The mouth we know is wisdom's shop,
Then we may justly say,
Of those who always keep it shut,
She's broke, and run away.

3.
But how engaging 'tis to gape,
Since every one allows,
That they must entertained be,
Whose mouths keep open house.

Many disputes of this—and that,
In talking may be found;
But with one voice, we will agree,
When once beigh bo goes round.

4.
'Tis gaping hinders many a man,
From speaking words in spight;
For tho' he shews his teeth, they are
Too far apart to bite.
'Tis this helps conversation out,
And when 'tis at a stand;
To every mouth that open is,
'Tis gaping lends a hand.

5.
'Twas nobly with'd, one's thoughts with ease,
And readiness to shew;
But what we mean, before we speak,
By our gaping, you may know.
But I'd not for preferment gape,
As many fools may do;
For 'tis too much to stretch at once
One's jaws,—and conscience too.

6.
But when we are with honest men,
'Tis gaping gives us ease;
For who can keep his mouth shut up,
In such bad times as these?
Then let us take the liberty,
Which no one can deny,
And tho' we open all our mouths,
Informers we'll defy.

For the F L U T E.



To Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN.

AS once, alike, by friend*, and son†
oppress'd,
A curse with *Simei*, to the crowd a jest,
O'er fertile *Olivet*'s aspiring head,
To *Gad*'s extreme *Jesseian David* fled;
From diff'rent springs with diff'rent passions
toft,
The fire insulted, and the kingdom lost;
His sacred cares still bigger than the rest,
While *Salem*'s fate sat heavy on his breast;
In dust obscure, prefer'd his humble cries,
And turn'd on heav'n his aid-imp'oring eyes;
Conscious, himself the object of their strife,
And malice only sated with his life;
Such (if with great we may small things
compare)
My hopeless state, my various sufferings were;
With foes and friends an equal victim made,
By these deserted, and by those betray'd.
Nor sainted freedom mine, nor solemn care
To serve the altar, or the table share.
But lost to others, to myself a load,
The dark'ning closer, and the devious road,
My grief to sooth, or fly the gen'ral frown,
Secretes at home, and shelters thro' the town.
Alike from *Israel*, and the world my fear,
A prodigy to this, an exile there.
O fatal issue of distemper'd zeal!
From faith delusive what disorders steal!
Hence fir'd, we dare with earth and heav'n
dispend,
And wreck each public eye to private sense!
Such still my fate, but that thy gen'rous hand
Bare, thro' the storm, my little bark to land.

* *Archibishop*.

O skill divine, that could thro' all preside,
Chace my thick clouds, and stem th' impe-
tuous tide!

A thousand blessings wait his faithful heart
Who only lives a thousand to impart!
Hail, rev'rend seer, in whom united bloom,
The wit of *Greece*, and eloquence of *Rome*.
For thee the *antients* open all their springs,
To thee his spoils each deep-read *modern* brings.
With learning calm, with dignity sincere,
And to no merit, but thy own, severe.
Then to thy wish retain'd, thy soul repaid,
When all thy virtues may the *christian* aid.
When at *Messiah*'s feet thy trophies lie,
And his bright star shoots forward on the sky.
Here too with placid zeal, and patient mind,
Gentle to error, and to weakness kind,
Form'd all-persuasive, *Chapman* well might
charm

A *Jew*'s stern breast, or *Infidel* disarm!

Such, heav'nly *Potter*, those, who near
thee rise;
Bright from thy sense, in thy example wise.
Such the humane, and learned *Ward* we call;
Copies of thee, the fair original!
Wing'd by thyself, the pure, ethereal soul,
That lives in each, invigorates the whole:
Ev'n now they mount in thy seraphic flame,
Impatient vot'ries of *Immanuel*'s fame.
Anxious on dear futurity to gain,
And swell with promis'd bliss his present reign.

O shall I live to hail the glorious day,
And shout *Hosannas* thro' the hallow'd way,
When truth with peace shall hold, aloft, her
scale;
And zeal with temper publicly prevail,

4 O 2

† *Abraham*.

When

When all shall bend to wisdom's sacred lore;
And party sanctify revenge no more.
One common faith to gen'ral love increase,
And in the christian, each distinction cease.
While nature rings from all her joyful plains,
The world is peace; Our own *Messiah* reigns!

Yes, yes, I see our *Phosphorus*' lucid ray,
Potter, bright pledge of universal day.
Lo, where he springs, with health-diffusing
beams,

To close our wounds, and heal our wide ex-
tremes!

The sage, to whom consenting sects agree,
The work his own, that prudent leader he.
Go, *Chapman*, thou, pervade mankind at large,
And *Jesus*' foes in *Potter*'s genius charge.
Smit with thy page th' adoring world shall
know,

How much her sons to Britain's prime owe!

Walmer, Oct. 17, SAYER RUDD.
1743

In formosam Annam dulcè canentem.

A N N A mihi talis formâ cantuq; videtur,
Qualis *Calliope*; qualis et ipsa *Venus*.

ANG L I C E.

W H E N *Cloe*'s mute, methinks I *Venus*
see,
And when she sings, I hear *Calliope*. C. D.

A WHIMSICAL EPITAPH on a MAG-
GOTTY DAME *.

B E N E A T H lye the bones of a worm-eat-
ten dame,
Whose weather-cock deeds are the laughter
of fame:

Her life was a scene of a yea, and a nay:
Now smiling, now sullen, now grave, and
now gay; [crab;

This moment, all honey; next moment all
Now *Helen*, now *Hecate*, now fairy, now drab.
To day, all submissive, all saint, and all
civil;

To-morrow, all tyger, all fury, all devil;
Where this contrast abides, 'tis uncertain
to know,

Hypocrisy's branded above and below. Z. Z.

A C R O S T I C.

M eridian glory of the plains!
I dol of the nymphs and swains;
S trephon thus in sportive lays,
S ues to sing thy peerless praise.

B rightest of the blooming fair;
E v'ry shepherd's with'd-for care;
T uneful thou as *seraphs* are:
S ince they're divine by sounds they shew,
T ou prove yourself a *seraph* too.

C harmer! whose superior skill
R ivals sister *Clio*'s quill,
A ll is art that flows from thence;
W it's thy native type of sense.
F ame's eternal fav'rite theme;
O f all subjects the supreme;
R eceive the tribute duty gives,
D eign but a smile, and *Strepbon* lives.

Z. Z.

On JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Esq; late
of Daventry, in the County of Northampton,
who in September last died suddenly.

By the Rev. Mr. ISAAC BASSETT.

H E dies—how startling is his sudden fall!
He's gone! obedient to th' almighty call.
A blest departure! blest to him alone,
For none who knew him can forbear their
moan.

Religion grieves, and virtue weeping stands,
And poverty deplores with wringing hands.
In paths of righteousness he zealous trod,
A sure frequenter of the house of God;
There right devotion was his constant care,
And listening heav'n accepted ev'ry pray'r;
For charity high-favour'd steer'd his breast,
And through his pious actions shone confess;
Poor fellow-creatures tenderly he lov'd,
With true compassion he was always mov'd;
Thus by the less'ning of another's grief,
He gave both others, and himself relief.
Him all commended, rich as well as mean,
Gladness appear'd whenever he was seen.
But why lament we? for the heav'n demand
Their *Sawbridge*, lent a pattern to the land.
Impatient are the awful host above,
To take this christian worthy of their love.
See! how he drops! insensible of fear,
No thought disturbs him, no distrust is near;
His soul prepar'd, and conscious of the sight,
Starts out rejoicing to the seats of light.

North Kilworth, Nov. 20.

A PASTORAL to a young LADY.

ALEXIS.

S TAY, gentle *Thirsis*, list a while,
And I'll thy senses all beguile,
And sound a name unsung of old,
The sweet dear name of A—G—.

THIR SIS.

A shepherd piping t'other day,
Unto himself did gently play,
As if from heav'n the sound had roll'd;
And stopp'd and sigh'd, oh! — — —.

ALEXIS.

Her lovely looks make fresh the plain;
Her graceful air revives the scene;
Those charms by poets yet untold,
Are center'd all in — — —.

THIR SIS.

Alexis, keep thy breast serene,
Nor let her looks create thy pain:

* Mrs. Maria Maggot, Spinster, died on the 6th of November, 1743, aged by her
Account 28, by the Parish Account 42.

If she in chains thy heart does hold,
Strive to forget the name of —.

ALEXIS.

Forget her form! her face so fair!
Sooner forget my native air;
Forget my friends, these plains, my fold,
Than that dear name of —.

THIRIS.

Sweet hopes she does to all impart,
By easy looks and fickle heart:
Her heart to each alike is cold,
Though you exalt the name of —.

ALEXIS.

To see her, *T'birsis*, trip the plain,
With easy shape and pleasing mein;
See her, her youthful charms unfold,
You'd ne'er forget the name of —.

THIRIS.

Alexis, to forget thy care,
Delude thy moments, spurn the fair;
Let her in fancy'd charms grow old,
Forgotten live your —.

ALEXIS.

Why do I thus distracted turn?
Why do I for her favour burn?
That favour why does she withhold?
Ah! why, my lovely —?

THIRIS.

Her gentle air, and keener eye,
Are but employ'd to make thee sigh:
She scorns the meek, avoids the bold:
Then bid adieu to —.

ALEXIS.

Had I the art to wound her breast,
And rob her nights, like mine, of rest;
The cure she quickly should behold,
Alone prepar'd for A— G—

THE FAIR MAGICIAN.

Is a young Lady who sent the Author a Pair
of Stockings of her own Knitting.

THINKING my head and breast well
arm'd,

On my own conduct I rely'd;
And, nor by youth, nor beauty charm'd,
Both *Venus*, and her boy defy'd.

That these high pow'rs will bear no mocking,
I now by sad experience feel;

Struck by an unsuspected stocking,
Like brave *Achilles*, in the heel.

My heart inflam'd, finds no repose,
See how I pine, and waste away!

Consum'd by the enchanting hose,
Whose clocks are watching my decay.

Strange, that a lock of tender wooll
Should be so wrought by female art,
To enter my obdurate skull,

And rend in twain by stubborn heart!

But when two goddesses combining
Give one dear nymph their whole assistance,

Never, with fair *Venus* joining,

What mortal youth can make resistance?

Beauty began *Troy's* furious wars,
Which dar'd at first the *Grecian* force,
Till *Pallas* by her art prepares,
And then presents the fatal horse.

The gift th' admiring *Trojans* take,
Pleas'd with the wonderful machine,
Down their high walls and gates they break,
And let their own destruction in.

So while your texture fill'd my brain,
With pleasure, little did I think
The whole contrivance was a chain,
And ev'ry artful stick—a link.

I view'd my legs with joy and pride,
And, thoughtless of the treach'rous shift,
Which scorch'd to death the great *Achide*,
Like him, I perish by a gift. X. X.

The ÆNIGMA solved.

WITH *French distress*, and *British riches*,
The *Hague* intelligence bewitches:

But whom? the *few*, who cannot *feel*,
Nor see what st—m—n would conceal.

Great levies *here*, and greater costs;
There mighty influence, mighty hosts.
The truth of this who can't unriddle?
'Tis *player France*, and *En—d fiddle*,
And dancer H—r, unseen,
Who still performs behind the *screen*.

To the Right Hon. HEHRY PELHAM,
Esq; First Lord of the Treasury.

A MIDST contending parties strife for sway,
Eager to rule, reluctant to obey.
How just, how noble, must his conduct seem,
Whom all unite to honour, and esteem!
This blissful fate, this happiness divine!
Has heav'n reserv'd, to crown a life like thine;
This the reward sublimer virtues claim,
Unenvy'd honours, and unspotted fame.

So shines the unexhausted source of day,
Celestial light his vital beams display;
Ev'n to the frozen poles his pow'r is blest,
Ador'd and worship'd by the wond'ring east;
Like thine, his brightness reconciles extremes,
And all agree to bless his bounteous beams.

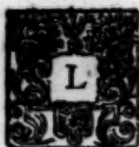
Integrity in fairest light confess,
Lives in the sacred centre of thy breast:
O never, never! from her laws depart;
So reign confess'd, the friend of ev'ry heart.
Fix'd on her solid base, they worth shall stand,
And *Britons* bless thy delegated hand;
Ev'n restless faction shall ensure thy peace;
And only heav'n, thy happiness increase.

EPITAPH on an Infant.

BENEATH a sleeping infant lies,
To earth whose ashes lent
More glorious shall hereafter rise,
Tho' not more innocent.
When the arch-angel's trump shall blow,
And souls and bodies join,
What crowds will wish, their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



LAST Month the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company agreed to give *John Dean*, the only Survivor of those brave Fellows, who tarried in the *Suffex Indiaman*, when the Captain and most of the Crew deserted her, 100*l.* per Ann. for his Life, and 50*l.* per Ann. to his Wife, in case she should survive him.

The young Prince, Son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was christned by the Name of *William-Henry*; the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Princess *Amelia* being Sponsors.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 26, 1743.

The great Cause, wherein *James Annesley*, Esq; was Plaintiff, and the Earl of *Anglesea* Defendant (and which was try'd in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer here) ended Yesterday, when the Jury, after a few Minutes Consultation, brought in a Verdict for *Mr. Annesley* *.

Never was a Cause of greater Consequence brought to Trial (it being for an Estate of several Thousand Pounds a Year;) never any took up so much Time in hearing (it lasting 12 Days;) nor ever was there a Jury compos'd of Gentlemen of such Property, Dignity and Character.

Eleven of the Jury are Members of Parliament, several of the Council, and the only one who is not in either, is a Gentleman of 1500*l.* a Year; the whole twelve being worth a Million. Two of them lose near 400*l.* a Year by their own Verdict, and three others are nearly related to Persons considerably interested in the Event of this great Cause; yet such was their Regard to Truth and Justice, that nothing could bias them against Conviction.

No sooner had the Foreman pronounced the Words, *We find for the Plaintiff*, but the Hall rung with joyful Acclamations, which in a few Minutes were communicated to the whole City, and in less than a Quarter of an Hour all the Streets seem'd to be in a Blaze, and People of all Conditions and Degrees ran up and down congratulating each other as upon a publick Victory.

In short, never was there so universal a Joy; the Musick that play'd in the Streets, and even the Bells themselves, being scarce heard, amidst the repeated Huzzas of the Multitude.

The Money given to the Jury on this Oc-

caſion, was, by the unanimous Conſent of the Gentlemen, left to the Diſpoſal of *St Thomas Taylor*, Bart. their Foreman; who was pleaſed to beſtow it on the Charitable Infirmary on the *Inn's Quay*, for the Relief of the ſick and wounded Poor, taken Care of in that Hoſpital.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the third Session of the present Parliament with a most gracious Speech to both Houses. (Which see p. 600.)

FRIDAY, 2.

The Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal presented their humble Address to his Majesty, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. (See this Address, p. 601.)

SATURDAY, 3.

The Hon. the House of Commons presented their humble Address to his Majesty, on the same Occasion. (See p. 602.)

About this Time a Pardon was ordered to be made out for Master *William Cbetwynd* against whom a special Verdict was found at the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, for unfortunately killing his School-fellow, in a Dispute about a Piece of Cake. But a Caveat was enter'd on this Occasion.

TUESDAY, 6.

Came on before the Commissioners of Excise a very extraordinary Trial, wherein his Majesty was Plaintiff, and an eminent Brewer in *Southwark*, Defendant, on four several Informations, viz. Three for Increases in his Strong Beer Gales after Length declared, and one for making use of two private Storehouses without entering them at the Excise Office; and after hearing Counsel, and examining Witnesses on both Sides, he was convicted of all the Informations; the Penalty of which is 5*l.* for every Barrel Increase, and 50*l.* for every private Storehouse made use of. There were two other Informations exhibited against him, one for using of Molasses, the other for cleansing of Drink without Length declared; but as the Board had spent a considerable Time in trying the first four Informations, the other two were put off till another Opportunity.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was celebrated the Birth Day of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, now Princess Royal of *Denmark*, who then enter'd into the 20th Year of her Age.

THURSDAY, 8.

Twenty-four Persons were try'd before the Commissioners of Excise for retailing Spirit

* The great Point to be proved was, Whether he was the Son of the late Earl of Anglesea; having been sent abroad very young, and accidentally discovered and sent over by Admiral Vernon.

ten Liquors without a Licence, and convicted in the Penalty of 10*l.* each.

John Millar, formerly a Sailor belonging to the *Burford*, Admiral *Vernon*, in the *West Indies*, was executed at the Yard's Arm on board the *Sandwich* at *Portsmouth* for Desertion: He was an old Offender, and had been once before condemned in the *West Indies* for a like Offence, but received the Admiral's Pardon.

The Right Hon. the Lord *Gower* resign'd the Office of Privy-Seal to his Majesty. As did at the same Time the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Cobham* the Command of the first Troop of Horse-Grenadiers. And a little before, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* resign'd his Place of Lord of the Bed-chamber to the King, and his Command of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

Private Letters from *New-England*, dated Nov. 2. advise, that a violent Storm lately happened in that Province, by which several Warehouses were destroy'd, and others laid half under Water. Twelve Ships drove from their Anchors, and were lost. The *Rose* Man of War, Capt. *Franklyn*, with several Merchant Ships had considerable Damage. The whole Damage, on a moderate Computation, amounts to 100,000*l.*

MONDAY, 12.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the 13 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Gerrard*, for picking the Pocket of *Alexander Murray*, Esq; of a Cambridge Handkerchief at *Drury-lane* Playhouse. *Samuel Bowering* and *Henry Barrett*, two Soldiers, for robbing *John Lane* on the Highway, near the Halfway-House to *Hampstead*. *Ju- lius Hunt*, for robbing *John Doe*, the Post-Man, near *Whitechapel* Prison. *Joseph Leath*, for robbing Mr. *Hearne* and Mr. *Jennings* in the *Aislebury* Stage-Coach. *Peter Rogers*, otherwise *Jonequire* for forging and publishing a Bill of Exchange for 25*l.* on Mr. *Peter Mailman*, Merchant. *Wm. Clark*, for stealing a Silver Cup, &c. in the Dwelling-House of *Edward Ruddel*. *Eleanor Gearing*, for robbing *John Callin* of nine Shillings, at a House in *George-Alley* by *Fleet-Ditch*. *Thomas Hill*, a Cardmaker, for selling and exposing Cards to Sale, knowing the Stamp or Mark thereon to be false and counterfeit. *Jacob Cordusa*, a Jew, for breaking out of *Newgate* while under Sentence of Transportation. *Samuel Moses*, *Solomon Aibern* and *Michael Jude*, three Jews, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Young*, a Goldsmith in *Bloomsbury*, and robbing him of Plate, &c. to a great Value.

Hill was also try'd for counterfeiting the Labels and Stamps denoting the Duty paid on Cards. It appeared by the Evidence, that he had a Garret in *Southwark*, wherein was a Rolling Press, and other Implements fit for counterfeiting the Stamps, &c. but as

no Plates were found, nor any Proof given to the Court of his having been seen working them off, the Jury found him guilty of only one Part of the Indictment, viz. vending and selling Cards knowing them to be counterfeit, which was proved by his late Master. The Trial lasted six Hours; the Counsel for the King were Mr Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. *Boote*; and for the Prisoner Mr. Serjeant *Wynne*, Mr. Serjeant *Agar*, and Mr. *Ford*.

TUESDAY, 13.

This Morning about Nine o'Clock the Right Worshipful Sir *Henry Penrice*, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, attended by Dr. *Paul*, the King's Advocate, and several other Doctors of the Civil Law, who were named in the Commission, came to the Sessions House in the *Old Baily*, the silver Oar being carried before them, with the Marshal and other Officers attending, and opened their Commission, for holding a Sessions for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *England*; when the two following Persons were try'd and capitally convicted, viz. *John Fletcher*, for the Murder of *John Danvers*, an Officer belonging to his Majesty's Customs at *Bridlington* in *Yorkshire*, whom he shot, as the said *Danvers* was endeavouring to board the *John* and *Yobanna*, to search for uncustomed Goods, about a League from *Bridlington*: And *Andrew Millar*, for the Murder of his Commander Capt. *James Nelson*, on board the *Thomas* and *Diana*, as she lay at her Moorings at *Smyrna* in *Turkey*. They accordingly received Sentence of Death; but the Jury (as there was several favourable Circumstances appeared on his Trial) recommended *Fletcher* to the Court for Mercy.

Several Persons were committed to *Southwark* Bridewell for two Months, for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence; the Penalty, according to the Act, being 10*l.* or two Months Imprisonment.

THURSDAY, 15.

This Day the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and made them their Compliments as follows.

May it please your Royal Highnesses,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common-Council-Men of the City of *London*, humbly beg Leave to present our most hearty Congratulations, upon the safe Delivery and happy Recovery of Madam your Royal Highness, and the Increase of your illustrious Family, by the Birth of another Prince; an Event, which must greatly contribute to our Happiness, as it strengthens our present Constitution, and yields a further Prospect

Prospect of its Continuance in the Protestant Succession of his Majesty's Royal Line.

We cannot sufficiently express our Joy when we reflect on the many eminent Virtues, which, we promise ourselves, will be transmitted from your Royal Highnesses to your Posterity; form'd with the same generous and benevolent Dispositions, for which you are so universally admir'd; and instructed by the same great Examples to pay a dutiful Obedience to his Majesty, and a tender Regard for the Liberties of his Subjects.

Permit us likewise, Sir, to make use of this Opportunity, to return you our particular Thanks for the repeated Declarations of your Attachment to the Interests and Welfare of our City, of which you have so graciously condescended to become a Member; and with Minds truly sensible of the high Honour of your princely Patronage and Protection, we offer up our constant Prayers, that your Royal Highnesses may enjoy all Happiness and Prosperity; and that your Descendants may successfully continue the Blessings deriv'd from you to the latest Posterity.

To which his Royal Highness was pleas'd to return the following Answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you mine and the Princess's Thanks for this Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Regard to us. My Children will, I hope, deserve the Affection you now shew towards them; and I'll endeavour to inculcate early those Sentiments into them, as are agreeable to the Laws and Liberties of the Country they have the Happiness to be born in. This City may always depend on my hearty Wishes for her Trade and Welfare.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiralty Office. His Majesty's Ship the *Prince Frederick*, commanded by Captain *Barnett*, being on a Cruise, took a Spanish Ship on the 24th of last Month, which is called the *Nuestra Senora del Rosario*, of 130 Tons; with 31 Men and 12 Passengers. She was bound from *Cadix* to *Cartagena*, with a Lading of Wine, Oil, Flour, and Iron.

THURSDAY, 22.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill (4s. in the Pound) and to one private Bill.

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK for the Year 1744.

THE principal Figure represents King *James I.* as delivering the Charter of the Foundation of *Pembroke College* to the Lord *Pembroke*, who, as Chancellor of the University, gives up *Broadgate-Hall* to be the Site of the new College; near the King stands the two Founders, *Thomas Tisdale*, Esq;

and *Richard Whitwick*, B. D. below, on the Right Hand, is *Bishop Hall* of *Bristol* (who built the present Lodgings for the Master) leading up *Sir John Bennet*, Lord *Ossulston*, who endowed two Fellowships and Scholarships; on the opposite Side are the Figures of several Benefactors, as *Rouse* and *Townsend*, Esqrs. *Mrs. Stafford*, *Lady Holford*, &c. in one of the small Compartments in the Corner is *King Charles I.* as giving to *Pembroke College* the Patronage of *St. Toles* and founding a Fellowship for the Natives of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*; in the same Place appears *Bishop Morley* of *Winton*, who improv'd that Benefaction by adding five Scholarships for those Islands.

In the other Compartment *Queen Anne* is represented as delivering to Lord Chancellor *Harcourt* a Charter for endowing the Master of *Pembroke College* with a Prebend of *Gloucester*.

A General BILL of all the Christnings and Burials, from the 14th of Dec. 1742, to the 13th of Dec. 1743.

Christned	Buried
Males 7726	Males 1218
Females 7324	Females 13019
15050	25200

Decreased in the Burial this Year	2283
Died Under 2 Years of Age	8621
Between 2 and 5	1955
5 and 10	947
10 and 20	813
20 and 30	1935
30 and 40	2342
40 and 50	2611
50 and 60	2004
60 and 70	1729
70 and 80	1507
80 and 90	629
90 and 100	93

A Hundred 3. A Hundred and One 1.
A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and
Three 3. A Hundred and Four 3. A
Hundred and Five 2. A Hundred and Six 1.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

DANIEL Booth, of *Devonshire-square*, Esq; a wealthy *Canterbury* Factor, to Mrs. *Bodicoate*.

George Fitzgerald, jun. of *Bishopgate*, Esq; an eminent French and Spanish Merchant, to Miss *Seagrave*, of *Red-Lion-square*.

Mr. *Cornwallis*, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, to Miss *Anne Venner*.

Mr. *Anthony Cartwright*, an eminent Attorney at *Salisbury*, to Mrs. *Simpson*, of *Hendon* in *Middlesex*.

Randal Wright, Esq; a Gentleman of 1200l. a Year in *Kent*, to Miss *Flood*.

Francis Kenton, of *Salisbury*, Esq; to Mrs. *Henrietta Eyre*.

— Sher—

Sberrack, Esq; of *Paddington*, to *Miss Ducharreau*, of *Dean-street*.

Mr. Franks, an eminent Jew Merchant, to *Miss Hart*, Daughter of *Mr. Moses Hart*, 140,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. Waller, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Warwickshire*, to *Miss Anne Henshall*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Bath*.

Sir John Cust, Bart. Nephew to the Lord *Vise. Tyrconnel*, and Memb. of Parliament for *Grantham*, to *Miss Etibeldred Payne*.

Mr. Massy, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Cheeshire*, to *Miss Anne Booth*, a near Relation to the Earl of *Warrington*.

Crayle Crayle, of *Old Bond-street*, Esq; to *Miss Skreen*, of *Ajstead* near *Epsom*.

Mr. Lloyd, an eminent Attorney in *Clement's Inn*, to *Miss Wright*, Daughter of *Anthony Wright*, Esq; of *Sboreham* in *Sussex*.

John Spencer Culpepper, Esq; Treasurer of the *Charter-house*, to *Miss Webb*, of *Surry-street*.

Abraham Sbard, Esq; of *Kemington-Lane* in *Surry*, to *Mrs. Borret*.

Henry Archer, Esq; Member of *Parl.* for *Worwick*, to the Right Hon. the Lady *Betty Montagu*, Sister to the Earl of *Halifax*.

Paul Gore, of *Litchfield*, Esq; to *Miss Brandon*, of *Hampstead*.

James Vernon, jun. Esq; eldest Son to the Hon. *James Vernon*, Esq; Clerk of the Council, and Nephew to *Admiral Vernon*, to the Right Hon. the Lady *Elizabeth Wentworth*, Sister to the Earl of *Stratford*.

The Lady of *John Stone*, Esq; of *Badbury*, *Wilt.*, delivered of a Son and Heir.

Countess of *Drogheda*, of a Son.

The Lady of *Sir Cecil Bishop*, Bart. of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. the Lord *Blantyre*, at his Seat in the County of *Renfrew* in *Scotland*.—*Rev. Mr. Michael Potter*, Professor of Divinity in the University of *Glasgow*.—*Rev. Mr. Thomas Aspley*, Rector of *Faulstham* and *Apley*, in the Diocese of *Norwich*, worth 100*l.* per Annum, in the Gift of *Sir Jacob Astley*, Bart. Brother to the Deceased.—The only Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Frankland*, Bart.

Right Hon. Lady *Katharine*, Baroness *Berkeley*, in the 89th Year of her Age, succeeded by *Mrs. Wilson*, Widow, the only Remains of that ancient Family the *Knyvett*s.

Rev. Mr. Philip Rideout, M. A. by whose Death the Rectory of *Farnham* and Vicarage of *Werne cum Hanley* in *Dorsetshire*, *Hinton* & *Mary*, *Margaret Marsh* and *Gulfage*, became void.—*Oliver St. John*, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; Brother to *Sir Francis St. John*, Bart.—*Henry Clesler*, Esq; at *Wimbledon* in *Surrey*, Brother to *Robert Clesler*, Esq; one of the 26 Directors in 1720.—Hon. Capt. *Lesley*, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Leven*.

Richard Campbell, Esq; a Collector of the Customs in the Reign of *Q. Anne*.—Hon. *Thomas Levison Gower*, youngest Son to the Lord

Gower.—*Roger Nowell*, Esq; at *Offend*, a Gentleman possess'd of 1000*l.* a Year in *Hampshire*.—*Rev. and Learned Dr. Romney*, Rector of *St. Peter's* at *St. Albans*, and Lecturer of *St. Giles's*, *Cripplegate*.—*William Wright*, Esq; Chief Clerk of the Annuity Office in the Exchequer.—*George Smyth*, of *Topcroft-Hall* in *Norfolk*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of that County in 1734.—The noted *Mrs. Haywood*, who for many Years kept the Bagnio in *Charles-street*, *Covent-Garden*, a Lady well known to the polite Part of the World, said to have died worth 10,000*l.*—*Rev. Dr. Buck*, Rector of *Tackley* in *Oxfordshire*.—*George Turner*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, who had an Employment in the First-Fruits Office.—*Mr. Thomas Newman*, an eminent Master Builder.—Her Grace the Duchess of *Ancoaster*, Wife to the present Duke.—*Rev. and Learned Mr. John Cook*, one of the Preachers of *Litchfield Cathedral*, and Fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*.—Hon. Master *George Hastings*, second Son to the Earl of *Huntingdon*.—*Sir John Jennings*, Knight, Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*.—*James Pennymann*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir James Pennymann*, of *Thornton* in *Yorkshire*, Bart.—*Rev. and Learned Mr. John Saw*, one of the Prebendaries of *Lincoln Cathedral*.—*Urbain Gale*, Esq; Chief Justice and Major General of the Province of *Maryland*.—*William Brewster*, Esq; Clerk of the Errors, at his Chambers in the *King's Bench Walks*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Panton, and *Mr. Brian*, chosen Morning Lecturers of *St. Aubolin's* in *Watling-street*.—*Mr. Durell* chosen Lecturer of the United Parishes of *St. Olave Jewry*, and *St. Martin Ironmonger-lane*.—*Edward Smith*, L. L. D. Fellow of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, presented by the Warden and Fellows, to the Rectory of *Harriesham* near *Maidstone*.—*Mr. Cha. Ray*, to the Vicarage of *St. Peter's* in *St. Albans*.—*Mr. Leech*, to the Rectory of *Intwood* with *Keswick* in *Norfolk*.—*Mr. Charles Cooper* made Succentor of the Canons of *York Cathedral*.—*Mr. Hubbs* presented to the Prebend of *Kilmataikway*, and Vicarage of *Clondalkin* in *Ireland*.—*Richard Chute*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Renton* in *Devonshire*.—*Francis Brown*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Westfield* in *Sussex*.—*Mr. Thomas Dawson*, to the Vicarage of *Ottey* in *Yorkshire*.—*Philip Barton*, A. M. Fellow of *Merton College*, *Oxford*, to the Rectory of *Sberrington*, in *Bucks*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

COL. Dunbar, appointed by the Directors of the *East India Company*, Governor of *St. Helena*.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Hume*, one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, made Colonel of a Company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.—Right Hon. *Robert Jocelyn*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, created

ated a Baron of that Kingdom, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Newport* of *Newport* in the County of *Tipperary*.—*John Pine*, Gent. made Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms in Ordinary.—Sir *Cba. Hardy*, Knt. and *John Phillipson*, Esq; made Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the Room of Admiral *Cavendish* and *John Morley Trevor*, Esq; decess'd. *John Phillipson*, Esq; was rechosen Member of Parliament for *Harwich*.—Earl of *Cholmondeley* made Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the Room of Lord *Gower*, who resign'd.—Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; made Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. He was rechosen for the County of *Suffex*.—*Thomas Davers*, and the Hon. *George Clinton*, Esqrs. made Rear Admirals of the Red Squadron; *William Rowley*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White; and *William Martin*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue.—Right Hon. *Charles Wade*, Esq; made Field Marshal of all and singular his Majesty's Forces.—*Richard Lord Edgcumbe* made Chancellor of the *Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. *Thomas Winnington*, Esq; made Paymaster-General of the Forces.—Major *Honeywood*, who was dangerously wounded at the Battle of *Dettingen*, made Lieut. Col. of General *Honeywood's* Reg. of *Dragoons*.—Hon. *George Edgcumbe*, Esq; youngest Son of Lord *Edgcumbe*, made Capt. of the *Terrible* Bomb.—Earl of *Middlesex*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Dorset*, and *Henry Fox*, Esq; made Commissioners of the Treasury.—The former was rechosen for *Suffex*, and the latter was rechosen for *Windsor*.—Sir *Charles Gilmour*, Bart. made a Commissioner for Trade and Plantations.—*Wm Corbett*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Navy.—Sir *John Ryssout*, Bart. made Treasurer of the Navy. He was rechosen for *Exeter*.—Right Hon. *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Lord *Sandys*, Baron of *Omberby* in the County of *Worcester*.—*Henry Arthur Herbert*, Esq; of *Oakly Park* in the County of *Salop*, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Herbert* of *Gbirbury* in the *Lid* County.—Hon. *Harry Finch*, Esq; made Surveyor, and *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; Paymaster of his Majesty's Works. He was rechosen for *Guildford*.—Hon. *Cba. Hamilton*, Esq; made Receiver General and Collector of the Revenues in *Minorca*.—*Rob. Penny*, Esq; made his Majesty's Attorney General in *Jamaica*.

New Members.

Sir *John Shelley*, and Sir *Francis Poole*, Barts. for *Leaves* in *Suffex*, in the Room of *Thomas Pelham*, jun. and *John Trevor*, Esqrs. decess'd.—Sir *Charles Hardy*, Knt. for *Portsmouth*, in the Room of Admiral *Cavendish*, decess'd.—*John Frederick*, Esq; for *Weslax* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Sir *Charles Wager*, decess'd.—*Peter Leigh*, of *Calverly* in *Cheshire*, Esq; for *Newton* in *Lancashire*, in

the Room of *William Shippen*, Esq; decess'd.—*George Barlow*, of *Slabridge* in *Pembrokeshire*, Esq; for *Haverfordwest*, in the Room of Sir *Erasmus Phillips*, Bart. decess'd.—Sir *Richard Warwick Bramfylde*, Bart. for *Exeter*, in the Room of Sir *Henry Northcote*, Bart. decess'd.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Brown, of *Preston*, in *Lancashire*, Butcher.—*Thomas Hammond*, late of *St. Catherine's* in the County of *Middlesex*, Dealer.—*Henry Nun*, late of *Cambridge*, Grocer.—*Peter Darley*, late of *St. Andrew's* Holborn, Dealer.—*Richard Milbank*, late of *Chesham*, in *Hertfordshire*, Mealman.—*Thomas Bowen*, late of *St. Paul's* Chain, in the Parish of *St. Gregory*, London, Vintner.—*John Beckett*, of *Bristol*, Merchant.—*Francis Michel*, of *New Broadstreet* Buildings, Merchant.—*Thomas Rugger* the Younger, late of *Bocking* in *Essex*, Clothier.—*Stephen Jackson*, of *Basingstoke*, Hants, Milliner.—*Richard Hope*, of *Road Lane*, Packer.—*Bishop Johnson*, now or late of *Dormesdon* in *Suffolk*, Maltster and Dealer.—*Daniel Peacock*, of *Eritb* in *Huntingtonshire*, Grocer.—*John Lever*, late of *Piccadilly*, Brewer and Dealer.—*Refta Patching* the Elder, late of *Dorking* in *Surry*, Miller and Mealman.—*Perkins Bolton*, of *Fish-street* bill, London, Victualler.—*Theophilus Skill*, now or late of *Biston* in *Lincolnshire*, Hosiery.—*Will Lockier*, of the Parish of *Avening* in *Gloucestershire*, Clothier.—*Ambrise Marshal*, of *Cornhill*, Weaver and Haberdasher of Small Wares.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 22. to Dec. 27.

Christned	{	Males	720	} 143
		Females	716	
Buried	{	Males	969	} 206
		Females	1097	
Died under 2 Years old				70
Between	2	and	5	17
	5		10	8
	10		20	5
	20		30	16
	30		40	21
	40		50	22
	50		60	15
	60		70	14
	70		80	9
	80		90	3
90 and upwards				

Hay 45 to 48. a Load.

BY Advices from *Paris* we hear, that a new Treaty of Commerce has been lately concluded between *France* and *Spain*, in Consequence of which, the Company formed at *St. Malo*, is for the future to have a Privilege of sending directly to the *Spanish West Indies*, all Sorts of Merchandize, Cloth only excepted; which, if true, is a new Breach of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; for by that Treaty his Most Christian Majesty expressly promises, That he will not, for the Interest of his Subjects, endeavour to obtain, or accept of any other Usage of Navigation and Trade in *Spain*, and the *Spanish Indies*, than what was practised there in the Reign of *Charles the 2d of Spain*, or than what shall likewise be fully given and granted at the same Time, to other Nations and People concern'd in Trade.

The *French* and *Spaniards* seem to be preparing for some naval Expedition from *Toulon*, in order to relieve the *Spanish Army* under the Duke of *Modena* and Count *Gages* in *Italy*; for the *French Gazettes* say, that 16 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of *Spanish Troops*, with 145 Pieces of Cannon, and 20,000 Fusils, are arriv'd there, to be embarked on board the Ships designed for this Expedition; that these Troops are to be joined by a large Body of *French Troops*; that there are 20 *French* and 9 *Spanish Men of War* in that Road now ready to sail, besides others fitting out, for which they are pressing all the Seamen from the Merchant Ships; and that 18 Sail of Men of War are already sailed from *Reft to Toulon*; but as no considerable Reinforcement has as yet been sent to Admiral *Matthews*, we must look upon these Accounts as mere *Gosconades*; for surely we will not again allow a *French Admiral* to tell our Admiral, He shall not attack the declared Enemies of his Country, when he happens to meet them in the open Seas.

The *French* are making vast Preparations for carrying on the War with Vigour next Campaign. For this Purpose his Most Christian Majesty has issued four several Edicts for reviving Taxes abolished since the Year 1715, and several Augmentations are to be made to their Army. Among others, Count *Lewendall*, lately a General in the *Russian Service*, is to raise a Regiment of two Battalions in *Germany*, and a Regiment of four Battalions is to be raised for them in *Poland*, to be commanded by *Saxon Officers*. Their *Hussars* are likewise to be augmented with the Addition of two Regiments, and Orders were given for augmenting the *Swiss Regiments* in their Service; but in this they did not act with their usual Prudence; for his Majesty having issued his Orders for this Purpose, before asking leave of the *Swiss Cantons*, they look'd up-

on it as an Inroad upon their Independence; and therefore, when the Question was brought before the supreme Council of the Canton of *Bern*, upon the 3d Instant, it was carried in the Negative, by 92 to 17.

Notwithstanding the *French* boasting so much of their having marched a Body of Troops over the *Rhine*, their Design, if they had any, seems to be disappointed; for their Troops have all marched back again, except a few that are left to compleat and guard the Works, they have thrown up for covering the Head of their Bridge upon the *German Side* of that River.

The Commandant of the *Spanish Troops* at *St. Roch* near *Gibraltar* has sign'd a Convention with our Governor of that Place, to the following Purpose, 'That the *Spanish Privateers* should be restrained for the future from cruising in the Streights of *Gibraltar*, on Condition that the *English Ships* should not stop the Barks, which carry Provisions to *Ceuta*, or which come from thence, but that they permit them to pass freely; and that in order to distinguish these Barks for the future, the Commanders of them should carry a Blue Flag.' This is the *Spanish Account* of this new Convention; but it is to be hoped, the Treaty is much fuller on our Side than what is here mentioned, otherwise it will seem not to be much better than the last Convention we concluded with that Nation.

On the 8th of last Month, O. S. Prince *Charles of Lorain* went to the Empress Dowager at *Vienna*, and after the Compliments of the Day, which was the Feast of *St. Elizabeth*, and the Name-Day of the Empress, his Highness demanded of her Majesty in Form, the Arch-Duchess, her second Daughter, in Marriage, which her Majesty readily consented to, and the Espousals were celebrated the same Day; but we have not yet heard of the nuptial Ceremony's having been perform'd.

The whole verbal Process of the Depositions made by the Persons concern'd in the Plot in *Muscovy*, against the Marquis de *Botta*, has been sent to *Vienna*; and yet by the News from *Vienna*, this knotty Affair seems to be entirely over: Nay, they go farther and say, that a new Alliance has been concluded between the Courts of *Vienna*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*; but the Truth of this is rendered very doubtful by our last Accounts from *Petersburg*, which say, that in a Conference held at the Great Duke's, it was resolved, to acquaint the Court of *Denmark* with the Impossibility of his Imperial Highness's accepting the Plan proposed for the Exchange of Ducal *Holstein*, for the Counties of *Oldenbourg*, and *Delmenborff*.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **A** New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Interspersed with Modern History and Geography, in order to illustrate the present State of all Nations. Adorned with an intire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. N^o 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. To be continued Weekly, price 6d. each.
2. The Merry Medley; or, a Christmas-Box for gay Gallants and good Companions. Printed for J. Robinson, price 3s.
3. Memoirs of the Countess de Breffol. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Printed for J. Robinson, pr. 6s.
4. Chinese Letters. By the Author of the Jewish Spy. Done from the French. Printed for D. Brown and R. Hett, price 3s.
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8. Atys and Galatea. A Tale. In the Manner of Dryden's Fables. By W. Whitehead. Printed for R. Manby, price 1s.
9. London and Bristol. A Satire. Written in Newgate, Bristol. By the late Mr. Savage. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
10. Dorchester Beer. By W. Gowler. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
11. Pain and Patience. A Poem. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 6d.
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13. Verses humbly inscrib'd to Sir Tho. Hawner, on his Edition of Shakespear's Works. Printed for M. Cooper, price 6d.
14. A Poem on the late Action at Dettingen. By Tho. Martin, B. A. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.
15. A congratulatory Ode to a certain very great Man, on his becoming greater. Printed for J. Warner, price 6d.
16. An Anthem for Christmas-Day; with various Hymns and Carols for that joyful Festival. By W. Knapp. Printed for R. Sandby, price 1s.
17. The Principles of the Christian Religion expressed in plain and easy Verse, for the Use of little Children. By Dr. Doddsley. Printed for M. Fenner, price 4d.

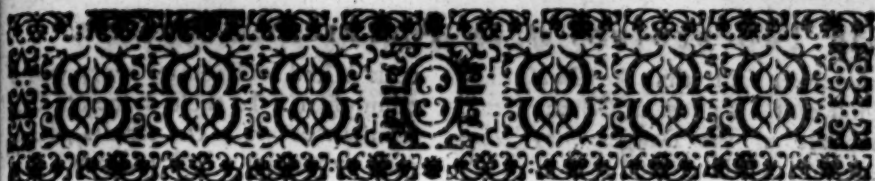
MISCELLANEOUS.

18. A compleat Collection of the Works of the Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; printed from the best Editions, with considerable Improvements and Additions; and a new Account of his Life. In 5 Vols. in Folio. Printed for A. Millar, price 5 Guineas the small Paper, 8 Guineas the large, in Sheets, to Subscribers.
19. The Geography of England; done in the Manner of Gordon's Geographical Grammar. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 6s.

20. A Natural History of Birds. By Gen. Edwards. Sold by R. Manby, price 2 Guineas few'd.
21. Observations on Dr. Middleton's Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus. By Ja. Tunstall, B. D. Printed for Mess. Knappton, Hitch and Beecroft, price 5s.
22. Some Account of the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Hough, late Lord Bishop of Worcester. Printed for Mess. Knappton, price 6d.
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33. An Epistle from J. Moore, Apothecary, to L—C—, on his Treatise of Worms. Printed for W. Webb, price 6d.

POLITICAL.

34. Serious Advice to the Dissenters to persuade them from any Attempt for the repealing the Test and Corporation Acts at this critical Juncture, and shew them their real Interest. By one who is their hearty Friend, and wishes them well. Printed for J. Clarke in Duck-Lane, price 6d.
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36. Popular Prejudices concerning Partiality to the Interest of Hanover freely examined and discussed. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
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A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCXLIII.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 592.

The next that spoke in the Debate begun in our Magazine for November last, was M. Cato, in the Character of the Earl of Bath, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,



As the supporting the Queen of Hungary, and endeavouring to form a Confederacy upon the Continent in her Favour, was not only approved of, but loudly and generally called for by the People of this Kingdom, and as it was certainly, and still is right for us to do so, the sending a large Body of our Troops abroad for that Purpose, was a Measure approved of by all those of his Majesty's Council: It was not a Measure directed by any one sole Minister, or by any one or two of his Majesty's Council, but approved

of by all; and that Approbation was not a silent or tacit Concurrence: It was expressly approved of: It was highly applauded: It was thought absolutely necessary by all; and when it was first resolved on, it seemed to be the unanimous Voice of the Nation. What new Light some amongst us may have since got, I do not know; but this I am convinced of, that if no Troops had been sent abroad: If no vigorous Measures had been taken for supporting that Princess, in a more effectual Manner than we had till then done, all the Misfortunes, all the Distresses which might have been brought upon the House of Austria, upon Europe, or upon this Nation, would have been imputed to the Pusillanimity of our Conduct.

This, I say, my Lords, would, I am convinced, have been the Consequence of our having sent none of our Troops abroad. It would have

have been said, that the *Dutch*, that most of the Princes of *Germany* were sensible of the Danger they were exposed to, but were overawed by the Armies of *France*, because they saw they could expect no Protection from this Nation; whereas if we had sent an Army to the Continent, and thereby shewn, that we were resolved and ready to protect them, they would have resumed their former Conduct, and would have joined with us in the Defence of the common Cause. These Complaints, this Method of arguing, our Government has prevented by the vigorous Measures it has taken; and when we consider the good Effects those Measures have already produced, I am surpris'd to hear them found fault with.

—We all know, my Lords, what a distressed Condition the Queen of *Hungary* was in, what a dangerous State the Affairs of *Europe* were in at the Beginning of last Summer. That great Princess had supported herself to Admiration: Her Troops had signalized themselves for their Bravery, her Subjects for their Fidelity; but deserted as she was by all her Friends, and attacked by such numerous and powerful Enemies, it was impossible for her to resist much longer, attacked upon one Side by numerous Armies of *Prussians* and *Saxons*, upon the other by more numerous Armies of *French* and *Bavarians*, and in *Italy* by the combined Armies of *Spain* and *Sicily*: The *Dutch* overawed by *French* Armies round its Frontier, *Hanover* forced into a Neutrality by a *French* Army at one of its Gates, and a *Prussian* at the other: *Muscovy* attack'd by the whole Force of *Sweden*, supported by the Treasures of *France*; and *Sardinia* not daring to act according to his Inclinations: The Friends of publick Liberty upon the Continent all terrified into a shameful Inactivity, or openly at-

tack'd, and its Enemies every where triumphant. In these desperate Circumstances were the Affairs of *Europe*, when by a lucky Change this Nation began to resume its antient Spirit. Upon the very first Revival of this Spirit, the *Dutch* resolved upon an Augmentation of their Troops; in a few Months after, the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* were, by the Interposition and Mediation of our Ministers, drawn off from their Alliance with the Enemies of publick Liberty, the King of *Sardinia* was induced to declare openly against them, and the King of the two *Sicilies* was glad to withdraw his Troops from those of his Father, the King of *Spain*, in order to purchase a Neutrality.

These, my Lords, are the happy Effects of the vigorous Measures lately taken by this Nation, and particularly of that of sending a Body of our Troops to the Continent. Tho' those Troops have not yet begun to act, yet they have produced a very good Effect. As *France* did not know how soon they might begin to act, nor how soon they might be joined by the Armies of *Holland*, she was obliged to keep most of her Armies at home, instead of sending them into *Germany*: By this Means we have prevented the Queen of *Hungary* from being overwhelmed with Numbers; and as soon as her Armies came to be upon some Sort of Equality with those of the Enemy they began to triumph by their superior Bravery and Conduct. What the Event may be, Time only can discover; but hitherto it must be allowed, that our late Conduct has given a most fortunate Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*, and a Turn which the most sanguine amongst us could not have expected twelve Months ago; therefore I now little expect to have heard any Objection made to a Measure which has already produced such extraordinary Effects, and

such as must be agreeable to every Man who has a Regard for his Country.

I cannot comprehend what the noble Lords would have us do, or what Measures they would have us pursue. Would they have us trust to *France*, and depend upon the Faith or the Promises of that Nation? The very War they are now carrying on in *Germany*, is an unanswerable Argument against it: Their whole Conduct for many Years past must convince us, that their most solemn Engagements are not to be depended on; that nothing can put a Stop to their Ambition, but their Want of Power to be ambitious. Have they not, for more than a Century past, been in a continued Course of making War, as soon as the Security of their Neighbours furnished them with an Opportunity, yielding up a Part of their Conquests by Treaty, but breaking that Treaty again in order to get a little more? In this Manner did they not attack the *Spaniards* in *Flanders* and *Franche Compté* in the Year 1667? But as soon as they found a powerful Confederacy formed against them, they yielded up a great Part of their Conquests by Treaty, with what View we may easily judge; for soon after the Confederacy was by this Treaty dissolved, they again attack'd *Spain* and *Holland*, and by the Event of that new War, got the *Franche Compté* and several Towns in *Flanders* yielded to them for ever. Did they not but lately attack the *Em-* peror without any just Cause? Did they not then get the whole Dutchy of *Lorraine* added to their former extensive Dominions, contrary to their express Declaration at the Beginning of that War? These have been the Methods by which they have now last made themselves so formidable; and if they are in this War allowed to cut and carve for them-

selves, as they were, by the Puff-lanimity of our Conduct, in their last War against the House of *Austria*, can we imagine, they will not help themselves to some delicious Morfel? The Inactivity and Backwardness of many of the Potentates of *Europe* cannot therefore be owing to their having no present Jealousy of the Ambition of *France*. It must proceed from their being afraid to engage in a Cause, which, till this Nation began to reassume its antient Spirit, appeared altogether desperate. Those Fears must be removed by our vigorous Measures, before we can expect being able to form any Confederacy: Some of the Powers of *Europe* have already been thereby recovered from their Fright; and if we steadily pursue the same Measures, all of them will recover by Degrees; but if this Motion should be agreed to, it would throw them all again into the lowest, the most abject State of Despair, and would render vain and fruitless all we have hitherto done for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*.

Peace, my Lords, is at all Times desirable, and especially to this Nation in its present Circumstances; but I shall always be against a dishonourable and destructive State of Peace, which was a State this Nation was lately kept in for too many Years. This we have by late Experience found to be a wrong Method for preventing a War. It is this that has brought *Europe* into its present dangerous Situation; and if the same ill-judged Fondness for Peace had continued to influence our Conduct, the Liberties of *Europe* would by this Time have been irrecoverably lost. I shall therefore be for Peace, but not till we can get an honourable one; and if we resolve upon this, as the Sword is now drawn, we must make our Army negotiate: That Army must be upon the Continent, to encourage our Friends, to

awe our Enemies. This has always been the Method taken, when we found ourselves in Danger of being engaged in a War upon the Continent. In 1701, a large Body of *English* Troops were sent over to *Holland*, sometime before that Confederacy was formed, which afterwards brought *France* to the Brink of Perdition; and would have put an End to her being formidable to any of her Neighbours, if the Fruits of our many glorious Victories had not been blasted by a most inglorious, I shall not say treacherous, Treaty of Peace.

That Treaty, my Lords, was supported by Arguments of the same Kind with those made use of for supporting this Motion. The great Debts the Nation had contracted, the many Taxes the People groaned under, our Inability to continue the War any longer, were the Arguments made use of for making us swallow that bitter Pill: They are the Arguments that always will, they are the only Arguments that can be made use of for justifying a dishonourable and destructive Treaty of Peace; but dear bought Experience has since taught us, that we had done much better to have continued the War two or three Years longer; than to have left the House of *Bourbon* in Possession of so much Power. When I hear such Arguments made use of for such a Purpose, I always suspect a Snake in the Grass; and, I am afraid, they now proceed originally from the same Spirit they proceeded from at that Time: I mean a Spirit of *Jacobitism*, which, thank God! must as yet always appear in Masquerade. I am far from suspecting any of the noble Lords who have appeared in favour of this Motion, of being induced with such a Spirit; but, I am convinced, they have been influenced and misled by the subtil Arguments of those that are. It is this that has raised such a Clamour a-

gainst *Hanover* Troops and *Hanover* Measures, as if his Majesty had no Regard to the Interest of this Kingdom, any farther than so far as it may be made to contribute to the Interest and Ambition of his Electorate. This is such a manifest Falshood, that it can be propagated by none, it can be believed by none but such as are Enemies to our present happy Establishment; and it is, I must say, the thinnest Disguise that *Jacobitism* has ever yet ventur'd to appear in. Therefore, I cannot doubt of its being seen thro' upon this Occasion, by a great Majority of your Lordships.

Whatever our late Measures have been, from whatever Source they may have proceeded, they have greatly contributed to the Honour as well as the Interest of *Great Britain*. We have already made the Queen of *Hungary* triumphant in *Germany*: We have hitherto defeated all the *Spanish* Schemes in *Italy*; and if we continue to pursue the same vigorous Measures, *France* herself may be made to repent her Treachery and Want of Faith. What the Consequence of our Success may be with regard to the *Emperor*, I shall not pretend to determine; but I do not believe the Princes of *Germany* are so much afraid of a powerful *Emperor* as has been insisted on in this Debate. *Puffendorf* was the Minister and Favourite of a King of *Sweden*, who tho' a *German* Prince, had always had, as King of *Sweden*, an Interest separate from, if not opposite to that of *Germany*, and had consequently been always in a close Union with *France*. He may therefore be justly suspected of having spoiled the Sentiments of his Master, rather than those of the other Princes of *Germany*; and, I am sure, it is more for their Interest to have a Prince upon the Imperial Throne who doth set himself up as a Rival to *France*, than one who must always be in *France*.

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Leading-strings. Therefore, no one can tell, what turn the Affairs of *Germany* may hereafter take; for if the present *Emperor* should openly sacrifice the Interest of his Country to that of *France*, many of the Princes of *Germany* may begin to think A his Election was not altogether legal; but as he is generally supposed to have a Heart entirely *German*, I hope, he will never give Occasion for any such Disquisition.

Thus, my Lords, from the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and B the natural Course of Things, we can have no Reason to doubt of being able to form a very powerful Confederacy for prescribing Bounds to the ambitious Views, and even perhaps for curtailling the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, which has C been too much increased by the imprudent and pusillanimous Conduct of this Nation for twenty Years lately past. Such a Confederacy, I say, we may, from the present Circumstances of *Europe*, hope to be able to form; and from the Justice of Providence we have great Reason to hope for Success; for there never was a more manifest Violation of publick Faith than that which was committed by the *French* in their Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*, or than that of the *Spaniards* in their Attack upon her in *Italy*. It really makes me melancholy to see the most solemn Treaties so openly, so bare-facedly contemned. The antient Heathens would have expected the Heavens to open, and *Jupiter* to dart down his Thunderbolts upon such contemptuous Violators of publick Faith. As the Operations of Providence are now better understood, we have no Reason to expect such miraculous Interpositions; but if we use the Means, we have Reason to expect, that Providence will assist in rendering those Means effectual for the Punishment G of such heinous Criminals; and un-

less there is a Judgment hanging over the People of this Nation, I am persuaded, they will approve of the Means.

The Consequences of our not using the Means, the Consequences of our not giving proper and effectual Succours to the Queen of *Hungary*, are such, my Lords, as cannot all be clearly foreseen; but, I am sure, they are such as ought all to be greatly apprehended, especially by this Nation, which has a greater Stake of Liberty as well as Riches than any other in *Europe*. That Princess, if we do not assist her effectually, may in all Probability be obliged to yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Emperor* or to *France*, more probably to the latter. This, I say, she may be compelled to do; for Necessity, they say, has no Law; but it is a Surrender which she can neither justly nor lawfully make. Those Provinces were put into the Hands of the late *Emperor* as a Trust for the Allies, and as a Barrier both D for us and the *Dutch*, therefore she cannot alienate them without our Consent. It would be a Breach of Trust, if she did; but no one can tell what Necessity may force her to; and if she should by our Inactivity be reduced to this Extremity, E I believe, we would find it a very difficult Matter to persuade her to join with us in a new War for recovering them.

Besides the Arguments I have hitherto made use of, which are all of a foreign Nature, and which will, I hope, be thought of some Weight in this Debate, I must beg your Lordships to consider, what a Dilemma you will bring his Majesty under by agreeing to this Motion. The House of Commons provides for a Body of Troops for the ensuing Year, and consequently approves of their being kept in Pay during that Time: The House of Lords addresses him to dismiss them. Which House shall his Majesty

Majesty comply with? Shall he dismiss these Troops contrary to the Advice of the other House? If any cross Accident should then happen, the Nation would condemn both his Majesty's Conduct and our Judgment. Shall he keep them in Pay, notwithstanding the Advice of this House? The whole Nation must in that Case condemn either his Majesty's Conduct or our Judgment. Thus his Majesty would be on both Sides under a very great Difficulty; and therefore, I hope, your Lordships will, by putting a Negative upon this Motion, leave his Majesty at full Liberty to determine from future Events, whether, or when he shall dismiss this Body of Troops, or continue to keep them in the Pay of Great Britain; for I am persuaded, he will burden us no longer with them than they shall appear to be really useful.

L. Pise, in the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield, stood up next, and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last, informed me of a Piece of News which I was before unacquainted with, and which I am sorry to hear; for if our taking 16,000 Hanoverians into our Pay, and for that End sending 16,000 of our own Troops to the Continent, be a wrong Measure, I am sorry to hear, that it was approved of, nay, not only approved of, but applauded, by all those of his Majesty's Council. As I think it a bad Measure, I could have wished to have heard, that it was the Measure of one single Minister, because I should have expected, that in that Case it might have been more easily defeated. However, suppose it to have been approved and applauded by all those then present in his Majesty's Council, this can give me ne'er a Bit the

better Opinion of it; for I have a shrewd Suspicion, that his Majesty's new Council is already formed, as the old one was, under the Direction of one sole Minister, and that no one comes there but those who are resolved to approve and applaud whatsoever that Minister may be pleased to propose; therefore, when the noble Lord informed us of this Measure's having met with such a general Approbation, I hope, he designed it only as a Piece of News, and not as an Argument that ought to have any Weight in this Debate.

What Considerations might prevail in Council for such an unanimous Approbation of this Measure, I shall not pretend to guess. Complaisance might perhaps have some Weight there, but, I hope, it will have none here. I hope, nothing but true Reason and Argument will have any Weight with your Lordships; and however expensive this Measure may be, if it could be made appear, that it has been, or will be of any real Service to the Queen of Hungary, I should be as heartily for it as any Lord in this House; because I am as much for supporting that Princess as any honest and reasonable Englishman can be; but I am not now, nor ever was for our taking that Support upon ourselves alone, or for supporting her in such a Manner as must soon bring inevitable Ruin upon ourselves. Upon this Subject, the noble Lords who oppose this Motion, have fallen into a very great Mistake, with regard to the Voice of the Nation. Will they say, that the People have desired we should undertake the Support of the Queen of Hungary, without the Assistance of the Dutch, or any of the other Powers upon the Continent? Will they say, the People desired we should engage in a Land War against France, Spain, and the Emperor, without the Assistance of any one Power upon the Continent,

ment, except that Princess alone? My Lords, the Voice of the People was manifested by, and was, at least, for that once, agreeable to the Voice of their Representatives in Parliament, and that was founded upon the Queen of Hungary's being timely and properly assisted by those Powers, who were engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her. If they had been ready to join with us, our sending our Troops abroad, and taking Foreigners into our Pay, would have been agreeable to the Voice of the People; but even in that Case, I doubt much if they would have approved of *Hanoverians*.

I am therefore surpris'd to hear the Voice of the People made use of for justifying this Measure, and I am still more surpris'd when I hear it made use of by those, who, in every other Respect, have shewn the utmost Contempt for the Voice of the People. It is this, my Lords, that has rais'd such a general Odium against some of our Ministers, and this is probably the Cause of their meeting with so little Success in their Negotiations for forming a Confederacy (if they have any such Design) in Favour of the Queen of Hungary; for however much a Minister may bluster here at home, he will meet with but little Credit or Confidence abroad, when it is known, that he is generally hated or despised by the People. This, I say, may be the Cause of their not having been yet able to form any Confederacy upon the Continent; but whatever may be the Cause, they should have delayed putting the Nation to the Expence of transporting its Troops thither, and taking a great Army of Foreigners into its Pay, till they had seen, that this Step only was wanting to enable them to bring that Confederacy to Perfection. In 1701 we sent some Troops to *Holland*, before the grand

Alliance was absolutely concluded, but it was at the Request of the *Dutch*, and because not only they, but the Emperor, and most of the Princes of the Empire, were soliciting us to enter into a Confederacy with them against the then overgrown Power and ambitious Views of *Lewis* the 14th of *France*.

Can this be said to be the Case at present? Did the *Dutch* request our sending any Troops to the Continent? On the contrary, my Lords, they remonstrated against it; and the King of *Prussia* has declared against any more foreign Troops entering the Empire: Nay, he has threatned them, if they do; and he has not only Power but Spirit to carry those Threats into Execution. I cannot therefore imagine what we are to do with those Troops we have collected together in *Flanders*, unless it be to drain this Country of the little ready Specie yet remaining in it. Surely we will not pretend to attack *France* with an Army of 40 or 50,000 Men, when it is so easy for her to bring an Army of 100,000 against us; and we can as little pretend to enter the Empire, in order to assist the Queen of *Hungary* against the Emperor, because if our own Troops should go there, it will draw the King of *Prussia* upon our Backs; and our Mercenaries must not go there, because they belong to Princes who are Members of the Empire, and cannot therefore engage against the Emperor their Sovereign. It would be wrong to advise his Majesty to expose himself to the Ban of the Empire, by allowing his Troops to be employ'd against the Emperor; and the *Hessians* have expressly stipulated not to be employ'd in any such Service: Nay, I have been told, that the King of *Sweden* has lately insist'd upon the exact Observance of this Stipulation.

What then can be intended by this Army in *Flanders*, or what Service

vice it can be of, hereafter, either to this Nation or the Queen of Hungary, I cannot comprehend; and, I am sure, it has as yet been of no Service to either. But as the great Effects of our late vigorous Measures, and especially of this of collecting an Army in Flanders, have been much boasted of in this Debate, I shall beg Leave to examine the History of Europe for a Year or two past; because from thence it will appear, that the late happy Turn in the Affairs of Europe, is not owing to our Measures, but to very different Causes. For this Purpose I shall begin with remarking in general, that tho' the French were certainly desirous to have the Power of the House of Austria reduced, and thought the Death of the late Emperor a most lucky Accident for enabling them to carry their Scheme into Execution, yet they knew too well the Danger and the Expence of carrying on a War with their own Armies at the farther End of Germany, and therefore they resolved not to engage in any such Scheme, unless they saw a Probability of getting it executed by the Princes of Germany themselves, with a little of their Assistance. For this End it was absolutely necessary to engage the King of Prussia in their Interest; and therefore nothing, we may believe, was ever receiv'd with greater Pleasure at the Court of Versailles, than the News of that Prince's falling into Silesia; but as he was then in no Concert with them, as he was on the contrary making great Advances, and very advantageous Offers to the Court of Vienna, they were obliged to disguise their Intentions, and to profess the utmost Regard for their Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, in order to encourage the Court of Vienna in their usual Obstinacy, and by some Means or other to drive the King of Prussia to a Necessity of entering into a Concert with them.

My Lords,—*Quod optanti Divum
premittere nemo*

Auderet,volvenda dies en attulit ultro,
Tho' it was the Interest of this Nation by all Means to procure an Accommodation between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, and even to insist upon the former's accepting of the Terms offered by the latter, yet by Means of this Nation the French Court got all they wanted. This is a Mystery, but this Mystery may now be unriddled, by a Paper we have got upon our Table. The Court of Hanover, or some of their Ministers here, or perhaps a certain Person who was resolved at any Rate to gain an Interest with them, formed a Scheme for taking this Opportunity to conquer and annex some Part of the Prussian Dominions to those of Hanover, and for this Purpose an offensive Alliance was to be entered into between the Queen of Hungary, the Czarina, the Elector of Hanover, and King of Great Britain, and the Dutch, against the King of Prussia, with this express Stipulation, that each Party should keep what they conquered, and with a fond but ridiculous Conceit, that the French would sit still and quietly allow this Scheme to be carried into Execution.

It was in Consequence of this Scheme, my Lords, that the Troops of Hanover were augmented, and not purely to join with this Nation in assisting the Queen of Hungary: It was in Consequence of this Scheme, that this Nation was saddled with a Grant of 300,000*l.* to the Queen of Hungary, even before she was attacked by any one except the King of Prussia: It was in Consequence of this Scheme, that we were put to the Expence of taking the Danish and Hessian Troops into our Pay, as early as at Lady Day, 1741; and it was for the Sake of this Scheme, that his Majesty was advised, in his first Letter to the Queen of Hungary,

not to insist peremptorily upon her accepting the Terms offered by *Prussia*. But the *Dutch* absolutely refused to hearken in the least to these Proposals; nay, they even refused a Passage for the *British* Troops design'd at that Time to have been sent to *Hanover*: The *Czarina* refused to have any Share in the Conquests: The Queen of *Hungary* herself refused to have any Share; and, I am sure, no one can think, this Nation intended to keep any Share of what was conquer'd from *Prussia*. These unlook'd for Disappointments very much disconcerted our *Hanover* Projectors; but with regard to the *French* this Scheme had already produced its Effect. It gave them Courage to act in a more open Manner: They marched their Armies publicly to the *Rhine*, and they offer'd great Advantages to the King of *Prussia*, if he would join in their Measures.

This put a final End to our favourite Scheme, because we then saw, the Execution would be extremely dangerous, and the Event very uncertain: Even then we might have prevented the War in *Germany*; for so averse was the King of *Prussia* to the *French* Interest, that he was still offering Terms to the Court of *Vienna*, even after the Battle of *Mollwitz*; and if we had talk'd to that Court as a great and powerful Nation ought to have done, if we talk'd to them in a peremptory Manner, they would, they must have given Satisfaction to *Prussia*; but we talk'd to them like a petty Prince of the Empire, not yet secure of being delivered from their Domination: We talk'd to them as if we had been afraid of disobliging them, and in all Events promised our Assistance, which confirmed that Court in its natural Obstinacy, so that the King of *Prussia* was at last obliged to close in with the *French*, and this gave Courage to them to enter *Ger-*

many, and to the Duke of *Bavaria* to declare War against the Queen of *Hungary*; for no other Reason can be assigned, why the *French* and *Bavarians* should let so much of the Summer pass away before their entering upon Action, which, as I shall presently shew, was one of the chief Causes of the Disasters they met with in the following Winter.

I therefore think it is evident, that if the Measures of this Nation had, from the Time of the late Emperor's Death, been directed by Councils entirely *British*, the *French* would never have dared to have entered *Germany*, and by the Concurrence of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, the Duke of *Lorain* would now have been upon the Imperial Throne. This, I say, my Lords, is evident, and this I will venture to declare, without any Fear of being deemed disaffected to our present happy Establishment, or an Enemy to his Majesty's Government. It is not they who expose, but they who advise and promote wrong Measures that are his Majesty's greatest Enemies; and as many Kings have been undone by Flattery, they are his Majesty's greatest and most dangerous Enemies, who sacrifice his Interest to his Favour, and humour his Passions at the Expence of his Reason. It was this Sort of Sycophancy that opened a Way for the *French* into *Germany*, and now I shall observe, that they marched thither with two Resolutions, both which required a nicer Sort of Management than their chief General was capable of. The first was, to save their own Troops as much as possible, and leave the *Germans* to fight it out among themselves; and the other was, not to reduce the House of *Austria* too low, lest they might thereby raise up a new Rival to themselves in the House of *Bavaria*. This, and their late entering into *Germany*, prevented their putting an End to the War at

once by besieging and taking *Vienna*; and their possessing themselves of *Bohemia*, before they had Time to lay up Magazines for providing, or to fortify Places for securing their Winter Quarters, and preserving a Communication with *Bavaria*, was the Cause of all the Misfortunes they met with during the Winter Season; for the *Austrians* made the most of these Mistakes, and at *Lintz* and other Places destroyed a great Part both of the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies before next Spring, which was what gave the first Turn to the Queen of *Hungary's* Affairs, and this, I hope, will not be ascribed to any vigorous Measures pursued by this Nation; for it is well known, that after the defeating of the *Hanover* Scheme, we were so far from minding any of the Promises we had made, or giving her any Assistance, that we allowed our own Enemies the *Spaniards*, to pass unmolested by our Squadrons in the *Mediterranean* to attack her in *Italy*.

Thus, my Lords, the Queen of *Hungary's* own Troops, and the Misconduct of her Enemies, gave the first Turn to her Affairs, without the least Assistance from us; but what gave the principal Turn, was the Behaviour of the *French* General towards the King of *Prussia*, especially at the Battle of *Czassow*. By his haughty Behaviour he had before very much disobliged that Prince, and about the Time of that Battle, which happened the Beginning of *May* last, he pursued his Instruction of saving the *French* Troops, in such a blundering Manner, that the King of *Prussia* plainly perceived it, which made him resolve not to be any longer made the Cat's Paw of by the *French*, if he could any Way avoid it; and the Court of *Vienna* being by this Time become sensible, that notwithstanding our Promises to assist them at all Events, we would not venture to give them any real

Assistance, as long as *Hanover* was in Danger of being attacked by *Prussia*, they now became as pliable as they were before obstinate, and a Peace was, in about three Weeks after that Battle, clapt up between them and *Prussia*, which was immediately followed by one between them and *Saxony*.

In these Negotiations our Ministers at the respective Courts were without Doubt consulted: The Interest of all Parties, nay, even common Complaisance made it necessary; but it is evident, the Treaty was not owing to the Address of our Ministers here; for the Preliminaries between *Prussia* and *Hungary* were concluded so soon after the Battle of *Czassow*, that a Courier could scarcely travel from *Breslaw* to *London* and back again. Therefore, this which gave the principal Turn in Favour of the Queen of *Hungary*, was entirely owing to the Misconduct of the *French* General, and to her being convinced by our Actions, what we should at first have declared in the most peremptory Manner by our Words: I mean, that we would give her no Assistance, unless she made it up with *Prussia*.

As soon as the *Prussian* and *Saxon* Armies were withdrawn, the Queen of *Hungary's* Armies became everywhere superior; and the *French* being, by their own bad Conduct, disappointed of their Scheme, of making the *German* Princes themselves destroy the House of *Austria*, from that Moment they became sick of the War in *Germany*, and would willingly have put an End to it upon any Sort of honourable Terms. was this, my Lords, that prevented the *French* from sending any more Armies into *Germany*: They knew they had felt the Expence and Danger of sending their Armies such a Distance, and this made them resolve to send no more, if they could avoid it; for surely they

Time enough to have sent Armies into *Germany* after the Month of *May*, before any large Body of our Troops either did, or could arrive in *Flanders*; and therefore we must conclude, that neither our Armies nor our Measures have as yet been of any Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, so far as relates to her War in *Germany*, especially as we did not attempt to prevent Mr. *Maillebois's* Army from marching to the Relief of his Countrymen then shut up in *Prague*, without a Possibility of escaping, if he had not marched to their Relief.

Now, my Lords, let us see what we have done by our Armies or our Measures in *Italy*. Can it with any Justice be said, that we brought the King of *Sardinia* into an Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*? Did not he join his Troops with hers in *Italy*, so early as in *February*, or the Beginning of *March* last, and that at a Time when we were allowing the *Spaniards* to carry Troops from *Spain* unmolested, for reinforcing the Army we had before allowed them to transport to *Italy*? 'Tis true, our Squadron in the *Mediterranean* has since been a little more active and watchful, and has given some Assistance to the King of *Sardinia*; tho' I cannot say, we have great Reason to boast of what it did at *Naples*, for the Misfortunes of the *French* in *Germany* had before made the King of the two *Sicilies* resolve to withdraw his Troops from the *Spanish*, and to desire a Neutrality; so that we only made a Shew of forcing him to accept of what he desired, and by granting it, we may, indeed, have obliged the Elector of *Saxony*, but, I believe, neither the Queen of *Hungary*, nor the King of *Sardinia*, think we have thereby done them any Favour. But, my Lords, could our Army in *Flanders* any Way contribute to the Security or Success of our Squadron

in the *Mediterranean*? Or was it necessary to form an Army in *Flanders*, for giving Activity to our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*? And to say, that an Army which was not formed in *Flanders* till the Month of *November* last, prevented the *French* from sending any of their Troops to the Assistance of *Don Philip*, who was upon the Borders of *Savoy* the very Beginning of the Summer, and actually entered the Duchy with his Army in *August*, is something too absurd to merit any serious Answer.

Thus far, my Lords, with regard to the military Operations in *Europe*, and now with regard to the Negotiations, what Service have our Measures done to the Queen of *Hungary* or the common Cause? I have already shewn, that the Neutrality of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, and consequently of *Sicily*, was owing to the Misconduct of *France*, and not to our Measures, and after that I may boldly ask, what Service have we done to that Princess? Have we procured her one Friend? Have we reconciled to her one Enemy? The *Dutch*, we are told, agreed upon an Augmentation of their Troops, as soon as they heard of the Change in our Administration. My Lords, they had agreed to that Augmentation before they could hear of that Change, and when they heard what Sort of Change it was, they stopt short at once, and have not yet proceeded any further, nor joined in any one Measure with us, but, on the contrary, declared against our sending any Troops to *Flanders*. I do believe, the Spirit which appeared the Beginning of last Session in the other House, inspired the *Dutch* with some Courage, because they expected from thence a new and a true *English* Administration, with which, I am convinced, they would have concurred in the most vigorous Measures; but they could

put no Trust in such a motley, such a disconcerted, and such an unpopular Administration as was soon after composed, and therefore they resolved to continue to act the cautious Part; nor is their agreeing lately to assist the Queen of Hungary with 20,000 Men, any Departure from that Resolution; for those Troops are designed only for garrisoning the Towns in Flanders, in Case the Queen of Hungary's Troops should be withdrawn from thence; and the Province of Holland's agreeing to it without the Concurrence of the City of Dort, is nothing extraordinary, for such a Proceeding is very common in that Province, when one of their little Towns continues unreasonably obstinate.

After what I have said, my Lords, I hope, I shall hear no more of the great and good Effects produced by our late Measures. A most happy Change has, indeed, been brought about, but it has been brought about entirely by the Bravery of the Queen of Hungary's Troops; by the Wisdom of her Councils, after they began not to allow themselves to be imposed on by our Promises; and by the French letting their Design too manifestly appear, of setting up the Princes of Germany like Ninepins, to knock down one another. By these Means the Affairs of Europe, which were brought into the utmost Confusion and most imminent Danger, by the Hanover Scheme I have mentioned, have been most surprisingly, and I must say, unexpectedly restored. I am convinced the French would be glad to leave the Queen of Hungary in the Possession of all her paternal Dominions, not already yielded to others by Treaty, if they could get the Emperor established in his Imperial Dignity, and restored to his hereditary Dominions; and, I hope, we are not mad enough, in the present Circumstances of Europe, to join with

her in any Scheme for dethroning the Emperor, divesting him of his hereditary Dominions, or making Conquests upon France. Such a Scheme would revive the War with more Violence than ever, and might be of the most fatal Consequence to this Nation in particular, as well as to Europe in general. If our Ministers have any such Schemes in their Head, the Safety of Europe, the very Being of this Kingdom, depends upon our agreeing to this Address, in order to prevent their proceeding to the Execution of such romantick Schemes; and if they have none such in petto, they can have no Occasion for keeping our own Troops in Flanders, and much less for keeping a large Body of Mercenaries in our Pay.

I do not in the least question but his Majesty will ease his People of the Burden of those Mercenaries, as soon as he thinks them no longer useful; but his Way of thinking in this Respect must depend upon the Information and Advice he receives from his Ministers; and as they have advised him to take them into Pay, when they could be of no Use, or at least six Months sooner than they can be of any Use, they may prevail with him to think them useful much longer than they can be of any Use, which we ought to endeavour, by this Address, to prevent; and the Method in which they were taken into our Pay ought to be of great Weight in this Debate. As the Measure was certainly resolved on long before the End of last Session, as it was resolved on while the Parliament was sitting, our Ministers ought to have advised his Majesty to take the Advice of Parliament in a Matter of so great Moment, and which was to be attended with such a vast Expence. In this Kingdom it is observable that those Kings have always prospered best, and reigned with the greatest

greatest Glory, who took the Advice of their Parliament in all Matters of great Importance; and it has been said, that all the Misfortunes of *Edward the Second* proceeded from his not taking the Advice of his Parliament, but following that of Foreigners, Ministers, and Favourites. Therefore, if his Majesty's Ministers had given him good and upright Counsel, they would have advised him to have communicated this Affair to Parliament, before its rising last Session, since it was certainly resolved on before that Time. Nay, I have been told, that it was at first resolved, that the *Hanoverians* should enter into *British* Pay from the 25th of *March* last; and it is very remarkable, that the extraordinary and extravagant Article of Levy Money happens to amount very near to the Pay of those Troops, from that Day to the 31st of *August*, when they were actually taken into our Pay; so that this new Article seems to have been contrived for making good the Loss of our not taking them into our Pay at the Day appointed.

The noble Lord asked, What we would have our Ministers do? My Lords, I would have them do, and not to seem only to do. It is impossible for them to do any Thing with the Troops they have taken into their Pay, or in the Place where they have assembled our Army. I would have them put the Nation to a little Expence as they can, and at the same Time to do as much as they can for the Queen of *Hungary*. The Way to do this would have been to support her with Money only, and with the Assistance of our Squadron, which we are otherwise obliged to keep in the *Mediterranean*. She is herself certainly the best Judge whether her own Dominions are capable to supply her with Men, and if they are not, what Mercenaries are most proper for her Service. If

she had been left at full Liberty, I believe, the *Hanoverians* were the last she would have chosen. She likewise is the best Judge, where Armies ought to be assembled for her Service; and I am convinced, she would not have chosen to assemble an Army either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, till she had drove the *French* out of *Germany*, and secured her Possessions in *Italy*. If we had taken this Method, one Half of the Money this Army will cost us, would have done her infinite Service, our Army can do her none; and the other Half we might have employ'd in a vigorous Prosecution of our own War against *Spain*, which I was glad to hear mention'd in this Debate, for I had quite lost it: I had enquired for it among the Officers of our Army, they told me there had been such a Thing lately, for many of their Companions had lost their Lives, and the Nation its Reputation, by the Misconduct of the War, but they now knew nothing about it. I enquired for it among the Gentlemen of our Navy, they told me they had not lately heard of it; for tho' they were in Commission, their Ships were all in Port, and they had no Orders either for sailing or cruising. At last I enquired for it in the City: There, indeed, I heard something of it; for the Merchants said, there must be certainly some such Thing, because every Post brought them Accounts of some of their Ships being taken by *Spanish* Privateers. About three or four Years since, I remember, I heard some Lords talk a great deal of our War against *Spain*, and of the mighty Feats we were to perform. We were to take: We were not only to take, but to hold. Now, after a War of three Years Continuance, in which our Trade has suffer'd extremely, what have we taken, what can we hold?

My Lords, if by neglecting the *Spanish*

Spanish War we had done any real Service to the Queen of *Hungary*, it would be some Excuse; but we have done none, and are not like to do much; for I can see, that the War in *Europe* is from henceforth to be prosecuted, not in that Way which will be most for her Service, but in that which will be most safe and most beneficial for *Hanover*. This I can plainly see, by our taking so many *Thousands of Hanoverians* into our Pay; for of all the Troops in *Europe*, they are the last we should have chosen for the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*; and, I am sure, no Minister who had a Regard for his Majesty's Interest as King of *Great Britain*, would have advised our taking them, because no Step could be more unpopular, or tend more to alienate from him the Affections of his People here in *Britain*. Excises of all Kinds are unpopular, but they are complained of chiefly among those who are affected by them; whereas this of taking such a Number of *Hanoverians* into our Pay, and at such an exorbitant Rate too, has united the whole People of *Britain* in one general Complaint. My Lords, it may be attended with an Effect still more dangerous to our present happy Establishment: It may alienate the Hearts of our Army: Troops of different Nations when assembled together, are very apt to conceive little Piques, jealousies and Heart-burnings against one another: It requires the utmost Dexterity in the commanding Officers to prevent it; and if any Thing like this should happen, I tremble to think of the Consequences; for if the Army as well as People should become disaffected, our present Establishment must be supported by a foreign Army, or not at all; and every *Englishman* must dread to see a foreign Army amongst us.

This, my Lords, is a most terrible Event, and therefore this of ta-

king a large Body of *Hanoverians* into our Pay, is a most terrible Precedent. If we are now persuaded to take them into our Pay for the Support of our Allies abroad, we may hereafter be persuaded to bring them over here for the Support of our Establishment at home. Necessity will be as strong an Argument for that, as it has of late been for keeping up a numerous standing Army of our own in Time of Peace; for they are equally inconsistent with our Constitution; and the Disaffection of our Army may hereafter be pleaded with as much Strength, and perhaps with as much Success, for keeping a numerous Army of mercenary *Hanoverians* in the Kingdom, as the Disaffection of the People has of late Years been pleaded for keeping a numerous Army of mercenary *Englishmen*. What we are now about, my Lords, is the first Step; and, like a Virgin deflowered, it is always more easy to get a free People to make the second Step to Slavery, than it is to get them to make the first. Nay, I am told, that some of the new Converts in the other House (for new Converts are always most zealous) have already declared for bringing the *Hanoverian* Guards to *England*; and it may be added, that a Regiment of the *English* Guards ought to be sent to *Hanover* in their Stead, that at both Places his Majesty may appear both as King of *Great Britain* and as Elector of *Hanover*.

Thus your Lordships may see, how Arguments may be pushed in Favour of what every *Englishman* ought to fear. This must convince you, that our taking any *Hanoverians*, or at any Rate, into our Pay, was a bad and a dangerous Measure. If then we have committed an Error, surely the shorter Time we persist in it, the better; and this of itself is a sufficient Reason for our agreeing to this Address. But sup-

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posing it was absolutely necessary to have an Army of 38,000 Men in *Flanders*; and supposing we could get none of the Princes or States in *Europe* to take our Money, but the Elector of *Hanover*, which is not very probable, for *English Guineas* are mighty pretty Things, and seem to be coveted by most of the Countries in *Europe*, as appears from the great Plenty of them we find circulating there: However, I shall for Argument's Sake, admit both these Suppositions, yet still what Necessity was there for frightening our People with these *Hanoverian* Troops? I say, frightening, for I am persuaded, they have frightened us more than they have or can do the *French*, and, I am afraid, they will do us more Prejudice. Had not we spare Troops of our own to have sent abroad? Might not we have sent 32,000, instead of 16,000 *English* Troops to *Flanders*? We have still here at home 23,000 regular Troops, besides 11,000 Marines all regimented. Therefore, if we had sent 32,000 abroad, instead of 16,000, we should have had 18,000 still remaining here at home, which is certainly sufficient for guarding us against those terrible Things called Insurrections and Invasions, and much more than was ever thought necessary in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.

I should now take up no more of your Lordships Time, but I cannot conclude, without reminding some Lords, that they ought to speak with great Modesty of our Conduct for the twenty Years lately past, as well as our Conduct for the Twelve Months last past. Whatever they may have done formerly, they ought now to be as sparing in their Invectives against our Conduct during the former Period, as in their Panegyrics upon our Conduct during the latter. In their Panegyrics they ought to be sparing, because our Conduct during that Period is sup-

posed to be their own; for there is nothing more fulsome than to hear a Man sounding his own Praise. And if there was any bad Conduct during the former Period, they ought to be sparing in their Invectives, because they know best how the People came to be disappointed of that national Justice, which in every such Case they have a Right to insist on.

My Lords, downright Charity, and really a Sort of Indignation, made me resolve to say something in Favour of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which, like the Butt of a Company, has been pelted with the Wit of every Treaty-maker since that Time; tho' as the Butt of a Company has often more Wit than any of those that play upon him, so the Treaty of *Utrecht* has more Merit than any Treaty we have made since that Time; but as it is now late, I shall give your Lordships no further Trouble, and therefore conclude with declaring, that I am heartily and sincerely for the Question.

The next that spoke was Cn. Domitius Calvinus, in the Character of the Duke of Newcastle, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

AS this Debate has already held too long, and much longer, I think, than there was any Occasion for, considering how evidently unnecessary it is to present any such Address as what is proposed, I should have given your Lordships no Trouble, if I had not observed, that the noble Lord who spoke last, had through Misinformation given a wrong Account of some Facts which I shall beg Leave to state in their true Light. To begin, my Lords, with the Troops his Lordship reckoned we had still remaining at home, I shall grant, that if the Regiments were compleat, we should still have 23,000 regular Troops, and 11,000 Marines

Marines; but none of the Regiments are compleat, and the *Marines*, and marching Regiments returned from the unfortunate Expedition in the *West Indies*, have few or none but Officers, nay, some of them very few of their Officers left alive; A therefore, we could not spare to send 32,000, or any Thing near that Number of our own Troops abroad; and consequently must either have sent none, or were under a Necessity of hiring such foreign Troops as we could get. And as we can more certainly depend upon the Troops of *Hanover*, and can have them cheaper than any other, I must think, it was right to chuse them rather than any other.

My Lords, I am sure I am right in what I say: We can depend more certainly upon them, and we actually have them cheaper, than we could have had the Troops of any other Prince or Potentate in *Europe*. I hope, it will be allowed, that his Majesty is Master, and, consequently, we must be Masters of the Politicks of the Court of *Hanover*; for his Majesty is, and always has been so far from sacrificing the Interest of *Britain*, to that of *Hanover*, that if any such unlucky Necessity should happen, I am convinced, he would sacrifice the Interest of the latter to that of the former; therefore, I may justly say, we are Masters of the Politicks of the Court of *Hanover*, but we are not Masters of the Politicks of any other foreign Court in *Europe*. Any one other of them may change their Politicks of a sudden, and might perhaps recal their Troops in our Pay at the very Instant we stood most in need of them. From whence I must conclude, that we can more certainly depend upon the Troops of *Hanover*, than upon those of any other Potentate in *Europe*; and whatever some noble Lords may think of the Rate we pay for the *Hanover* Troops, it

is as evident as Figures can make it, that we have them cheaper than we could have had such a Body of Troops from any other Prince in *Europe*; for the Articles of the Charge are all the very same, and at the very same Rate with what we have lately paid for all the Troops we have taken into our Pay, with this Advantage, that for these Troops we pay no Subsidy, whereas, if we had hired Troops from any other Prince, a very large Article, by Way of Subsidy, would have been added to all the other Articles of the Charge.

The next Fact I shall take Notice of, because I think it of the utmost Importance in this Debate, is that relating to the Declaration said to have been made by the King of *Prussia*. 'Tis true, my Lords, such a Declaration has been published in our common *Gazettes*, and if it had been genuine, I must say, the best Thing we could have done, would have been to call home our Troops, and dismiss our Auxiliaries; for as the Affairs of *Europe* are now situated, we could not have pretended to have supported the Queen of *Hungary*, if he had again declared against her; but I have heard, by a Letter from *Holland*, and an Authority I can depend on, that his Minister there has disclaimed that Declaration, and publicly declared, that no such Declaration was ever made or published by any Authority from him; therefore, this can be no Argument in Favour of what is now proposed. But as I am upon this Subject, allow me, my Lords, to explain as far as I can, the Conduct of this Court with regard to the Dispute between that Prince and the Queen of *Hungary*. When he attacked *Silesia*, we were under two separate and distinct Engagements to assist the Queen of *Hungary*: One by Virtue of our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and the other

by Virtue of the defensive Alliance concluded, and often renewed, between us and the late Emperor. In my Opinion, both these Engagements took Place upon Prussia's attacking Silesia, but the latter certainly did; because we had obliged ourselves to defend or guaranty not only all the Kingdoms, States, and Territories, but all the Rights and Immunities, which the Emperor then enjoy'd, among which Silesia, and the Cessions made by the Family of Brandenburg, were certainly a Part.

In this Manner, my Lords, his Majesty stood engag'd to assist the Queen of Hungary, and she accordingly made a Requisition of the stipulated Assistance. At that Time no one could imagine, that the French Court would break thro' an Engagement they had so lately, so solemnly, and for such a valuable Consideration enter'd into, and which, they at that very Time publicly and expressly declared, they would religiously perform; I mean their Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction; therefore, his Majesty, in his Answer to the Queen of Hungary, could do neither less nor more than promise to perform his Engagements, in case his good Offices should be found ineffectual. If his Majesty had not answered in these Terms, it might have been said, with some Justice, that the Honour of England was sacrificed to the Interest of Hanover, because, by his promising Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, his Hanoverian Dominions became exposed to the Danger of being attacked by Prussia; and therefore from this Answer, which has been so much soundly wish'd, it is evident, that his Majesty will always have a greater regard for the Honour and Interest of England, than he has for the Interest, or even the Safety, of his Electoral Dominions. As there will always be Projectors about all Courts, perhaps some of them, either here

or at Vienna, might upon this Occasion form a Scheme for seizing upon some Part of the Prussian Dominions, in Recompence for the Trouble and Charge the Parties engag'd in the War might be put to; but no such Scheme was ever thought of, much less approved by his Majesty; and therefore the Paper you have upon your Table can be of no Weight, nor ought it, I think, to have been mentioned in this Debate.

From the very Beginning, my Lords, his Majesty's Thoughts were employ'd in nothing so much as in procuring a Reconciliation between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin; but he could not at first advise the Queen of Hungary to make it up at any Rate with the King of Prussia, because he was very sure, that, while she seem'd to be in no Danger from any other Quarter, his Advice would be despised and rejected with Disdain. In a very short Time, indeed, Appearances began to alter. By the Preparations of the French, by the Motions of their Troops, by their Applications to the King of Prussia, and by repeated Advices from Paris and other Parts, it became evident, that, notwithstanding their Protestations, they would shew no greater Regard to their Engagements upon this than upon all former Occasions. Upon this Alteration of Appearances his Majesty altered his Conduct: So early as in the Beginning of March, 1740 41, his Majesty communicated his Advices and his Fears to the Court of Vienna, and from that Time continued to press the Queen of Hungary to accommodate Matters with Prussia at any Rate. This, I say, his Majesty continued to press with as much Earnestness as could be admitted between Princes; for in such a Correspondence there is a Regard, or a Sort of *Bienveillance* to be preserved, which is not necessary among private Men.

If the Court of Vienna would
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give no Ear to his Majesty's Advice: If they rejected all Propositions made by *Prussia* for an Accommodation: If by their Obstinacy they forced the King of *Prussia* into the *French* Scheme, and thereby made it impossible for their Friends to give A them effectual Assistance, his Majesty could not help it, he was in the Right not to engage either his Electoral, or his *British* Dominions, in a War which he saw it was impossible for him to support; and therefore, if the *French* were drawn into Ger- B many, or encouraged by the Accession of *Prussia* to enter that Country: If the Queen of *Hungary* was thereby brought into the utmost Distress, it was not occasioned by any selfish Views in the Court of *Hanover*, but merely by the Obstinacy C of her own Councils. Yet still his Majesty resolved not to be wanting in his Endeavours for preserving, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*. Even after the King of *Prussia* had entered into an Alliance with *France*, his Majesty D did not cease his Endeavours; and his Minister, at the *Prussian* Court, whose Abilities many of your Lordships are well acquainted with, had certainly Instructions, to watch every Opportunity for drawing his *Prussian* Majesty off from that Alliance. Perhaps the Conduct of the *French* General furnished him with that Opportunity. If it did, the Event shewed, that he made the proper Use of it; and if the Solicitations of the *British* Minister at *Vienna*, aided by the Distress of the Queen F of *Hungary*, mollified the Obstinacy of her Councils; surely the *British* Ministers must be allowed to have had some Merit, and some Share in that Accommodation, which immediately after brought on an Accommodation between the Courts of Vi- G enna and *Saxony*. To which I shall add, that very probably the Preparations making both in *England* and

Holland, and the bad Success of the *Swedes* against *Muscovy*, had some Effect upon the Courts of *Prussia* and *Saxony*, by making them afraid of the War's becoming general, or, at least, preventing their being afraid of the Resentment of *France*.

My Lords, both *Prussia* and *Saxony* being thus drawn off from the *French* Alliance, it became then practicable, and is now practicable, to give the Queen of *Hungary* an effectual Assistance; and this, I am persuaded, the *Dutch* will join with me in, as soon as the tedious Forms of their Government will permit. But we could not expect, that they would join with us, nay we could not expect, that our Friends in *Holland* would push it, till they saw an Army upon, or near to their Frontier, sufficient to protect them against the immediate Resentment of *France*. This made it necessary to form an Army in *Flanders*, and we already see the good Effect it has produced, for in a very little Time the Province of *Holland* resolved, without the Consent of the City of *Dort*, which is no inconsiderable City, to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with 20,000 Men. The noble Lord has certainly been misinformed, otherwise he would not have said, that this Body of Troops is to be employed only in garrisoning the Town in *Flanders*, upon the *Austrian* Troops being withdrawn from thence. If this had been the Resolution proposed in the States of *Holland*, the City of *Dort* would have consented to it; but the Resolution was general, to send 20,000 of their Troops to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*; and consequently, that Body of Men are to be at her Disposal, and to be employed when she thinks fit.

Having thus justified his Majesty's Conduct, and rectified the Mistake as to Facts, which the noble Lord had, by Misinformation, been led into

I shall now take upon me to direct him where he may find the *Spanish* War: He may find it, my Lords, where it can, and ought only to be found, at Sea, in the *West Indies*, and in *Italy*. But as he will not, I believe, go to either of those Places to search for it, I must refer him to our News Papers, where there are almost daily some Accounts of it published; and if he will not give Credit to them, tho' in some other Things he seems to give great Credit to them, as appears from what he said about the King of *Prussia's* Declaration: I say, if he will not give Credit to them, I must recommend him to a further Inquiry among the Captains of our Men of War and Privateers; for if he had asked the Question of many of them, some of them, I am sure, could have told him where to find the *Spanish* War; because many of them, if they have not found War, have at least found rich Prizes. But, my Lords, to be serious upon this Subject, how can we obtain, can we ever expect to obtain an honourable Peace from *Spain*, should we allow the *French* to become the Dictators and Umpires of *Europe*? Which will be the certain Consequence, should they succeed in all their present Schemes against the Queen of *Hungary*. They will then become the sole and absolute Dictators in *Europe*; and if they once get Power enough to dictate to the rest of *Europe*, we must even allow them to dictate to us too. Can we expect an honourable Peace of their dictating from any Power in *Europe*, and much less from *Spain* than any other? Therefore, if we should, for the Sake of giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, be obliged to put off for a Year or two the Prosecution of our War with *Spain*, or to prosecute it in a less vigorous Manner than we might otherwise do, the Delay will turn out very

much to our Advantage, especially if the Queen of *Hungary* should, by our Assistance, meet with great Success against her Enemies.

I shall conclude, my Lords, with taking some Notice of the heavy Complaint, that this Treaty for the *Hanover* Troops was not made with the previous Advice and Consent of Parliament, tho' the Parliament was fitting when the Measure was resolved on. I shall not pretend to determine, whether this Measure was resolved on, before or after the End of last Session; but in either Case, the Complaint seems to me to be of a very new and extraordinary Nature. Has not the Crown a Right to make Treaties for foreign Troops without the previous Consent of Parliament? Was any such Design, or any such Treaty ever communicated to Parliament, till after the Treaty was concluded? This Complaint is therefore as direct an Attack upon the known Prerogatives of the Crown, as any that ever was made; and I am sorry to see it made in this House, for we, my Lords, are properly the Guardians of the Prerogatives of the Crown, as they of the other are of the Privileges of the People. But in the present Case the Complaint is more extraordinary than in any other: With respect to *Hanover* Troops, there could be no Treaty: There could be no more than an Estimate of the Charge given in by the *Hanover* Ministers to those of *Great Britain*, and when the several Articles were examined and approved of by the latter, the Thing was done. That Estimate has been laid before Parliament, in order to be provided for with the other Articles of the current Service for the ensuing Year. It has been approved of by the other House, and as it has likewise been laid before this, your Lordships will have an Opportunity to examine it, when the Supplies provided by the other

House come before you for your Consent. Then will be the proper Time to object to the Articles, if you think any of them unnecessary or overcharged; and then all the Objections I have heard made in this Debate may, and, I believe, A will be easily answered; but if they could not, it might be an Argument for having them rectified, it can be none for such an Address as is now proposed; and as I think all the other Arguments equally inconclusive, I shall certainly give my Negative to the Question. B

C. Laelius, in the Character of the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

THE noble Duke has been pleased to give us a short Account of our Conduct, ever since the War began between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia; and yet even from his Account our Conduct seems to be a little unaccountable. At the Beginning we did not so much as advise the Queen of Hungary to agree with Prussia, or to accept of the Terms offered by him: Nay, his Majesty's Letter to the Queen of Hungary was a Sort of Threatning, that if the King of Prussia did not give up all his Claims in Silesia, none of which he could insist on without doing some Prejudice to the Pragmatick Sanction, according to the Interpretation both she and we put upon it, we would immediately join with her in compelling him to do so. Can it be said, that the Queen of Hungary was then threatned from no other Quarter? Had not both Spain and Bavaria put in their Claim to the late Emperor's Succession, as soon as he expired? And was not that a good Reason for his Majesty to advise, and even to insist upon her giving Satisfaction to Prussia? Was not

the Possibility, or rather the Probability, that France would not let slip such an Opportunity, especially as the late Treaty between them and the Emperor had not been ratified by the Empire? Was not this, I say, a good Reason for his Majesty's giving such an Advice, even at the very Beginning of that Contest? It certainly was, my Lords, and his Ministers would as certainly have advised him to it, if they had at that Time had nothing in View but the Tranquillity of Europe, and the Interest of these Kingdoms.

This, my Lords, was, without Doubt, an Error at the first Outset, and how did we atone for it when we were convinced of it by the Preparations of the French, and their Applications to Prussia? Why, we advised the Queen of Hungary to make up Matters with Prussia; but concluded with saying, that the King was determined to fulfil his Engagements to her at all Events. These are the Words of the Letter, D a Copy of which is upon your Table; and was not this sufficient to encourage a less obstinate Court than that of Vienna, not to part with so fine a Province as Silesia, especially as Muscovy had declared, that their entering upon Action waited for nothing but its being begun by the King of Great Britain? For what were our Engagements? Were not they to assist with our whole Force, in Case it should be necessary? And, I believe, the Engagements of Hanover were the same. But what was the Consequence? Tho' we appeared so forward at the Beginning, and before France declared her Intention, that the Troops of Hanover were augmented, the Danish and Hessian Troops taken into British Pay, and a Body of British Troops prepared to embark for the Continent; yet from the Moment we were fully convinced, that we should have France to deal with as well as Prussia, the

Fear

Fear of *France*, which for many Years had been prevalent at this Court, got the better of every Thing else, and notwithstanding the Promise I have mentioned, we left the Queen of *Hungary* to fight it out by herself alone.

I shall admit, my Lords, that a Correspondence between crowned Heads ought to be carried on with more Caution and Politeness than is necessary among private Men; but surely it ought to be carried on with Sincerity. If we thought, it would be impossible to perform our Engagements to the Queen of *Hungary*, in case *France* should join with *Spain*, *Prussia*, and *Bavaria* against her, why did we say, we would perform them at all Events? Why did we not tell her honestly and fairly, that we neither could nor would perform them, unless by complying with the Demands of *Prussia*, she brought him into the Alliance? If we did not think it impossible, why did we not immediately enter upon Action, in order to bring the Armies of *Russia* upon *Prussia* at the same Time, which, it seems, we had then some Assurance of? There is no accounting, my Lords, for this Conduct; and what we have done since, is altogether as unaccountable. We then gave over all Thoughts of performing our Engagements, because we thought it impossible, or at least too dangerous, even tho' we were then sure of *Russia's* declaring and acting in our Favour; and yet last Spring, we took up a new Resolution: We then resolved to perform our Engagements, and for that End to send a Body of our own Troops to *Flanders*, tho' by the Revolution in *Russia* we were sure, that we could have no Aid from that Empire, and tho' no one Alteration or Accident had happened in our Favour, except a few successful Skirmishes, which the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops had in the Winter Time with those of

France and *Bavaria*: I say, my Lords, tho' no one Alteration or Accident besides had happened in our Favour; for the Resolution to act in the *Mediterranean*, and also the Resolution to send our Troops to *Flanders*, and I believe to take the *Hanoverians* into our Pay, was taken long before we could hear of the Accommodation between *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary*; which I take upon me to affirm, because Admiral *Matthews* sailed for the *Mediterranean*, about the Middle of *April*.

About the same Time the Regiments designed for *Flanders* were appointed, and the first two of these Regiments actually embarked before the End of that Month, and arrived at *Ostend* the Beginning of the following, much about the Time that the Battle of *Czassow* happened between the *Austrians* and *Prussians*.

Allow me now, my Lords, to compare our Conduct in the Spring, 1740-41, and our direct contrary Conduct in the Spring, 1741-2, in order to see which deserves most to be censur'd; for that they both deserve Censure is with me no Question. Considering the Circumstances of *Europe* upon the late Emperor's Death, and the Probability that *France* would take hold of the Opportunity to reduce her antient Rival, we ought, without Doubt, to have insisted upon the Court of *Vienna's* accepting the Terms at first offered by *Prussia*; and therefore our promising any Assistance against that Prince was a most imprudent Step, and was certainly, in my Opinion, occasioned by some Scheme or Design, which is not yet fully come to Light. But supposing *Prussia* had been so extravagant in his Demands, that we could not have desired the Queen of *Hungary* to comply with them, considering how the Courts of *Russia*, *Saxony*, and *Denmark* stood affected, if we had shewn no Ambition, if we had betray'd no Thought but

but that of restoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, we might have formed such a Confederacy as would have soon reduced him to Reason, in spite of what *France* and *Bavaria* could do for his Support. Nay, if any such Confederacy had been formed, and this Nation had acted with its wonted Vigour and Alacrity, by sending a formidable Squadron to the *Baltick*, to bridle the *Swedes*, and forming a numerous Army in *Lower Saxony*, I do not believe, the *French* would have ventured to interfere. But, it seems, we had then no great Concern about assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, unless a certain Court could get something by the Bargain. Our Conduct at that Time therefore deserves Censure; but as it was rather imprudent than criminal, it cannot be said to deserve Punishment.

On the other Hand, if we consider the Circumstances of *Europe* last Spring, we must see, that it was then impossible to give the Queen of *Hungary* any effectual Assistance, or to form any Confederacy for her Support, as we could not then hope for any Assistance from *Russia*. The Queen of *Hungary's* Troops had, 'tis true, met with a little Success in the Winter; but as *Prussia* and *Saxony* were both in a close Alliance with *France*, and had both great Armies ready to join the *French* and *Bavarians* as soon as the Season for Action opened, we could not but suppose, that she would be overwhelmed with Numbers, notwithstanding any Army we could form in *Flanders*, especially as the *Dutch* had actually refused to join us with any of their Troops; and if those two Princes had continued firm to their Alliance with *France*, it is certain we could never have made any Use of the Troops we sent there, and might have given *France* a Pretence to declare War against us. Therefore, our resolving to send

Troops there at the Time we did, if it was with a Design to act, was extremely rash, because it involved the Nation in great Expence and Danger, without a View of being serviceable either to the Queen of *Hungary* or ourselves: If it was without any Design to act, but merely with a View, as has been said, to furnish a Pretence for our taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, it was criminal to a high Degree. In the former Case, our Conduct deserves a severe Censure, in the latter an exemplary Punishment.

I know, my Lords, it will be said, that now we may give effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, and therefore our Army in *Flanders* may now be of Service to her; but future Events can never, before such a wise Tribunal, justify a rash Action committed before they could be foreseen; and as we are Masters of the Sea, it was Time enough to put the Nation to the Expence of sending Troops to the Continent, when it became practicable to turn them to any Use: I shall admit, that we may now give her *Hungarian* Majesty effectual Assistance if she stands in need of it, and therefore I shall consider, whether she stands in need of it, and what Sort of Assistance we ought to give her. As to the first of these two Questions, I find it startles some of your Lordships; but nevertheless, it is a Question that with me admits of some Doubt, and therefore I must make some Inquiry into it. We may, we ought to assist her in a defensive War, for preserving her in the Possession of all her paternal Dominions she now remains possessed of; but, I hope, it will not be said, that we ought to assist her either in stripping the Emperor of his hereditary Dominions, or in procuring her an Equivalent for what she has been obliged to yield to *Prussia*. If then the *French* be willing to put an End

to the War by evacuating *Germany*, and engaging not to assist the *Spaniards* in *Italy* and *Savoy*, upon acknowledging the Emperor, and restoring him to the Possession of his Dominions, we ought to insist upon her accepting the Terms, because by the Assistance of our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, the King of *Sardinia* and she would soon be able to drive the *Spaniards* out of *Italy* and *Savoy*; and tho' the Emperor should not expressly renounce his Pretensions, yet if he were once in the quiet Possession of the Imperial Throne and his own Dominions, he would be extremely careful, and not easily tempted to revive a civil War in his native Country; because, if he did, it would probably make most of the Princes of the Empire declare against him, which might end in the Ruin of his Family.

This I have mention'd as a Caution, and, I hope, it will be a Caution to our Ministers, not to lead the Nation into any wild and impracticable Projects, if any such should be formed by the Court of *Vienna*; for as to the Question itself it can be determined by none but such as know, what Terms the Emperor and the *French* are willing to agree to. As to the other Question, suppose the *French* should still insist upon the Queen of *Hungary's* yielding a Part of her Dominions to the Emperor, and another Part to the *Spanish Don Philip*: In this Case, we ought to assist her; but, in my Opinion, it ought to be with our Money only. There are Men enough in *Germany*, and if we can get Troops to hire, she may hire them with our Money if she has Occasion for them, and may probably hire them at a cheaper Rate than we can, especially these *Hanoverians* which are now taken into our Pay. My Lords, the Price for Troops, or the Money to be paid in lieu of Troops agreed to be furnished, has

been settled by several late Treaties of defensive Alliance; in which each Party is obliged to furnish the Party attacked with a Body of Troops, or a certain Rate in Money in lieu of them. By the Quadruple Alliance, the Rate in this Case established, is 10,000 *Dutch Florins* for every 1000 Foot, and 30,000 *Dutch Florins* for every 1000 Horse by the Month. At this Rate, as our Army in *Flanders*, which consists of 38,000 Men only, will cost us, for one single Campaign, above 1,500,000*l.* the same Money sent to the Queen of *Hungary*, at the Rate of Exchange we allow it at to our Auxiliaries, would have maintain'd for her during a whole Year, an Army of 131,000 Foot, or an Army of 65,000 Foot and 21,000 Horse; from whence we may see how ridiculous it is for us to think of assisting her with Troops instead of Money.

For God's sake, my Lords, what Necessity is there for our assisting her with Troops? Must we spill our Blood as well as spend our Money in her Service? Can this be necessary, when it is evident, that we should have done her more Service by giving our Money and saving our Blood? Will any of those, who ought to know, pretend to say, that she insisted upon our assisting her with Troops? On the contrary, it has been said, that a very great Man in her Service declared, that the Money our Troops cost us, would have done her much more Service. It is therefore, I think, evident, that we had some other End in sending our Troops abroad than merely to assist the Queen of *Hungary*. Where they are they can do her no Service; and whatever may be alledged, I am convinced, our Mercenaries will not, they dare not march to the Place where they can serve her, unless the Face of Affairs be very much altered before next Campaign.

It has been said, that our sending our Troops abroad will encourage other Powers to join with us. No such Thing, my Lords: It will discourage them. It is so rash a Step: It is such an egregious Error in Politics, that no Court in Europe will have any Thing to do with such Madmen, if not worse. I say worse, my Lords; for if it be true that our Troops were sent abroad, for no other Reason but to furnish a Pretence for our taking a Body of *Hanoverians* into our Pay, as has been hinted in this Debate, those *Englishmen* that advised such a Step, are not only mad, but worse than mad. We might have had the Troops of any Prince in Europe at a cheaper Rate. None of our late Treaties for foreign Troops ought to be look'd on as Precedent, for in every one of them, we paid more than was necessary or usual, because there was some other Consideration, some Service done, or to be done to *Hanover*, which this Nation was to pay for, besides the Hire of the Troops. We may often get Troops without being obliged to pay Subsidies: We may often get Troops without being obliged to pay Levy Money; and with respect to the *Hanoverians*, we have introduced a new Article, that of recruiting Money, which was never before in any Treaty for the Hire of Troops, which is not in that we now have with the King of *Sweden* for his *Hessians*, which is not allowed even to our own Troops; because the current Pay, from the Time of a Man's Death or Desertion, has always been allowed, and has always been thought sufficient for answering the Expence of recruiting.

This of course brings under my Observation what the noble Duke has said of our Regiments being incomplete. In ordinary Cases, this intermediate Pay may be allowed to make good the Expence of recruiting; but those Recruits ought to be

raised as soon as possible, that the Publick may not be made to pay for Troops it has not in its Service; therefore, in extraordinary Cases, when a whole Regiment has been near cut off, and has, through Necessity, continued long unrecruited, a different Account ought to be made up. For this Reason, I hope, we shall have an Account of what has been saved by the Incompleteness of our Regiments here at home, and especially by the unaccountable Destruction of our Troops, sent upon that ill concerted and ill conducted Expedition to the *West Indies*. But whether we could have sent more of our own Troops abroad or no, is with me no Way material in the present Debate; because, I think, we ought not to have sent any, nor to have taken any foreign Troops into our Pay. And with me it is as little material, what the King of *Prussia* has declared, or the *Dutch* resolved; because in the present Circumstances of Europe, we ought not, I think, to enter into any romantick and dangerous Projects for reducing the Power of *France*, or increasing or restoring the Power of the House of *Austria*; and with the Assistance of our Money and our Fleet, I believe, the Queen of *Hungary* will be able to make both the *French* and the *Spaniards* sick of the War; therefore our chief Business ought, I think, to be to mind our own Concerns, which is the prosecuting the War against *Spain* with Vigour, in order to bring it to a speedy and happy Conclusion; and as the *Spaniards* have now sent so many of their Troops out of that Kingdom, I think that War ought, now especially, to be found upon the Coasts of *Spain*, as well as in *Italy* and the *West Indies*.

I am surpris'd, my Lords, to hear it said, that our agreeing to this Address would bring his Majesty under any Difficulty. Suppose it should,

should, are we to be directed by the other House, left by our Disagreement we should bring his Majesty under a Difficulty? But there is no Danger of any such Consequence: The other House may consent to what Troops they please; if we do not likewise consent, his Majesty cannot have them; therefore he can be under no Difficulty in refusing what he cannot have; and consequently, the other House's having consented to the hiring of these Troops, can be no Argument for our consenting to it, nor any Argument against our agreeing to this Motion.

The last that spoke in this Debate was C. Plinius Cæcilius, in the Character of the Lord Chancellor, whose Speech was in Effect thus.

My Lords,

OUR Debates upon all Subjects would be much shorter, if your Lordships would resolve to keep close to the Subject in Hand, and to state your Arguments methodically, distinctly, and clearly. This I shall endeavour to observe in what I am to say upon the present Question, as exactly as I can; and as the principal Arguments for the Address proposed, consist in Objections against our taking, or keeping the Hanover Troops in our Pay, I shall consider the Method and Manner in which that Measure was resolved on, the Merits of it; the Utility of it, and, lastly, the Popularity. As the Dutch are at least as much concerned as this Nation in the Preservation of the Balance of Power, and Tranquillity of Europe, his Majesty has, ever since his Accession, kept up a close Correspondence with them in every Thing that related to that Particular; and when the King of Prussia invaded Silesia, he resolved to pursue the same Conduct. Accordingly, as soon as he heard of that

Invasion, he, by his Minister at the Hague, founded their High Mightinesses Sentiments upon that unexpected Event, and found that many of them expressed not only a Surprise, but an Indignation at his Prussian Majesty's violent and precipitate Method of proceeding. His Majesty could not, therefore, but answer the Queen of Hungary's Letter, agreeable to the whole Tenor of his former Conduct, that in an Affair so important and unexpected, he would consult with the Republick of the United Provinces; that he was ready to perform his Engagements, but that he would try what could be done by peaceable Methods, before having recourse to warlike; and from the Method in which the Members of the States General expressed themselves at first, he could not but suppose, that they would be ready to join with him in the latter, if the former should be found to be ineffectual.

Upon this, my Lords, his Majesty ordered the Danish and Hessian Troops to be ready to march, and gave Notice, that he would take them into his Pay at the Lady-Day following; and, likewise, he ordered his own Electoral Troops to be augmented with 7 or 8000 Men; all which he did, not with a View to get any Thing for Hanover, but with a View to be ready at all Events; and because he thought, with great Reason, that his warlike Preparations would give Weight to his Negotiations with the King of Prussia, whereby he might be able to restore the Tranquillity of Europe before it could be disturbed, or the Disturbance increased by any other Pretender to a Share of the late Emperor's Dominions. But upon its appearing that the French were preparing to assist the Duke of Bavaria, and the Spaniards to invade Italy both by Sea and Land, the States-General became so disheartened and dismayed, that

that they absolutely refused to join in any hostile Measures; and upon his Majesty's finding, that he could procure no Reconciliation between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Prussia*, he resolved not to engage this Nation in a War, which would be too expensive, and too dangerous for it to support by itself alone.

This, my Lords, was the true Reason of his Majesty's Inaction during the Year 1741, and of the Neutrality he that Year concluded for his Electoral Dominions; but nevertheless, he continued, during that whole Year, his Negotiations for reconciling the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, for spurring up the King of *Sardinia* to join with the Queen of *Hungary*, and for recovering the *Dutch* from the Panick which the *French* Party there had thrown them into; for in that Republick, as in all free States, there are and always will be Parties. They have for a long Time been divided into two Parties, one of which is for keeping up a close Correspondence with *France*, and not being too suspicious, as they call it, of the Ambition of that Court; and the other is for entertaining a continual Jealousy of *French* Faith and Promises, and in order to guard against them, to keep up a close Union with *Great Britain*, and the House of *Austria*. The former of these Parties is of course, as it has always been, joined by all the high Republicans, who are afraid of nothing so much as a Stadtholder; and the latter is joined by the Prince of *Orange's* Party; which is the Reason of the former's being the most powerful, the latter the most popular.

Between these two Parties, my Lords, his Majesty had a very difficult Part to act, but got a great Advantage by the Successes of the Queen of *Hungary*, about the End of the Year 1741. This gave Courage to the *Anti-French* Party in *Holland* to propose an Augmentation of their

Troops, and so far dissipated the Fears of all the moderate Men in *Holland*; that their Proposal was agreed to by the States General, and an Augmentation actually resolved on about the Beginning of the last Year. Upon this Occasion, I shall not affirm, but I may with Reason suppose, that the same Party, or some of the Heads of them, insinuated to his Majesty, that if a Body of *English* Forces were sent over to *Flanders*, and a considerable Army formed there, it might be of great Service to their Party, by giving them a Majority in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, and that they would then persuade the States General to join with his Majesty in the most vigorous Measures. This, I say, I shall not affirm, but I may suppose it; and therefore I may suppose, that this was the true Reason of his Majesty's resolving so early last Spring to send over a Body of his Troops to *Flanders*; but as this Body was not of itself sufficient, even in Conjunction with the *Austrian* Troops there, to form any considerable Army, therefore it was, I believe, at the same Time resolved, that the *Hessians* in *British* Pay should join them, and that another large Body of foreign Troops should be hired for the same Purpose; but what Troops should be hired for this Purpose, was not so soon resolved on. I am convinced, the *Hanover* Troops could not at that Time be so much as thought on, because they could not march from their own Country, whilst a *French* Army was upon its Frontier. For this Reason I am apt to believe, that Applications were made for other Troops, and when none other could be found, and Marshal *Maillebois* had marched with his Army from the Neighbourhood of *Hanover*, then, I believe, and not till then, the hiring of this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops was thought on; consequently

quently this Measure could not be resolved on before the End of last Session of Parliament; so that his Majesty could not ask the previous Advice of Parliament, either with Regard to the *Hanover* Troops, or with Regard to the sending a Body of his own Troops abroad. With Respect to the former, he could not ask the previous Advice of Parliament, because the Measure was not resolved on till after the Parliament was up; and with Respect to the latter, he could not ask the previous Advice of Parliament, because he could not communicate to such a numerous Assembly, the secret Motives that induced him to resolve upon it.

After this short Account, I hope, none of your Lordships will have Reason to find fault with the Method or Manner in which this Measure was resolved on; and as to its Merits, if there be any Merit in preserving the Balance of Power by assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, there must be great Merit in this Measure, because when I come to consider the next Branch I shall shew, that it has been already of great Use, and may be of much greater. It is impossible to strip it of its Merit, without saying, that there neither is nor was any Merit in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, or in preventing the *French* from becoming the sole and absolute Arbitrators of *Europe*. This, I am convinced, not even a profess'd Jacobite will pretend; for no one of them, unless he be at the same Time a biggotted Papist, would, I believe, wish to see his Country made a Sort of Province to *France*, and his King, as he calls him, settled here, only as a Vicegerent under his Most Christian Majesty; and yet this would certainly have been the Consequence, if the *French* had established *Don Philip* in the Possession of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*; the King of *Prussia* in the Possession of

the greatest Part of *Silesia*; the Elector of *Saxony* in the Possession of *Moravia* and the rest of *Silesia*; and the present Emperor in the Possession of *Bohemia*, the *Upper Austria*, the *Tirolese*, the *Trentine*, and a great Part of *Swabia*; as they designed and declared. I say declared, my Lords, for that they had yet further Designs I do not in the least question. I am convinced, and from their late Practice we must conclude, that they designed to add some Part of *Flanders*, if not the whole, and perhaps some Part of *Germany*, to their own Dominions; but this Design they took Care not to declare, nor would have declared, till the Queen of *Hungary* had been reduced to an irrecoverable Situation.

If this had been the Consequence of our giving full Scope to *French* Ambition, could either the *Dutch* or we, my Lords, have pretended to disobey their Commands? I am sure, the *Dutch* would not, and if we had, they would have commanded the *Dutch* to join them with their Squadrons; so that we should probably have been overcome even upon our own Element, the Ocean.

I now come, my Lords, to the Utility of the Measure under our Consideration; and whatever other Lords may think, I must still be of Opinion that even the King of *Sardinia*'s joining the Queen of *Hungary* was owing to this Measure; for I do not think he would have ventured to have declared openly, if he had not known, that his Majesty was resolved to send a Body of his Troops to *Flanders*, from which he foresaw, that the *French* would not be able to send a Body of their Troops to assist the *Spaniards* against him. The next good Effect this Measure contributed to produce, was the detaching of *Prussia* and *Saxony* from the *French* Alliance; for both

of them saw, that if this Nation and *Holland* should openly and vigorously espouse the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary*, their Success would become very doubtful, therefore both became inclined to listen to amicable Terms, which his Majesty's Ministers were continually soliciting, and the Fate of the Battle of *Czaslow*, together with the Behaviour of the *French* at that Time, determin'd the King of *Prussia* to enter immediately into a Negotiation, by Means of his Majesty's Mediation. This was the immediate Cause of the *French* and *Bavarians* being routed every where in *Germany*, and at last a considerable Part of their Army shut up in the City of *Prague*; but this Event the *French* might have prevented or remedy'd, if his Majesty had not at that very Time been transporting his Troops to *Flanders*, which obliged the *French* to form an Army at *Dunkirk*, and to march most of the Troops they had left to their Frontier upon that Side, whereas, otherwise, they might have sent such Numbers of Troops into *Germany*, as would, in all Probability, have prevented the Misfortunes they met with in that Country.

The last good Effect produced by this Measure, is the Resolution lately agreed to by the *Dutch* for assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with 20,000 Men, which is an Earnest of what we may hereafter expect, if we steadily and vigorously pursue the same Sort of Measures. My Lords, the *French* Party in that Country is so strong, and has been so long prevalent, that we cannot expect our Friends there should at once be able to do all we wish. They must proceed by Degrees, and as it were Step by Step. Considering the Difficulties they have to surmount, they have done so much already, that we may reasonably expect, the States General will next Year resolve to join us with their whole Force; and if they should do so, we may then

be in a Condition to attack *France* itself with an Army of above 100,000 Men. If this should be the Case, whatever extravagant Opinion some Lords may have of the present Power of *France*, I believe, she would be unable to send any Succours either to *Germany* or *Savoy*; and then we might expect to see Prince *Charles* of *Lorain* very soon upon the *Rhine*, with another Army of above 100,000 Men; besides a numerous Army of *Austrians* sent into *Italy*, to drive the *Spaniards* from thence, after which *France* might expect to be invaded by another formidable Army upon the Side of *Savoy*; and all those Armies consisting of veteran, well disciplined Troops.

I shall grant, my Lords, that *France* and *Spain* can bring great Numbers of Men into the Field; but let us consider, that the former has already lost a great Part of her veteran, well disciplined Soldiers in *Germany*, and the latter a great Part of hers in *Italy* and *Savoy*. They may now perhaps be able to bring Armies into the Field, equal in Number to those that are brought against them; but they will be far from being equal in Vigour, Courage, or Discipline; and consequently, with the Assistance of Providence, we have great Reason to expect such Success, as to be able to prescribe Terms of Peace both to *France* and *Spain*; therefore we need not trouble our Heads much about prosecuting our War against *Spain*, especially in the *West Indies*, where the Climate will always be more fatal to our Forces than the Enemy. But all this depends upon our being able to bring the *Dutch* into the Alliance; and as nothing could contribute more to that so much to be wish'd for Event, than our forming an Army in *Flanders*, the Utility of that Measure must, I think, be acknowledged by every one of your Lordships.

In the last Place, my Lords, I come to consider the Popularity of this Measure; and here I must bemoan the Fate of this Country, where ill-designing Men have almost as much Liberty as they please to spread false Rumours among the People, and to enforce a Belief of those Rumours with all the cunning Sophistry they can invent. I shall always be for preserving the Liberty of the Press, but when the Press is evidently made use of for spreading Sedition and Disaffection, not only to the Person of the King, but to his illustrious Family, and our present happy Establishment, it deviates, I think, into Licentiousness; and if the Laws in Being are not sufficient, some new Law ought to be made for putting a Stop to it. This is, in my Opinion, the Case with respect to the Liberty now taken to insinuate, and even by all Sorts of artful Arguments to prove, that ever since his late Majesty's Accession, the Interest of England has been sacrificed to that of *Hanover*, and particularly that our sending our Forces to *Flanders* upon this Occasion, was designed only to furnish a Pretence for taking 16,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay. That this particular Insinuation must be false, I hope, I have shewn to your Lordships Satisfaction; because we could not so much as expect to have any *Hanoverian* Troops to hire, when the Resolution was taken to send our own to *Flanders*. By thinking and considerate Men this Insinuation, like the rest of the same Kind, can never be believed; and among all those of my Acquaintance I have the Consolation to find, it is not. On the contrary, they acknowledge their Gratitude to his Majesty for running the Risk of exposing his Electoral Dominions to be invaded, on account of his lending his Troops for forming an Army, which may contribute so much to the Safety as

well as Interest of *Europe* in general, and of this Nation in particular. This, I believe, is very generally the Way of thinking among Men of Rank and Figure. As for the Populace, whatever Way their Credulity may have been lately abused, they will very soon, I hope, be undeceiv'd by the Event; therefore their Way of thinking ought to have no Weight with your Lordships, and, I am sure, it shall have no Influence upon my Way of voting with regard to this Question.

I shall now give the second Day's Debate we had in our Club upon the famous Bill, intitled, A Bill for repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, &c. which was occasioned by our going through the Form of committing the Bill; for when the first Clause was read, and agreed to, and after the second was read, C. Lælius, in the Character of the Lord Viscount Londale, stood up and spoke to the following Effect.

My Lords,

AS I have a very great Concern for the Health and Welfare of the labouring Poor: As they are the chief Support, and therefore their Preservation and Increase ought to be the chief Care of the Magistrate and Legislature of every Society; I have been at some Pains, since the second reading of this Bill, to inquire into the Effects of Gin-drinking among the labouring Poor of this Kingdom. For this Purpose I have conversed with some of the few of our Parsons of Parishes, that make a Conscience of their Duty, and think the Soul of a poor Man or Woman as worthy of their Care as the Soul of a rich one: I have conversed with the Overseers of the Poor in several of our out Parishes, and even the Parish Nurses I have not neglected to examine. From all these

these I have such shocking Accounts of the fatal Effects of Gin-drinking amongst the Vulgar, that I cannot think, your Lordships have sufficiently considered the Consequences of passing this Bill into a Law, otherwise you would not have given it so much Countenance as you have already done. If your Lordships were to sit in some spacious Plain, and to have all the Sufferers by this abominable Vice brought before you, it would be such a shocking Sight, that Humanity itself would make you reject a Bill which is to give a Loose, nay a Licence to a Vice that makes such Havock among Mankind. To see Men enfeebled and consumed, or rioting in all the most horrid Sorts of Wickedness: To see Women naked and prostituted: To see Children emaciated, starved, or choked; and all by the Use of this pernicious Liquor called Gin, would surely make you reject with Disdain, a Bill which is to set up, by publick Authority, 50 or 100,000 Houses in this Kingdom, as Traps for drawing the upthinking Vulgar into the excessive Use of this Liquor.

To lead Men into Temptation is a Character, my Lords, and one of the worst Characters of the worst of Beings. To prevent our being led into Temptation is a Petition which, by the greatest Authority, we are taught to put up to our Great Creator: What then shall we say of an Assembly of Lawgivers, who gravely sit, and advisedly enact a Law for establishing, by Authority, a great Number of House-keepers, whose sole or chief Business is to be, to tempt their Fellow Creatures to be guilty of one of the worst Sort of Crimes, a Crime which is productive of all other Sorts of Crimes? Could such an Assembly be supposed to consist of Christians? Could it be supposed to consist of human Creatures? Would it not be supposed to be an

Assembly of Devils? What then shall we say of ourselves, my Lords? What shall we say of the Bill now under our Consideration? It is evidently a Law such as I have described; for when you grant a Man a Licence to sell Gin, it becomes of course his Interest, and consequently will be his Business, unless he has more Virtue than those that granted him the Licence, to tempt and draw People in to the excessive Use of that Liquor.

But we are told, the People will drink Gin: They will get drunk with Gin; and if you do not allow them to drink it publickly, and by Authority, they will drink it clandestinely and without Authority. Why then, say the Advocates for this Bill, may not the Government avail itself of this Vice, and since the People will be vicious, make them pay for being vicious. Is this, my Lords, a Way of arguing in a Christian Country? When we consider how destructive this Vice is to the Health, as well as the Morals of the People, can we say it is a Way of arguing consistent with Humanity? When we consider how this Vice enervates the Soldier and the Sailor, and how it stupifies the Mechanick and the Manufacturer, can we say that this Way of arguing is consistent with our Security, our Trade, or our Navigation? Surely, the more prone the People are to the Vice, the more rigid should the Laws be against it, the more diligent the Magistrate to put them in Execution. It was not the Severity of the late Law that raised the Indignation of the Mob against it: It was the Distinction so plainly made by that Law, between the Poor and the Rich. If a Man was rich enough to buy two Gallons at a Time, he was by that Law to have as much as he pleased of any Spirituous Liquors whatever, and at as cheap a Rate as formerly; but if

he was so poor as not to be able to purchase two Gallons at a Time, he was not, upon the most urgent Necessity, to have a single Dram of any Sort of Spirituous Liquors, or at any Rate, unless some rich Person gave it him out of Charity. It was this invidious Distinction between the Rich and the Poor, that set the Mob so much against the Execution of that Law, and made them more fond of Dram-drinking than ever; because they then began to look upon it as an Insult upon the Rich, who had attempted to deprive them entirely of it, at the same Time that they reserved to themselves a free Indulgence.

For this Reason, my Lords, I do not know but it would be better to repeal that Law than to leave it a standing Law unexecuted, because the Repeal might give a Turn to the Inclinations of the Poor, whereas, while it stands unexecuted, it stimulates their Inclinations, without restraining their Power. But if that Law is to be repealed, I hope, your Lordships will think of some Law in its Stead, that may be executed, and will put a Stop to the Evil. I hope, your Lordships will never think of this destructive Vice as a Fund for raising Money. That Vermin of Projectors who haunt the Levies of Ministers, may think of such a Fund, because they have no Regard to any Thing but the Project they recommend; and Ministers are but too apt to give Ear even to their most ridiculous Projects, if they have but the Appearance of bringing in a great deal of Money to the publick Treasury; I hope, your Lordships will consider all the other Consequences, and will never approve of a Project, if it have what Appearance it will of bringing in Money to the publick Treasury, if it be evident, that it must end in the Destruction of the laborious Poor, which is plainly

the Case of the Bill now under our Consideration; for in the former Debate it was made appear, and, indeed, from the Nature of the Thing it is apparent, that the small additional Duties proposed by this Bill, will be all born by the Distiller and Retailer; so that the Poison itself will be sold as cheap as ever it was before, and the free Access, which the Poor are by this Bill to have to it, will certainly encourage the Consumption.

For these Reasons I must think, your Lordships have not fully considered the Nature of this Bill; therefore I shall move, that the House may be resumed; and if that is agreed to, I shall then move to put off the committing it for a Week, that in the mean Time you may have an Opportunity to examine the Justices of Peace, who will give you an Account of what Multitudes of Riots proceed from Gin shops; the Parsons of some of our out Parishes, who will tell you, that a Deluge of Immorality and Profaneness flows from those Receptacles of Drunkenness and Lewdness; the Physicians and Nurses of our Hospitals, who will inform you, that a vast Multitude of Diseases and Accidents proceed from Gin-drinking; the Overseers of the Poor, who will tell you, what Numbers of poor Objects are brought upon the Parish by a too free Use of these Liquors; and if any of the Gin-shop-keepers themselves are honest enough, they will tell you, that when poor Creatures fall once into the Habit of Gin-drinking, they never leave it off as long as they have a Rag to wear, or a Leg to crawl on. And when your Lordships have had a full Account of all those dismal Consequences, I am persuaded, you will have too much Humanity to pass a Bill for encouraging and authorizing this destructive Vice. Therefore, I shall now conclude

conclude with moving, that the House may be resumed.

L. Icilius, in the Character of the Earl of Illa, spoke next in Substance as follows, viz.

My Lords,

TH^O the noble Lord has been pleased to move only for resuming the House, yet from what he has said, you may perceive his Intention to be, that the Bill should be rejected; therefore I rise up to speak to your Form and usual Method of Proceeding, and, I believe, there is no Example of your rejecting a Bill in the Committee, after reading the first or second Clause only. If it be a Bill your Lordships think essentially wrong, or such a one as cannot be amended so as to make it a useful Bill, you reject it upon the second reading: If it be a Bill which you think may be amended, so as to make it a good Bill, you go through it in the Committee, and if after having there made all the Amendments you can, it appears still to be a defective or inconvenient Bill, you throw it out upon the Report, or upon the third reading. For this Reason, as the noble Lord's Motion is contrary to that Method of Proceeding which has been continually practised by your Lordships, I hope, you will not agree to it; for if you think the Bill ought to be rejected, you ought to do it directly: It is inconsistent with the Dignity of this House to take such an indirect Method of rejecting it; and if it is to be at last rejected, the sooner you do it the better, that the other House may the sooner have an Opportunity to provide otherwise for the current Service of the ensuing Year.

The next Speaker was P. Ælius, in the Character of the Earl of Aylesford, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

My Lords,

AS I have not lately look'd over your Journals, and never did with a View to the Question started by the noble Lord who spoke last, I am not so much Master of the Thing as to bring you presently an Example of your having, after reading the first or second Clause, put off the Committee upon a Bill; but that you may do so, and even that it may be necessary for you to do so, is so agreeable to Reason, that I cannot doubt of there being Precedents for it; because, when you come to consider every Clause by itself, which you never do, till the Bill comes before you in a Committee, such Difficulties may occur, upon the first, or any other Clause in the Bill, or such Facts may be started and disputed, as may be impossible to be solved or determined without a further Consideration or Inquiry. But if no such Example or Precedent should appear upon your Journals, it is no Reason why you should not now do what is in itself so necessary and so agreeable to Reason.

This, my Lords, must be admitted with regard to any Bill that can come before you, but with regard to such Bills as this now before you, there is a stronger Reason, which is your not having a Power to amend it without endangering the Loss of the Bill; for if you think, you cannot agree to this or any other Clause of the Bill without some Amendment, why should you proceed any further? Why should you give yourselves the Trouble of amending a Bill, when you are morally certain that your Amendments will signify nothing? And if upon further Consideration it should appear, that the Smallness of the Duties proposed to be added by this Clause, will rather increase than diminish the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, you cannot in Consequence

ence agree to this Clause without an Amendment; therefore this Point ought to be determined, before you give yourselves the Trouble of proceeding upon any of the other Clauses of the Bill; and this Point you cannot, I think, determine, without having some of the Distillers and Retailers examined; for which Reason I shall be for my noble Friend's Motion, that you may have an Opportunity to call some of the most eminent Distillers and Retailers to be examined at your Bar.

Upon this L. Icilius, in the same Character, stood up again and spoke to this Effect.

My Lords,

I Am surprised to hear any Member of this august Assembly make use of such an Argument as to say, that we have not Power to amend this Bill. This, my Lords, is a Point which I shall never give up. We have a Power to amend this Bill, or any Bill that can come before us. The other House, I know, has of late contended, that we have no Power to amend a Money Bill; but this we never yet gave up. It is an Incroachment, or rather an Usurpation in the other House, which is not as yet made a Part of our Constitution, nor established by any constitutional Authority. They have not as yet been so hardy as to make any express Order even of their own House against it: They have only resolved, not to have a Conference with us about any such Amendment, and even this is so late as since the Revolution. But this they may avoid by agreeing to our Amendments, as they did in a late Instance, I mean the famous Bill for preventing Bribery and Corruption at Elections.

If your Lordships therefore think it necessary to amend this Clause, you may, without any moral Cer-

tainty of the Bill's being thereby lost; but as to the Reason given for its being necessary to amend it, I think, there is not the least Ground for it. From all former Experience we may conclude, that the additional Duties now to be imposed, small as they are said to be, will increase the Price to the Consumer, and consequently diminish the Consumption, especially among the Poor, who are seldom able to pay for a Debauch, even at the present Price. In all Cases of new Duties imposed, we have generally found, that when the Government laid a Tax of one Penny upon the Manufacturers or Retailers, they laid a Tax of Two Pence upon the Consumer; and will your Lordships examine Witnesses against a Fact established by such a long Course of Experience? It is impossible for you to believe any Evidence against a Fact so established; therefore, I think, you have no Occasion for any farther Consideration or Examination as to this Point, nor, in my Opinion, to any other; and consequently there is no Necessity for postponing the Bill, which, as it is a Supply Bill, ought not, I am sure, at this critical Conjunction, to be postponed, without a very evident and urgent Necessity.

A. Posthumus, in the Character of the Duke of Bedford, stood up next and spoke in Substance thus:

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last, certainly mistook the Meaning of my noble Friend who spoke immediately before him. He did not mean, that we have no Power to amend the Bill: I believe, he will be as tenacious of that Point as any Lord in this House: He meant only that we could not amend the Bill, without running a Risk of its being thereby lost; and he was, without all Doubt, in the right. We shall

not only run a Risk, but, in my Opinion, there is an absolute Certainty of the Bill's being thereby lost; not only on Account of your amending a Money Bill, but on account of your altering entirely both the Nature and the Intention of the Bill. When the other House sent it up to your Lordships, they intended it as a Supply Bill: As it stands now it is a Supply Bill, and will, I foresee, bring in a very plentiful Supply, which is one of my chief Reasons for being against it, because this very Effect will, I am afraid, put it out of our Power ever hereafter to repeal or alter it, or to remedy the Evil so justly complain'd of. But if you amend this Clause, as I think it ought, and as all the Lords who have spoke upon the same Side of the Question, seem to think it should: If you lay such a Duty upon the Still-head, and upon Licences, as will amount very near to a Prohibition, at least with respect to the Poor's committing any Debauch in these Liquors, the Bill will be no longer a Supply Bill: It will be a restraining prohibitory Bill; and will diminish, instead of adding any Thing to the publick Revenue, at least that Revenue arising from the Duties upon home-made Spirits.

After having thus explained, and, I hope, justified, what I take to be my noble Friend's Sentiments, I must declare, my Lords, that I am for your going thro' the Bill in a Committee, and amending, if you think necessary, every Clause in the Bill, especially that now under your Consideration, so as to make it, instead of a Supply Bill, such a prohibitory and restraining Bill, as will put an effectual Stop to the national Evil so long, so loudly, and with so much Reason complain'd of. This I am for, my Lords, not because I suppose that, when you have so amended it, this very Bill will be passed by the other House, but be-

cause it will shew the other House, what Sort of Bill your Lordships desire to have passed; and because the laying of a high Duty upon the Still-head, with a small Duty upon Licences, and severe Penalties upon

A selling without a Licence, is the only effectual Remedy for the Evil; from whence, I hope, some publick-spirited Gentleman of the other House will be taught and encouraged, either this Session or the next, to move for and bring in such a Bill. B For this, which is a very sufficient Reason, I am for your going thro' and amending the Bill in a Committee; but as there is no Occasion for our being in any great Hurry, because from the Fate of this Day the other House will see, they must not expect this as a Supply Bill, and may consequently resolve immediately to provide by some other Method for the Supply: I say, as we have not, for this Reason, any Occasion to be in a Hurry, and as I am convinced, the more you examine into this Matter, the more you will be inclined to comply with what I propose, therefore I shall be for resuming the House, and putting off the Committee for a Week, that you may have an Opportunity to examine all such Persons as have been mentioned in this Debate, and also such others as may hereafter be thought capable of giving you any Information.

As to this, my Lords, whatever the noble Lord who spoke last may think, I must be of Opinion, that it will be absolutely necessary to examine some of the Distillers and Retailers, not only to know the Effect of the small additional Duty now proposed, but to determine what additional Duty may be proper for putting this Liquor so much out of the Reach of the Poor, as to prevent their drinking it to Excess, without doing a greater Prejudice than necessary to our home Distillery.

Distillery. And here I must say, I am surprised, that the noble Lord who spoke last, could not distinguish between the Necessaries and the Luxuries of Life. When you lay any Tax upon the former, the Manufacturer or Retailer will certainly lay another Tax upon the Consumer, by raising the Price at least to double the Duty; but when you lay any Tax upon the latter, both the Manufacturer and Retailer will chuse, and will certainly resolve to sell at a less Profit, because, the least heightening of the Price would certainly diminish, and might put an entire Stop to the Consumption, which would, without Doubt, be the Consequence with respect to home-made Spirits, if they could be sold no cheaper than true *French Brandy*, or old *Jamaica Rum*. From whence your Lordships must see, how necessary it is for you to have the Distillers and Retailers examined upon this Occasion, and therefore, I hope, you will agree to the noble Lord's Motion.

The next that spoke was M. Agrippa, in the Character of the Lord Carteret, whose Speech was to this Effect.

My Lords,

I Have heard, I have had a Share in many Debates in this House, and have often heard the Subject of the Debate very much mistaken, or very much departed from, but never more than in our present Debate. The Evils arising from the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, and the Prevalence of that Vice at present, have been acknowledged by every Lord who have spoke in Favour of this Bill. What Occasion is there

then for long Declamations against those Evils, or against its being the prevailing Vice amongst the Poor of this Age? What Occasion have we for a tedious Examination of a great Cloud of Witnesses, to prove Facts which are upon all Sides acknowledged to be true, which were in the other House the principal Inducements for bringing in and passing this Bill; and which, certainly, ought to be prevailing Motives with us for concurring with them in so salutary a Measure as the Bill now under our Consideration.

On both Sides, my Lords, it has been likewise acknowledged, that the Laws in being are not sufficient for putting a Stop to those Evils, much less for putting an End to them. Nay, it has been acknowledged, that it is impossible to prevent entirely the excessive Use, and much less the Use of Spirituous Liquors; and if either is to be done, the noble Duke who spoke last has admitted, that a Duty upon the Still-Head, and preventing their being sold without a Licence, are the proper Methods to be taken for doing it effectually. These are the very Methods proposed by this Bill; but say its Opposers, the Duties proposed are not high enough: The Distillers and Retailers will bear the whole Burden of the Duties, consequently, the Liquors will be sold to the Consumer as cheap as ever; and the free Access they are by this Bill to get to them, will increase instead of diminishing the Evil.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and JOURNAL continued in our Magazine for January.]

INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, DOMESTICK and Foreign OCCURRENCES, &c. 1743.

A.
ACCIDENTS 357, 412, 516, 567, 568, 619
 Act to prevent Bribery and Corruption, Trial on it 410
 Act of Settlement, of a Clause in it 96
 Acts pass'd 152, 204, 620
 Acts of Grace, some Thoughts on 144
 Address, Debate on the Motion for 375—385. Copy of the Motion 375. Conclusion of the Debate 417
 Addresses upon his Majesty's Arrival 567, 568
 Addresses in Answer to his Majesty's Speech 601, 602
 Addressing, former Method of 419
 Addressing, publick, when it came in Vogue 605
 Administrations, their general Character since James I. 141. Of Writings against them in Q. Elizabeth's, K. James I's, and K. Charles I's Reigns 197 C. Their Measures may be found fault with, without any Breach of our Allegiance to our Sovereign 215
 Admiralty, late Lords of, the Inquiry into their Conduct 11
 Admiralty, Sessions of the High Court of 619
 Adventure, an instructing one, between a young Gentleman and a young Lady 239
 Aelius, P. his Speech in a Debate upon the new Gin Bill 656
 Aemilius Poulus, L. his Speech on the Motion relating to the Island of Minorca 157
 Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce 550
 Agrippa, M. his Speeches in favour of the new Gin Bill 521, 659. In relation to the Hanover Troops 573
 Albius Tibullus, his Speech against the Place Bill 326
 Ale-houses, the Abuse of Licenses with regard to them, to what owing 473
 Allied Army pass the Rhine 207. They lie quiet about Franchfort 259. They fight the Battle of Dettingen 306—309. See Dettingen. They encamp near Hanau 415. They repass the Rhine 416. Their Motions 466. They take Possession of the French Lines, and retreat 510. They enter into Winter Quarters ibid.
 Allies, first Chapter of the Book of 398 G.
 Alteration in our foreign Measures, what it proceeds from 418
 Amelia and Caroline, Princesses, their Birth Day celebrated 305
 Amphibious Monster at Cambridge 99, 100
 Andrews, Bishop, Story of him and Bishop Neal 604 E
 Amesley, James, Esq; the great Trial between him and the Earl of Anglesea 618

Anson, Commodore, Account of his Progress in the *Scout-Seas* 202. His Arrival in China 305. Advices from him 411
 Apostate Patriot condemn'd out of his own Mouth 236
 Army, Speech of P. Furius Philus on the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee relating to it 59. How it is modelled and commanded 69. Debate in relation to it 420—440. Too great a Number of Officers in it 432. See Troops.
 Art and Nature, Works of, the great Difference between them 611
 Affixes 152, 358, 411
 Asthma, a Receipt to cure it 405 G
 Austrians, their Progress and Successes 103, 259, 362, 415, 416. Their Motions and those of the French on the opposite Banks of the Rhine 466

B.
BALANCE of Power, what is meant by it, and how it stood by the former Systems of Affairs in Europe 219. That it cannot be established upon its ancient Basis, and the only one upon which it can now be established 220. The best Scheme for restoring it 223. A brief History of it, extracted from the *Occasional Writer* 404
 Bank, Directors chosen 203. General Courts of 412, 464
 Bantius Nolanus, L. his Speech in relation to the Army 431
 Barrier Treaty 272
 Batters, Samuel, pardoned 49
 Bavaria repossess'd by the Austrians 362. The States swear Allegiance to the Queen of Hungary 467
 Beau Monde, Abuses in relation to, with Proposals for their Redress 608
 Beer and Ale. See Excise.
 Belcher, Mr. tried for the Murder of Mr. Wrench at Kingston 411
 Bellum, Col. his Letter to Mr. D'Avours 35
 Bills of Mortality. See Burials
 Bishop and Parish Priest whom he had ordain'd, Story of 506
 Blair and Deacon, their Treatment on the Pillory 100
 Bodenbrock, Baron, executed in Sweden 416
 Botta, Marquis de, the Hungarian Minister, accus'd of being concern'd in a Conspiracy against the Czarina 571, 623
 Bourbon, House of, its Ambition 457
 Bourfaut, M. a curious Letter of his 506
 Brandies, British and Foreign, &c. some Thoughts on them, with a Proposal for the Advantage of the Landed and Trading Interests 78, 143
 Brazilian Parrot 143
 Bremen and Verdun, whether our Dispute with

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

with Sweden in 1715, proceeded from the
Purchase of them 261, 267
Brewer, Trial of an eminent one before the
Commissioners of Excise 618
Bribery and Corruption at Elections, of the
Law for preventing them 8, 14. Fatal
Consequences of them 331, 333, 366.
How to put an End to them 333
Bristol, the new Exchange there 464
Bristol Address on his Majesty's Arrival 568
British Distillery, short History of 482
British Troops march from Flanders 51. They
pass the Rhine, Lord Stair's Declaration to
the Emperor, and the Emperor's circular
Letter thereupon 267. See Allied Army.
Brute Creation, free Thoughts on, Extracts
from that Pamphlet 137, 143
Brutus and Cassius, Part of a Scene between
them 556
Burials, Monthly Account of 50, 102, 154,
206, 248, 312, 361, 414, 465, 518, 570,
622. Yearly Account of 620
Burton, Prynne and Bastwick, their Case 197 E
C.
CAMBRIDGE Commencement 356
Campa Santo, in Italy, Battle of 103,
155
Cardinals, a great Promotion of 467
Carolina and Georgia, Case relating to 191 E
Carters, Lord, his Letter concerning the
Action at Dettingen 306. His particular
Account of it 309
Carthage, an Account of the Expedition to,
Extracts from that Pamphlet 187—191.
Some Reflections occasion'd by it 195.
Remarks on an Advertisement concerning
it 448
Castles and Forts order'd to be repair'd, and
put in a State of Defence 411, 463
Cato, M. his Speech in relation to the Hano-
ver Troops 625
Change in Men from their becoming the Fa-
vorites of Princes 242. Instant'd in Hugo
de Burgh and the Bishop of Winchester 243
—245
Characters of the modern *Simplicius*, *Sempro-
nius* and *Atticus* 140
Charles II. Part of a Speech of his 248
Cherwynd, Master, Case of his Trial for the
Murder of his Schoolfellow 516, 618
Christnings. See Burials
Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Description of
175. Monkish Ceremonies in keeping
Good Friday there 176
Cicerejus, C. his Speech in favour of the new
Gin Bill 481 F. In relation to the Ha-
nover Troops 590
Civil List, of the Reports of its being greatly
in Debt 6, 16
Claudius Marcellus, his Speech in favour of
the Place Bill 107
Cobham, Lord, resigns 619
Commons Address 602
Compleat View of the present Politicks of Great

Britain, &c. Remarks on that Pamphlet
89
Conduct of Great Britain in the Spring 1740—
41, and in the following Spring, compar'd
645, 646
Conjuncture, the present, some Thoughts on
451, 457
Cordoba the Jew break'd out of Newgate 411.
He is retaken 412. And condemn'd 619.
Cornelius Arvina, A. his Speech against the
Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass
the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction
to Justice, &c. 122
Cornelius Cetbegus, Cn. his Speech against the
Motion for a Secret Committee 7
Cornelius Cossus, A. his Speech in favour of
the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass
the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction
to Justice, &c. 123
Corrupt Influence in Parliament, Presump-
tions of it 3
Corfica, Affairs of 51, 103
Court Flattery, pernicious Effects of 604 A
Courtiers, their State and Character 177
Courts of Justice, the Abuse of Authority
in them 40
Crediton, the dreadful Fire there 411
Creed, Major, his Letters about the Highland
Deserters 292, 293
Cumberland, Duke of, his Birth Day cele-
brated 203. Wounded at the Battle of
Dettingen 306
D.

DALCARLIANS take up Arms in Swe-
den 259. They take up Arms again,
but are appeased 362
Dean, John, rewarded by the East-India
Company 618
DEBATES, on the Motion for a Committee
to inquire into the Conduct of Robert, Earl
of Orford, for ten Years past 1—17. On
the Proposition for going into a Committee
to consider the State of the Nation, before
granting the Supplies 17—21, 53—59.
On the Report of the Resolutions of the
Committee relating to the Army 59. On
the Report of the Resolution of the Com-
mittee relating to the Troops transferr'd
from the Irish to the British Establishment
60—70. On the Place Bill 105—114.
On the Motion, that the Lords refusing to
pass the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruc-
tion to Justice, &c. 114—126. On a
Resolution relating to the Supply 126. On
the Motion relating to the Island of Mi-
norca 157—175. On the Motion for taking
the Hanover Troops into the Pay of Great
Britain 210—229 261—286, 313—324,
535. Again on the Place Bill 324—336,
365—375. On the Motion for an Ad-
dress 375—385, 417. On the Number of
Forces 420—440. On the Motion for
committing the Bill relating to Spirituous
Liquors 469—490, 521—535. Again on the
the

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

the *Hanover Troops* 537—543, 573—592, 625—653. Again on the Spirituous Liquors Bill 653—659

Derius Mus, P. his Speech in favour of the Motion for appointing the Secret Committee 2

Deserters that 357

Dettingen, Battle of, Lord *Carteret's* first Letter concerning it 306. Several other Letters giving a particular Account of it 307, 308, 309. Lord *Carteret's* particular Relation of it 309. List of the Kill'd and Wounded of Note in the *French Army* 310. List of the Prisoners of the *French King's Household* 311. A farther Account of the Action, as publish'd by Authority 346. List of *French Standards* taken 348. List of the Kill'd and Wounded of the *British Forces* *ibid.* E. Kill'd, wounded and lost of the *Austrian and Hanoverian Troops* 349 A. Observations on the Behaviour of our Men in the Action *ibid.* C. A Plan of the Battle, with Explanations 350, 351. Total of the *French Field Officers* kill'd and wounded in it 358. Promotions in the *British Army* after it 413. ExtraEt of a Letter from an Officer of the *French Army* concerning it 444. This Battle and that of *Agincourt* compar'd 612

Distillers, Quantity of Grain made use of by them yearly 80

Distillery, British, short History of 482

Dialogue between the *Proud Horse*, the *Tame Lion*, and *Crab the Master's Cudgel* 553, &c.

Domitius Calvinus, Cn. his Speech in the Debate about the *Hanover Troops* 639

Dorley, Mr. a Member of Parliament in Q. *Elizabeth's* Time, merry Story of him 197

Dream, political 36

Drinking Fund, that to be established by the new Gin Bill may be so called 488

Drunkenness, how the new Gin Bill may be consider'd as a Law for establishing it 527. See *Gin*, and *Spirituous Liquors*.

Dunkirk, Affair of 260, 415

Dutch resolve to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, 103, 260. They are divided into two Parties 650

Dutch Whale Fishery 516

E.

EAST-INDIA Company, Directors chosen 202. General Court of 306

Egra surrenders 467

Elizabeth, Queen, and King *James I.* their different Conduct 192

Emperor, the late, Motive of the Treaty with him in 1716, and Consequences of it 273, 274. Causes of the Resentment against him afterwards, and Consequences of it 274, 275. Of our Conduct since his Death 275, &c.

Emperor, his circular Letter to the States of the Empire, upon the Allied Army's passing the *Rhine* 207. He remains firmly

attach'd to the *French* against all Discouragements 416. Whether the *Hanoverian and Hessian Troops* can or will act against him 580, 585

Emma's Resolution with regard to *Fortune* 604

English and Hanoverian Troops compar'd 504, 505

Epidemical Disorder, and vast Increase in the Bills of Mortality 204

Equanimity, and the Government of the Passions 555

Estimates and Accounts annually laid before Parliament, Observations concerning them 16

Excise on Beer and Ale, from 1735 to 1742, nett and gross Sums from it 99

Executions at Tyburn, &c. 48, 203, 256, 358, 412, 516, 568, 619

F.

FABIUS Maximus, Q. his Speech in favour of the new Gin Bill 475

Faction detected, &c. some Remarks on that Pamphlet 508

Fair Sex, some general Advice for their Advantage, with respect to the Study of Morality, Poetry, Novels, &c. 31—34

Females, Scheme for a Government of 94

Fires 202, 203, 306, 411

Fish, a new Invention for taking them 464

Flanders, the sending our Troops thither justify'd 62, 63, 626. Condemn'd 69, 377, 637. Abstract of a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Question stated with regard to our Army in Flanders* 83—86, 127—135. A Reason suggested for sending it thither 222. The good Effects this Measure is said to have produced 651, 652. See *Hanover Troops*.

Flattery and Flatterers 39

Floury, Cardinal, his Death 51. The small Estate he left behind him 103

Flower, Account of an extraordinary one 567

Forces, Debate on the Number of 420—440.

The Number for this Year 541. See *Army*.

Foreign Dominions and Conquests 402 G

Foreigners, what Sort of, have been hurtful to this Nation 607 F, 608.

Fortune, the blind Goddess, a Letter from a Devotee of hers, and the *Spectator's* Remarks 603, 604. Dr. *Garr's* Description of her Court 604

Foundling Hospital, Accident there 516

France, of our being so much afraid of her ambitious Views 433, 434. Of our Conduct with regard to it 437. Some Thoughts on a War with it 451. Against a Trade with it 454. Of our forming an Army upon its Frontier 583. Of its Designs against this Nation 590

France, King of, his Declaration in case the *English* pass the *Rhine* 155. His Declaration after the Battle of *Dettingen* 415. How he falsify'd his Declaration with regard to his late War with the Emperor 421, 422

Frank

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

French Townly, his Character 239, 240. A Lady's Instructions to him 240 G. His Letter and Instructions to the Lady 241
Franklyn, Capt. his Services in the *Rose* Man of War 363
French, Battle of *Dettingen* between them and the *Allies*. See *Dettingen*. They repulse the *Rhine* 415. Their Motions afterwards 519. They pass the *Rhine* again 571. Their Preparations for carrying on the War next Campaign 623. They return over the *Rhine* again *ibid*. What emboldened them first to enter *Germany* 632, 633
French Army march out of *Prague*, and are pursued by the *Austrians* 51
French and *Bavarians* fly before the *Austrians* 362
French Bookteller, Story of 507
French Refugees. See *Wallons*,
French War, some Thoughts on 403, 404
Funds in the Nation, Variety of 488
Furius Philus, P. his Speech for considering the State of the Nation before granting the Supplies 17. On the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee relating to the Army 59. On the Report of the Resolution of the Committee, relating to the Troops transfer'd from the *Lisb* to the *British* Establishment 60 F. Against a Resolution relating to the Supply 126. In favour of the Place Bill 368. In relation to the Army 425. Against the *Hanover* Troops 535
G.
GAIIETY, in Praise of 235
Garib, Dr. his Description of the Court of the Goddess *Fortune* 604
Gena Expedition. See *Matthews*.
Georgia, Advices from 255, 305, 567. See *Oglethorpe*.
Germanick Body, that it is against their Interest to raise a powerful Prince to the Imperial Dignity 584. An Instance of this in *Charles V.* *ibid*. *Puffendorff's* Opinion in this Matter disputed 623
Germany, Account of the Affairs of, since the Emperor's Death 25, &c. Our Conduct with regard to the War there 297. Whether 'tis necessary for us to enter so deeply into it 433, 434. Our Measures with regard to it further consider'd 539, &c.
Gibraltar, Governor of, Convention between him and the *Spanish* Commandant 623
Gin, getting drunk with it, of all Sorts of Drunkenness the most destructive 470. Preamble to the first, and the Error in the second *Gin* Act 471 F, 472 D. Difference between getting drunk with it, and getting drunk with other Liquors 478, 487. That it is a Poison 479. How the excessive drinking of it may be prevented 489. Every one who takes out a Licence, a Sort of Devil to tempt Men to get drunk with

it 525. The true Cause of the great Consumption of it among the poorer Sort 528. The true Cause of their Indignation against the late Act 654, 655. See *Spiritous* Liquors.
Gin-drinking, the dismal Effects of it 653 654, 655
Gin-shops, the late horrid Scenes there 478 C
Gold and Silver Lace, Edict of *Henry IV.* of *France* against wearing them 506 G
Goldsmiths Company, Trial in relation to it 100
Gofflin, Capt. Trial between him and the *East India Company* 255 357
Government and Administration, a Distinction between them 53 A
Government of the Passions 555
Gower, Lord, resigns 619
Grain, Stocks, &c. See *Prices*.
Greeks and Romans, their Methods for preserving their Liberties 180, 181
Grievances, our present ones, and the Reason why the People's Representatives differ from the People in their Opinion about them 55, 56
Guinea Dyr, humble Petition of H. 609

HANOVER *Troops in the Pay of Great Britain*, *Case of*, Abstract of that Pamphlet 21—31. Abstract of *A Vindication of it* 70—78. List of Members who voted for and against those Troops 80. Remarks on the Answer to the *Case*, &c. 133 G. Protests in relation to those Troops, &c. 182—185. Clause in his Majesty's Speech about them, and the Reception it met with 209. The first Debate on taking them into the Pay of *Great Britain* 210—229, 261—286, 313—324, 535. The second Debate in relation to them 537—543, 573—592, 625—653. Queries concerning them 552 C. Dangerous Consequences of this Measure 638, 639. See *Flanders*.

Hanoverians, on some late Reports of Partiality to them 504. They and the *English* Troops compar'd 504, 505
Hanoverians and Englishmen, of the Distinction of 90
Helvius C. his Speech against the new *Gin* Bill 469. Against the *Hanover* Troops 581
Henry IV. of *France*, a remarkable Edict of his 506 G
Hesse, Princess of, her Birth-Day celebrated 100
High Sheriffs, why they cannot be chosen Members of Parliament 325
Highland Regiment review'd 256. A Body of them desert, and are taken *ibid*. A particular Account of the Surrender and Taking of them 290, &c. They are brought to the *Tower* 305. Court Martial for trying them 306. Three of them shot 357

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

357. The rest sent abroad 411, 463, 464
Hill, Thomas, condemn'd for selling Cards with false Stamps, knowing them to be such 619
Holland, States of, resolve to assist the Queen of Hungary 103
Holmes, Capt. Privateers taken by him, and his Action at *Vigo* 100
Holstein Eutin, Duke of, chosen Successor to the Crown of Sweden 362
Holt, Lord Chief Justice, his Behaviour as a Judge 557
Horatius Cœles, his Speech in favour of the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction to Justice, &c. 118
Hough, Dr. late Bishop of *Worcester*, a Persian Letter containing his Character 245
Hungary, Queen of, Importance of our assisting her 211, 574. Her late and present Condition 213, 228. She is crown'd Queen of *Bohemia* 259. Of her rejecting the Offers of *France*, and the Motives to it 278. What Sort of Assistance we ought to give her 315. Her Manifesto after the *French* had repass'd the *Rhine* 415. The *Bavarians* swear Allegiance to her 467. Of the Terms offer'd her by *France* 579, 582. That she ought to be assisted with Money rather than Troops 647. See *Austrians*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *Hanover* Troops.
 I.
JAMAICA, the Fleet of Merchant-Men from thence scatter'd by a Storm 463
James I. the arbitrary Notions advanc'd and propagated by him, the Cause of the Calamities in his Son's Reign 298, 299
Jacilius, L. his Speeches in the Debate on the new Gin Bill 532, 656, 657
Jeffrey's Cruelties in the West 41
 Indemnifying Bill, Debate on the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass it was an Obstruction to Justice, &c. 114—126. The Principle upon which it was rejected by them 122
 Indemnity, Act of, Reasons against one 92
Influenza, an old *English* Disease, and very prevalent at this Time 145
Ingolstadt capitulates 467
Im, Battle of 259
 Inoculating for the Small Pox 549
 Inquiry, the ill Posture of our Affairs both abroad and at home, a sufficient Cause for it 13, 14
 Inquiry into the extraordinary Bargain for remitting Money for the Forces abroad, Extract from it 233
 Insolvent Debtors Bill pass'd 152
 Insurrections and Invasions in favour of the Pretender, the Danger of them made use of as an Argument for keeping up a large Number of Forces 63, 64. A threadbare Argument 57. The Argument retorted 68

Journal of a Learned and Political Club. See DEBATES
Isabella Colours, Origin of 613
Italy, Rencontre between the *Austrians* and *Spaniards* there 571
 Judges, corrupt, an Instance of Parliamentary Justice upon them 87
Julius Cæsar, Case of his enslaving his Country 331 B
Julius Florus, his Speech in favour of the Motion for a Secret Committee 10
Junius Brutus, L. his Speech against the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction to Justice, &c. 116. Against the Place Bill 369. His Apology for the Change in his Behaviour on this Occasion *ibid.* He condemns the late, and praises the present Administration 370 C. His Speech in relation to the Army 426 F
 Justices, no Force in the Argument, of Gentlemen of Fortune independent of Ministers acting as such 525

K.

KING's Speech, at the Close of the second Session of the present Parliament 204. He sets out for *Hanover* *ibid.* 255. Fights the Battle of *Dettingen*. See *Dettingen*. Is visited by Prince *Charles of Lorain* 415. Arrives at *Hanover* from the Army 519. Arrives at *St. James's* 567. Addresses on his Arrival 567, 568. His Birth Day celebrated 567. His Speech at the Opening of the third Session of the present Parliament 600. His Answer to the Lords Address 602. To the Commons 603. He passes the Land Tax Bill 620
Kingston Affizes 411
 Knight Errantry, our former, with regard to foreign Affairs 434, 435
Knight, Mr. discharg'd by the S. S. Company upon paying 10,000l. 49, 100
 Knights Bannerets, Manner of creating them 356
Knowles, Commodore. See *La Guira*, and *Porto Cavallo*
Kouli Kan again makes War upon the *Turks* 416

L.

LADIES, an Admonition to them, in favour of the *British* Red, against the *H—n Yellow* 613
Lælius, C. his Speech against the new Gin Bill 524. Against the *Hanover* Troops 644. Again upon the Gin Bill 653
La Guira, unsuccessful Attack upon it 256, 301. A farther Account of it 397. Particulars of the Damages sustain'd there 398
 Land and Sea Services, Numbers voted for them, with the Expence 60
 Land Revenue, and the Revenue of our Trading and Money'd People, what they are reckon'd at 430
 Land Tax Bill pass'd 620
 Lan-

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- Languages, antient and modern 456
 Laws, that all we have had for securing the Liberties of the People, particularly the *Habeas Corpus* and Triennial Bills, were deem'd factious by Ministers and their Tools 110
Leiger, Lewis, his Account of Commodore *Anson's* Progress in the *South-Seas* 202. He is kill'd in a Quarrel 255
 Letter from a Gentleman to his two only Daughters 194 C
Levenhaup, Count, escapes, and is retaken and executed 416
Louis XIV. smart Repartee of his 506 B
 Libelling defin'd 197 A
 Liberty of Conscience in *Holland*, Sir *William Temple's* Observations on it 502
 Liberty of the Press, Apology for 180. Farther Thoughts on it 197, 229
 Liberty and Property, wherein they consist, and how both may be destroy'd by Corruption 332
 Licences, the Abuse of them with regard to Alehouses, to what owing 473. To whom they are to be granted by the new Gin Bill 523. No Force in the Argument of withdrawing them 525
 Lightning, a Man kill'd by it 357
Liburne, Lieut. Col. his Cafe 40 G
 List of Members who voted for and against the *Hanover* Troops 80
London Lady's Country Journal 299
London Address upon his Majesty's Arrival 567
London-Bridge, Trial in relation to the Toll of 203
Lorain, Prince *Charles* of, his Successes. See *Austrians*. He visits his *Britannick* Majesty after the Battle of *Dettingen* 415. He attempts to pass the *Rhine* 466. Which proving in vain, he goes into Winter Quarters 519, 520. He marries the second Arch-Duchess 623
 Lord Mayor elected 464. Sworn in 516
 Lords, what it was that put an End to their House in *Charles* 1st's Time, and afterwards enabled *Cromwell* to turn the Commons out of Doors 119
 Lords Justices appointed 204
 Lords Address 601
 Lords Protests. See Protests
 Lotteries no better than Gaming 604
 Lottery, Scheme of 255. The Drawing begun 568
Louisa, Princess, Treaty of Marriage between her and the Prince Royal of *Denmark* 467. She sets out for *Germany* 516. Her Marriage 567, 571. Her Birth Day celebrated 618
Lubek, Bishop of. See *Halslein* *Eutin*
 Lust of Power in Princes, and the Practices of wicked Ministers 298
 Luxury, Extravagance and modern Politeness 34
 Luxury throughout the whole Year 238.
 Dismal Effects of it 507 B
 Luxury to be tax'd, but Vice prohibited 487 F
 M.
MACHIAVEL, Observations of his 193 G
Majestade, of the Law *de*, and how *Augustus* perverted it 181, 182
 Malefactors executed. See Executions.
Manlius Vulso, Cn. his Speech for considering the State of the Nation before granting the Supplies 53. In favour of the Place Bill 324. Against the Motion for an Address 376
 Manufactures. See Agriculture, and Trade.
Marcus Coriolanus, C. his Speech in relation to the Army 66
 Marines, of them 432
Marlborough, Duke of, resigns 619
Matthews, Admiral, his *Genoa* Expedition 410
Maunder, Dr. Extract from his Journey from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem* 175
Mazarine, Cardinal, the State of *France* under him 93
Mecklenburg, Affair of 270
 Measures, whether there has been a Change of them, as well as of Men, may be doubted, and why 374
 Members, Meeting of, at the *Fountain-Tavern* 151
Mentz, Elector of, his Death 155. New one chosen 207
Merionethshire Instructions 47
Messina, the Plague there 358, 363. Number of Persons who died of it 516
 Microscope, its wonderful Discoveries 610
 Ministers, the Practice of new ones in censuring, and at the same Time screening the old ones 118 E. A Warning to wicked and corrupt ones 135. Of their being at Liberty to act without Account 194 A
 Ministry, the late one censur'd 580
 M——y, of the present 142, 143, 376
Minorca, Debate on the Motion relating to it 157—175
Minutuzzi, General, wounded, and taken Prisoner 259
 Money, Cafe of granting it consider'd 334, 335
 Monkish Ceremonies in keeping *Good Friday* in the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem* 176
 Monopolies, and the late fatal *South Sea* Scheme 450
Moravian Excommunication 552, 553
 Motion inseparable from Matter, with the moral Improvement 605
Muley Abdalab, his Successes 363
 Murder, of the Crown's pardoning it 47
 N.
National Debt, a State of 246
 National Expence, Considerations on the several Articles of 248 B
 National Habits, Dispositions and Characters 400
 Noisy 1743 4 X

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Noisy Nonsense, his two Letters 263, 296
North, of the late Turn of Affairs there 378
Norway, the great Scarcity there, and his
Danish Majesty's Care to relieve the Poor 297

Number of Forces for this Year 541
 O.

OCTAVILIUS *Crassus*, T. his Speech
 against the new Gin-Bill 477

Officers of the Army, of the Prerogative of
 preferring or cashiering them 15. Two
 Sorts in every Garrison 170. Too great a
 Number in our Land Army 432

Oglethorpe, General, Advices from him 356,
 357. He arrives from *Georgia* 464. See
Georgia.

Oliver Cromwell, what it was that enabled
 him to turn the Commons out of Doors 119

Orange, Princess of, deliver'd of a Princess,
 100, 151

Orford, Robert, Earl of, Debate on the Mo-
 tion for a Committee to inquire into his
 Conduct for ten Years past 1—17

Or—d, E—l of, his Letter to G—l
Ch—ll 456

Oxford Almanack, Explanation of 620
 P.

PAINTER, Story of an ignorant one 511
 Parents, a Lesson for, being a Letter
 from a Gentleman to his two only Daugh-
 ters. 194 C

Parliament, that none since King *Charles*
III's long one sat seven Years till the Sep-
 temonial Act 67

Parliament prorogu'd 204. Opening of their
 third Session 618

Parrot, of the famous *Brazilian* one 143

Parson and Farmer, Story of 501

Paymasters of the Army and Navy, and the
 Marine Paymaster 432

Persecution detrimental to Commerce 500

Persian Letter, containing the Character of
 the late Bishop *Hough* 245

Pilot, Trial in relation to 203

Piso, L. his Speech on the Motion relating
 to *Minerva* 169. Against the new Gin Bill
 486. Against the *Hanover* Troops, &c. 630

Place Bill, Debate on 105—114. Origin
 and History of such like Bills 110, 111.
 Another Debate on it 324—336. An
 Apology for those, who by becoming Mi-
 nisters of State, have altered their Conduct
 with regard to this Bill 329. Conclusion
 of the Debate 365—375

Plague, a Receipt against it 405

Plague at *Messina*. See *Messina*.

Plain, Mr. his Letter, and the *Speator's*
 Answer 301

Plan of Peace between the Emperor and the
 Queen of *Hungary* 155

Plinius Cæcilius, C. his Speech on the Motion
 relating to *Minerva* 162. In the Debate
 about the *Hanover* Troops 649.

Political and military Puffing 344 G

Pomponius Atticus, his Speech in favour of the
Hanover Troops 225, 261

Popilius Lænas, C. his Speech in favour of
 the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass
 the indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction
 to Justice, &c. 125 G. His Speech a-
 gainst the *Hanover* Troops 313. In favour
 of the Place Bill 330, 365

Popularity, of the Affection of 66 B

Porto Cavallo, Account of Commodore *Knowles's*
 Expedition there 300. A farther Account
 of it 397

Posthumus, A. his Speech in relation to the
 new Gin Bill 657

Pragmatick Sanction, what we should have
 done previous to our guarantying it 265

Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c. 50, 258, 361,
 414

Princess *Loaisa Indianman* lost 411. Extrafts
 of two Letters giving an Account of that
 Misfortune 446, 447

Prizes taken. See Ships.

Protesting, of the Manner of, and of the Pro-
 test on rejecting the Indemnifying Bill 125

Protests in relation to the *Hanover* Troops,
 &c. 182—185. In relation to the Spirit-
 uous Liquors Bill 185 F

Prussia, King of, his Protest 260. The
 Treatment he met with upon his invading
Silesia, the Cause of the present Troubles
 318, 632, 633. What induced him to
 desert the *French*, and make up Matters
 with the Queen of *Hungary* 634

Publick Money, how easy it is to misapply
 it, and how difficult to prove it. 5

Puffing, political and military 344 G

Purcell, Capt. gallant Action of his in the
Pulteney Privateer 99

Purdigo, Francis, his great Age and Death at
Jamaica 410

QUARANTAIN enjoin'd by Proclama-
 tion, on account of the Plague in *Italy*
 358, 411. Persons tried for not perform-
 ing it 463

Queries concerning the *Hanover* Troops 552 C

Quintilius Varus, M. his Speech against the
Hanover Troops 264

Quintius, T. his Speech in relation to the
 new Gin Bill and the Sinking Fund 481

R.

RECEIPT to cure the Asthma 405 G

Receipt against the Plague 405

Red and *Yellow*, Admonition to the Ladies
 about them 613

Register Ship taken by the *Fowey* 357

Rental and Stock of *England* 454

Representatives, whom the People are al-
 ready restrained from choosing for such 109 F

Resignations at Court 619

Retailing spirituous Liquors without a Li-
 cence, Persons convicted and punished for
 it 316, 567, 618, 619

Rhine,

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Rhine, of our Army's passing it 194. Mo-
tions of the *Austrians* and *French* on the
opposite Banks of it 466
Richard II. Example of the Parliament in his
Reign refusing to grant the Supplies till
Grievances were redress'd 54. Example
of the Parliament in *K. William's* Reign,
to the same Purpose ibid. B
Road Waggon, of the late Act concerning
them 451
Robinson, Luke, Esq; tried on the Act to pre-
vent Bribery and Corruption 410
Rover, Thomas, executed 48
Rutan Island describ'd 357
Ruffia, Court of, its present Disposition 571
Sallius Crassus, *Sp.* his Speech against the
Place Bill 105
S.
SAINT John, Mr. Extract from his Speech
to the Lords in the great Case of *Ship-
Money* 86
Salinus Sarra, *R.* his Speech against the new
Gin Bill 529
Sallius Crispus, *C.* his Speech against the
Motion for appointing the Secret Commit-
tee 1
Santa Cruz, Forts of, demolish'd by the
Monmouth and *Medway* 158
Sarab, Mr. his Letter to Mr. *Broadbottom* 230
Self-Flattery 88
Sarab, *A.* his Speech against the Motion for
an Adresse 382
Sandra, her Character 343
Serapionius Gracibus, *T.* his Speech in Favour
of the *Hanover* Troops 278
Serapionius, his Character 557
Serapion Fidenas, *L.* his Speech against the
Hanover Troops 284
Sessions at the *Old Bailey* 48, 151, 203, 256,
356, 463, 516, 619
Shakespeare's Henry V. a Scene from 401 A
Ships appointed 50, 102
Ships elected 307, 356, 357, 358. Sworn
in 464
Ships taken from the *Spaniards* 47, 100,
119, 155, 305, 356, 357, 363, 463, 464,
567, 620
Shrewsbury, the dreadful Fire there 202
Shrewsbury Adresse upon his Majesty's Arri-
val 568
Ships, whether its Neutrality was owing to
our Measures 635
Ships, Painting, the Humours of 37, 38
Ships, Worm, Phænomenon of 605 D
Ships, Fund, Account of its Produce, &c. 247
Ships, Capt. kill'd in a Duel 48
Ships, Pox. See Inoculating.
Ships, their Boldness 411
Ships, Story of 556
Ships, that ours are Slaves, and the Me-
asures propos'd to redress this Grievance
172, 173
Ships, of the Clergy, Collection for 203
Ships, Sea Company, General Courts of 49, 358
Ships, Election 255, 356

Spain, our Conduct in relation to the War
with it, how to be accounted for 38.
Wrong Measures in the Prosecution of it
539. How it has been neglected 637
Spanish Army enters *Savoy* 51. Its Motions
362. They are repuls'd 571
Spanish War, and *German* War 294
Spirits, home made, how much has been an-
nually consum'd, and how the Consumption
has gradually increas'd 582
Spirituous Liquors Bill, Protest in relation to
it 185. Debate on the Motion for com-
mitting it 469—490. Consider'd with
regard to the Health of the People 470.
With regard to their Morals ibid. D.
With regard to the publick Quiet 471.
The Design of the Bill, and the Confe-
quences of it 474, 488, 489. What the
Title of it ought to be 487. What Pre-
amble it ought to have 488 B. The De-
bate continued 521—535. That the Bill
will send the Vice of excessive Gin-drinking
into the Country 525 F. That it is only
a Money Jobb 526, 527. That it is an
unchristian Bill 530. The second Debate
upon it 653—659. See Gin.
Squirrel, Prizes taken by 151, 203. The
Prize Money paid 464
Stair, Lord, his Declaration to the Emperor,
upon the *British* Troops, &c. passing the
Rhine 207, 295. In Danger from a Party
of the *French* Horse 312. He resigns 464.
His Memorial to the States General at his
Audience of Leave 519. He arrives from
Holland 516
State of the Nation, Reasons for considering
it in a Grand Committee 57, 58
Statius, *T.* his Speech in the Debate about
the *Hanover* Troops 537
Steele, Sir *Richard*, pleasant Story of what
pass'd between him and some ignorant
Irish Actors 509, &c.
Summer, Transactions of the last consider'd,
and compar'd with the Pretensions of last
Winter 557
Supplies, Debate on the Proposition for going
into a Committee to consider the State of
the Nation, before granting them 17—21,
53—59. Total of them voted for 1743
126 E
Supply, Debate on a Resolution relating to it
126
Suspensions concerning the late Minister 12
Sweden, Affairs of 51. Disputes about the
Election of a Successor to that Crown 207,
259. Duke of *Holstein Eutin*, Bishop of
Lubeck, chosen 362. Peace between it
and *Russia* ibid. Observations on a Reso-
lution propos'd in the Diet there 501
T.

TEA, large Seizures of 412, 463
Temple, Sir *William*, his Observations
upon the Liberty of Conscience in *Holland*
502
Tha-

INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- Theatres, some Thoughts occasion'd by the present Quarrel between the Managers and some of the chief Performers 502 G
- Thanksgiving for the Affair of *Dettingen* 359
- Toulon*, the French and Spaniards seem to be preparing for some naval Expedition from thence 623
- Town Lady making a good Country Wife 343
- Townly, Mr. Francis, his Case 454
- Trade and Manufactures, how we are indebted to Foreigners for their Improvement 606
- Treaties, and the true Policy with regard to them 342. The open Violation of them a most heinous Crime 629
- Treaty of Commerce between France and Spain 623
- Treaty of Worms 466
- Trenck, Col. his Exploits in *Alsace* 416. His Manifesto 466
- Trent, Council of, how its Decrees were obtain'd 124
- Trials, remarkable ones 100, 152, 203, 255, 256, 356, 357, 410, 567, 618, 619
- Triennial Bill, how it was obtain'd 54, 372 E
- Troops, the whole Number propos'd to be employ'd, and where 425 F. The Necessity of so great a Number consider'd *ibid.* And the Ability of the Nation to maintain them 426. Of the great Number to be kept at home 439, 440. See Army.
- Tunbridge*, Characters of the reigning Beauties there 402
- V.
- VAIN Hope, a Dream 559
- Valerius Corvus*, M. his Speech in favour of the Place Bill 371. On the Motion for an Address 417
- Valerius Flaccus*, L. his Speech against considering the State of the Nation before the Supplies were granted 18. For taking the *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of Great Britain 210. In favour of the Motion for an Address 379. In relation to the Army 420
- Valerius Laevinus*, his Speech on the Troops transferr'd from the *Irish* to the *British* Establishment 62
- Van Hoey*, M. the Dutch Ambassador at the French Court, several of his Letters 286—290, 339—342, 385—393
- Vernon*, Admiral, arrives 47. Is presented with the Freedom of the City of London 49
- Vigo*, the Action there 100
- Vintners-Hall*, Meeting of the Livery there 464
- Virginus*, L. his Speech in favour of the Motion, that the Lords refusing to pass the Indemnifying Bill was an Obstruction to Justice, &c. 114
- Volumnius*, L. his Speech against taking the *Hanover* Troops into the Pay of Great Britain 215
- Voyage to the South Seas*, &c. 336—339, 393—397, 440—444, 490—500, 543—549, 592—600
- Utrecht*, Treaty of, and Error in the grand Alliance 271, 272. That it has more Merit than any made since 639
- W.
- WAGER, Sir Charles, Inscription on his Grave Stone 418
- Waite*, John, taken 47. Committed to *Newgate* 49. Tried for Felony and acquitted 100. Removed to the *King's Bench* 151. Cast by the Bank in an Action of Trover and Conversion 35
- Wales*, Prince of, his Birth-Day celebrated 48. His Answer to the City Compliments on the Birth of a Prince 62
- Wales*, Princess of, deliver'd of a Prince 567
618. Compliments of the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Common Council Men, on that Occasion 61
- Wallons and French* Refugees, how we are indebted to them for the Improvement of our Trade and Manufactures 60
- War with France, some Thoughts on 43
- Wars, that the three in Europe proceed from the bad Conduct of our Ministers 30
- Wentworth*, Brigadier General, arrives 4
- Whale Fishery, Dutch, Account of it the Year 58
- William*, King, two good Stories of him Of the Parliament's refusing to continue his Dutch Blue Guards 5
- Wolf* Sloop, its Success 6
- Works of Art and Nature, Difference between them 6
- Worms*, Treaty of 4
- Wright*, Stephen, executed for robbing *Belchier* 2
- Wynne*, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. Trial between him and Mr. Myddleton 5
- Y.
- Y Early Bill of Mortality
- Yellow. See Red.
- Yes and No, the humble Petition of Young Gentleman and young Lady, instructing Adventure between them 7
- Z.
- ZINZENDORF, Count, his two Letters of Excommunication 552

INDEX to the POETRY, 1743.

A.	
A CROSTICKS	45, 617
Admiration, a Cure for	513
Advice to <i>Melania</i>	96
Advice to <i>Molly</i>	146
All as you were, except the Expence	561
<i>Amelia's</i> Birth Day	96
<i>Andrian</i> , Prologue to	563
Apology to a young Lady at <i>Greenwich</i>	198
Appearance, no Trust to	150
<i>Argyll</i> , Duke of, on his Death 514. On hearing that he had recovered the free Use of his Reason before his Death	ibid.
<i>The Ascension</i>	254
<i>Ass—</i> , to <i>Miss Polly</i> , in <i>New Bond street</i>	460
Autumn	406
B.	
B —, E— of, to him, on a late Pamphlet, call'd <i>Faction detected</i>	462
Beauty in Perfection	515
<i>Belinda</i> , on her	460
Blacksmith, Epitaph on	150
<i>The Bower</i> , a Song	44
<i>Brecknockshire</i> , Ode in <i>Latin</i> and <i>English</i> on a medicinal Well there	303
<i>British Spirit</i>	565
<i>Britons Rejoice</i> , a new Ballad	355
C.	
C AMPAIGN, Ode on his Majesty's Return from it	566
Campaign and its Historians	513
<i>Celia</i> and the Dean, imitated in <i>Latin</i>	461
<i>Chapman</i> , Dr. <i>John</i> , to him	615
<i>Cleves</i> , Mr. <i>William</i> , Epitaph on him	149
<i>Cloe</i> and <i>Leonilla</i>	355
<i>Cobbam</i> , Lord, on reading the Inscriptions under the Busts in his Temple of Worthies	149
Cock-fighting, in <i>Latin</i> and <i>English</i>	564
Colley and P—, an Epigram	565
<i>Comus</i> , imitated from a favourite Air in it	44
Congress for a Peace, on the Report of one	355
<i>Cooper</i> , Miss <i>Patty</i> , Song to her	45
<i>Corydon</i> and <i>Thyrsis</i> , a Pastoral	97
<i>Cossins</i> , <i>John</i> , of <i>Redland Court</i> , Esq; Verses to him by a Lady, on the beautiful publick Chapel lately built at <i>Redland</i> , at his sole Expence, and endowed by him	252
Cure for Admiration	513
D.	
D ARBY, Rev. Mr. Verses wrote at his House, at <i>Cowly</i> , near <i>Unbridge</i>	354
<i>David's</i> Lamentation on the Death of <i>Saul</i> and <i>Jonathan</i>	95
Description of Winter near the Frigid Zone	45
Deserting Highlanders	304
<i>Dettingen</i> , Battle of, occasioned by a mysterious Coffee-house Ode on it	461
<i>Diana's</i> Power	460

<i>Donegal</i> , on the late Countess of, by Dean <i>Swift</i>	407
<i>Dorinda</i> , to the immortal Memory of	146
Dream, spoke on waking out of one	46
<i>Dubourg</i> , Mr. on his excellent Performance upon the Violin	303

E.	
E LMHAM in <i>Norfolk</i> , on an Urn dug up there	407
Enigma 148. Solution	199
Enigma solved	617
Epigrammatist and Critick, to a certain one	565
Epigrams 98, 101, 199, 303, 304, 352, 354, 355, 407, 408, 461, 513, 514, 561, 564, 565, 616	
Epitaphs 149, 150, 199, 514, 616, 617	
<i>Ethiops</i> Epistles, to Mr. <i>Pope</i> , on them	149
<i>Ev—</i> , Miss, to her	253

F.	
F ACTION detected, to the E. of B—, occasion'd by it	462
<i>Faction detected</i> , a new Ballad	514
Fair Magician	617
Faithful Shepherds, a Song	459
Fame of great Actions, on the Means of perpetuating it	355
<i>Floury</i> , Cardinal, on his dying poor 98 Spoken in Rapture by an old Friend of his, on his Death being confirm'd	ibid.
<i>Formosam Annam dulcè canentem</i> , in	616
<i>French</i> , Epigram on taking the White Standard from them 352. On their singing <i>Te Deum</i> at <i>Paris</i>	355
<i>French Policy</i>	408
Friend in the Country, Verses sent in a Letter to one	43
Friend's Marriage, Verses on	462

G.	
G ARTER	42
Gin Project, the new one, Epigram on	101
God incomprehensible	198
<i>Great Britain</i> , present State of	254
<i>Greenwich</i> , Apology to a young Lady there	198

H.	
H ALL, Mr. a young Gentleman lately deceas'd, Verses on him	149
<i>H—y</i> , Miss, to <i>Cupid</i>	ibid.
<i>Heigh Ho</i> , a Song	614
<i>H—</i> , to Sir <i>R—</i> , on his new Vineyard	563
<i>Hampton Chapel</i> , on laying the Foundation for rebuilding it	96
<i>Horace</i> , an Ode of his imitated 98. A Passage of his translated	303
<i>Hough</i> , Bishop, on his Death	254

I.	
I NFANT, Epitaph on	617
<i>Jove's</i> Master-Piece	42

INDEX to the POETRY.

L.
LADY, to a young one, who promised to marry when the Spring comes 149.
 Apology to one at *Greenwich* 198. To one who walk'd publicly with her Breasts uncover'd 304. Pastoral to one 616
 Last of the Mill, a Song. 148
Lauden Homer, in 513
Leicester, the Pleasures of 512
Lelia, Song to her 46
 Lion and Frogs, a Fable 355
 London Bridge 150

M.
MAGGOTTY Dame, a whimsical Epitaph on 616
 Man of Honour 98
M—, Mrs. to her on her incomparably fine Island upon the Harpsichord 407
 Mayor, to a certain one, by a young *Oxonian* 199. The Answer *ibid.* The young Gentleman's Replies 253
 Medicinal Well in *Brecknockshire*, Ode on 303
Melania, Advice to 96. A Pastoral Complaint for her Death 150
 A Midnight Thought, or God incomprehensible 198
 The Mistake 408, 512
 Modern Improvement 565
Molly, Advice to 146
 Musical Patronage 44
 Musick and Beauty, Power of 515
Myra, to her, with a Pair of Bracelets 199

N.
NEW Year's Ode 45
New York, Song extempore, by a young Gentleman, at his leaving that Province, in order to proceed to *Maryland* 352
Newton, Sir *Isaac*, a Latin Poem on his *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* 304. The same in *English* 353
Nowell, Miss, on her Picture, done by Mr. *Mercier* 512

O.
ODE on his Majesty's Return from the Campaign 566
Oxford, on a Piece of Musick perform'd there, to raise Money for a Musick Room 354

P.
Painter, on one 566
 Paragraph in the Papers, occasion'd by 565
 Pastoral on a young Lady 616
Pelham, Right Hon. *Henry*, Esq; on his Promotion 461. Verses to him 617
Philecia, Song to her 462
 Pious Rules for daily Practice 43
 Pleasures of *Leicester* 513
 Pleasures of Reflection. See Reflection.
 Poet, Epitaph on 199
 Poets, on seeing their Monuments in *Westminster Abbey* 304
Polly's Charms, or Beauty in Perfection 515

Poor honest Man, Epitaph on 514
Pope, Mr. an Epistle to him on his *Etchick Epistles* 149
Potatoes and Hemp, or *Tories and Robertsmen* 461
 Power of Musick and Beauty, a Song 515
 Present State of *Great Britain* 254
Progress of Physick, to the Author of 564
 Prologue to the *Andrian* 563
Psalms 55 *Paraphrasis poetica* 44
 Puddings, Art of making 461

Q.
QUADRIGIS male vivitur 148. See Stage Coach.

R.
REDLAND, on the beautiful publick Chapel lately built there. See *Coffins*.
 Reflection, the Pleasures of 146, 250, 353
 The Reprimand, or seasonable Animadversions on a late senseless Report 147
Rowe, Mr. Inscription on his Monument 303
 Rural Life, a Song 562

S.
SAVAGE, on the late *Richard*, Esq; 513
Sawbridge, *John*, Esq; of *Daventry*, who died suddenly, Verses on him 616
Scarborough, on a very pleasant Valley near it 251, 302
Shakespeare, on seeing his Monument without an Inscription 407
 Shepherd's Complaint, a Song 409
Sisyphus 566
 Songs, viz. The Bower 44. Imitated from a favourite Air in *Comus* *ibid.* To Miss *Patty Cooper* 45. To *Lelia* 46. The sweet Singers of our *Israel* 98. Advice to *Molly* 146. The Last of the Mill 148. Poor Doings in a Stage Coach 201. *Strephon* and *Silvia* 304. By a young Gentleman now in *America* 352. *Britons* Rejoice 355. The Shepherd's Complaint 409. Faithful Shepherdes 459. *Thomas* and *Anne* 460. To *Philecia* 462. *Faithion detected* 514. The Power of Musick and Beauty 515. Rural Life 562. *Heigh Ho* 614

Spring 201
 Stage Coach, Latin Verses on travelling in it 148. Several Imitations of them in *English* 200, 201, 253
Stockholm, Epigram on the Executions there 408
 Summer 252
 Sweet Singers of our *Israel* 98
Sylvia, Latin Epigram by her 355

T.
TAX, a new one proposed 149
 Temple of Worthies, Lord *Cobham's* 149
Thome and *Isis* 46
Thomas and *Anne*, in Imitation of *William* and *Margaret* 460
Tories and *Robertsmen* 461
 The Troubled Fair 46
 U.

INDEX to the NAMES.

U.

VERNON, Admiral, on his taking his Seat in the House of Commons 46
Verses wrote by a Person just retired from the Funeral of an intimate Acquaintance 354. Upon a Piece of Musick compos'd by Mr. Handel, and perform'd at Oxford, to raise Money for a Musick Room building there ibid. Wrote at the Rev. Mr. Darby's, at Cowley near Uxbridge ibid. On the Means of perpetuating the Fame of great Actions 355
Vineyard, to Sir R—H—, on his new one 563

Urn, on one dug up at Elmbam

407

W.

WHIMSICAL Epitaph on a *Maggotty Dame* 616
Winter 561
Winter, a Description of it, near the Frigid Zone 45

Y.

YOUNG Gentleman, to one, on his receiving a Visit from a very agreeable young Lady 198
Young Lady, a Pastoral on 616. See Lady.

INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1743.

A.

A Bingdon 358
Abney 102, 311
Adair 50
Adams 464
Agar 258
Ailesford 464
Ainsworth 257
Allcot 464
Allen 358, 360, 518
Allin 359
Alston 360
Ancaster 621
Andrews 102, 204, 206, 358
Archer 257, 621
Argyll 517
Armstrong 360
Army Promotions 154
206, 360, 361, 413, 414, 465, 570
Ashburnham 205, 517
Ashby 101, 205
Ashe 101
Asheton 517
Ashley 358
Aspin 205
Astley 153, 621
Aubrey 205
Austen 517

B.

Backwell 205
Bagnal 412
Baker 257
Ball 49, 153
Bangor 206
Bankrupts 50, 102, 154, 206, 258, 361, 414, 465, 518, 570, 622
Barber 102
Barker 361
Barnard 206, 517
Barnardiston 101
Barnes 153
Bartelott 569
Barton 621
Bath and Wells 359, 465
Bathurst 517
Baven 102
Beale 49
Bearcroft 360
Beaumont 569
Bedford 49
Beefston 359
Bellamy 412
Bellenden 206
Benfield 311
Bennet 360, 518
Benfon 312, 412
Bentinck 153, 206
Bentley 360
Berdmore 205
Berkeley 50, 154
Berners 629
Bertie 358
Best 49
Bevan 153
Biddulph 257
Bidwell 102
Bigland 204
Birch 154
Bishop 621
Blachford 258
Blackburn 153
Blair 359
Bland 205
Blantyre 621
Blennerhassett 258
Blount 465

Bludworth 412
Bodicoate 465
Boevey 204
Booth 257, 569, 620
Borret 101
Bosanquet 205
Boscawen 101
Bowes 311
Bowyer ibid.
Boycott 359
Bracegirdle 50
Brackenbury 153
Brackston 359
Bradford 206, 413
Bradshaigh 465
Bredmore 206
Brewster 621
Brideoake 153
Bridgman 358
Brightman 412
Bristow 101
Britton 49
Broderip 360
Brooke 570
Browne 206, 465, 517, 569, 621
Buccleugh 152
Buchan 464
Buck 621
Buckingham 153
Buckworth 206
Bull 465
Burnaby 50
Burnet ibid.
Burroughs 154
Burton 412
Butcher 102
Butts 50
Byag 206

C.

CAdogan 258
Cairnes 312
Calvert 358, 464
Cam 101
Campbell 621
Capel 49
Cardell 359
Cardigan 311
Carew 101, 311, 412
Carey 101, 517
Carlisle 311
Carmichael 257
Carr 360
Carrington 360, 517
Carter 154, 517
Carteret 358
Cartwright 620
Castlehaven 358
Catford 518
Cavendish 359
Chadwick 413
Chambers 517
Chapman 257
Charlemont 312
Chester 621
Cheyne 205
Cholmondeley 622
Chute 621
Clanrickard 49
Clark 102, 205, 258, 311
Clay 205
Clayton 101, 257, 357, 412, 517
Cleaver 358
Cleveland 206
Clifford 101
Clifton 257
Clinton 622
Cobbe

INDEX to the NAMES.

Cobbe	102	Dowse	359	Franks	621	Hawkins	258
Cole	405, 569	Drogheda	621	Frenche	205	Hawley	312
Coleman	465	Dublin	102	Frere	49	Haws	359
Colli	101	Dudley	153	Frewen	205	Hay Drummond	206
Collins	413	Dukes	413	Frost	206	Hayward	101
Collyer	ibid.	Dunbar	465, 621	Frowde	569	Haywood	621
Colman	358	Dundas	206	Fury	206	Heald	413
Colmere	101	Durell	50, 206, 621	G.		Henly	205
Compton	49, 206, 257, 359	Dunford	360	GAGE	360	Herbert	622
Conyers	360	Dutry	153	Gale	621	Herring	205
Cook	359, 360, 517, 621	Dutton	101	Galliard	153	Herringman	101
		Dysart	206	Gape	412	Hervey	412
		E.		Garrard	360	Hesse	311
Cooper	101, 621	Eaton	205, 413	Garridge	517	Hewitt	49
Cope	101	Eddowes	49	Gascoigne	101	Heylin	154
Corbett	311, 622	Eden	258	Gaylard	359	Hildsley	50
Corbiere	257	Edgcombe	622	Geddes	206	Hilman	153
Cordosa	464	Edwards	358, 359, 413	George	360, 570	Hinton	412
Cornwallis	153, 257, 312, 620	Effingham	101, 206	Gibbon	154, 412	Hoadley	49, 360
		Egerton	359	Gibbs	413	Holcombe	570
Cotton	360, 413	Eggleton	464	Gibson	206, 518	Holderness	569
Cottrell	102	Eggleton	101	Gilbert	465	Holland	517
Cowper	257, 569	Egleston	358	Gilmour	622	Holmes	204, 258
Cowperthwaite	206	Elliot	206, 569, 570	Glynn	102	Holt	49
Cox	102	Ellis	312, 569	Goddard	ibid.	Honeywood	154, 206, 361, 622
Crane	258	Elphinston	101	Godolphin	369	Horn	205
Crayle	621	Elwell	412	Gooch	101	Horsley	570
Crofts	311	Essex	49	Goodall	360	Hough	257
Crookhorn	359, 569	Evans	412, 517	Goodchild	465	Howard	360
Crosby	359	Eve	153	Goodgroome	49	Howarth	101
Crow	205	Everard	154	Gord	464	Hubbard	359
Crownfield	569	Ewer	464	Gordon	205	Hubbie	621
Culliford	360	Eyre	153, 205, 257, 360	Gore	50, 311, 621	Huddleston	359
Culpepper	621	Eyton	312	Goring	257	Hudson	465
Cumberland	361	F.		Gosling	49	Hughes	50, 358, 569
Cuppige	360	Farnborough	359	Gower	205, 358, 465, 621	Hull	518
Cust	621.	Fauconberg	205	Grace	49	Hulse	206, 413
D.		Fellows	413	Graffan	569	Hume	356, 621
DAlkeith	464	Fermanagh	102	Grafton	413	Hungary	412
Dalrymple	311, 358	Fetherston	204, 569	Grant	360, 463	Huske	413
		Fettiplace	205	Green	49, 102, 570	Hutchinson	360
Darell	518	Finch	359, 464, 465, 569, 622	Gregory	312, 413, 569	Hutton	206
Dartequenave	102	Fisher	205, 465			Huxley	153, 359
Davenport	102	Fitzgerald	620	Greme	204	Hynmers	517
Davers	101, 622	Fitzroy	360	Gresley	570	J.	
Dawson	570, 621	Fitzwilliams	312	Griffith	50	Jackson	101, 258, 413
Deane	412	Flag Officers	413, 622	Grove	205	Jacomb	312
Deering	360	Foard	413	H.		James	49
De Gray	569	Foley	464	Alifax	257	Jauncey	205
Delafaye	311	Fonnereau	518	Hall	101, 464	Jennings	569, 621
Delany	ibid.	Forbes	257	Halley	517	Jernegan	205
Denton	413	Forcer	205	Hamilton	101, 153, 204, 622	Jervois	257
Derry	205, 258	Ford	464	Hammerton	412	Jesse	205
De Rucy	49	Forrester	153, 312	Hanbury	517	Jewkes	517
Dewell	518	Foster	205	Harcourt	569	Ikerin	311
Doncaster	152	Foubert	101	Hardy	622	Innys	360
Donegall	312	Foulks	517	Hargrave	570	Inwen	205
Dopping	101	Fowey	359	Harris	518	Jobson	101
Dover	464	Fowke	312	Harrison	154, 517	Jocelyn	621
Doughty	517	Fox	622	Harvey	49, 102	Johnson	569
Douglas	153, 205, 359	Frankland	464, 621	Hastings	257, 621	Jolliffe	464
Douling	360			Hawke	360		
Down and Connor	258						

INDEX of NAMES.

Jones 205, 206, 258, 360, 465, 569	Loraine 101	Noel Somerset 205	Poulet 31
Irwin 102	Lowe 312	Norris 154	Powney 51
Isaac 413	Lowman 101	North 101	Powys 46
Isham 257	Lowther 101, 569	Northcote 311, 465	Pratt 41
K.	Lucas 465	Northey 413	Price 413, 464, 569
K Ellock 205	Luke 518	Norton 569	Pritchard 312
K Kemp 101	Luttrell 49	Nottingham 465	Pulteney 570
Kendal 257	Lymington 206, 412	Nourie 153	Purnell 465
Kendrick 258		Nowell 621	Pye 390
Kenton 620	M.	Nugent 153	Pyle 258
Kerr 102, 154	M Ackenzie 49	O.	Pymm 257
Kerridge 205	Maddox 360	O Carrol 258	R.
Kettleby 359	Mainwaring 517	O Odiarne 569	R Aleigh 101
Kilborne 257	Manners 413	Offley 257	R Rambouillet 206
Kildare 102	Manningham 465	Oldworth ibid.	Ramsden 358, 360
Killaloe 465	Manwaring 412	Oliphant 205	Ramsfield 412
King 358	Marth 102	Omberly 622	Ranby 258
Kingman 569	Martin 465, 622	Onslow ibid.	Range 517
Kingston 101	Maffareen 101	Ord 517	Ray 621
Kirby 569	Maffey 621	Osborn 359, 569	Raynolds 569
Knight 153	Maule 206	Osford 101, 102	Renu 412
Knightly 413	Maurice 101	Owens 360	Reynell 253
L.	Mayo 569	Oxhall 361	Reynolds 102, 359
L ACY 358, 359	Meadows 205	Oyles 205	Rhodes 518
L Ladbroke 358, 464	Members, new 102, 154, 206, 258, 356, 622	Ozell 569	Rich 412
Lamprey 360	Middlesex 622	P.	Richards 360
Langton 258	Middleton 153	P PAGE 205	Richmond 569
Langworthy 258, 360	Milbourn 101	Panmure 206	Rideout 621
Laffels 517	Mildmay 257	Panton 621	Rivers 205
Lavington 359	Miles 154	Parker 154, 359, 360	Rivington 257
Lawry 154	Milles 311	Parkes 569	Robinson 257, 311, 465, 517
Lawson 413	Milton 258	Parkhurst 153	Rochead 101
Lee 359, 413, 517	Milward 412	Partridge 569	Rochford 204
Leech 621	Minett 518	Peach 413	Rodes 518
Lediard 312	Mitchell 570	Peachy 412	Rodney 257, 621
Leeke 358	Molloy 258	Peak 360	Roome 465
Leeves 311	Monoux 101, 360, 50	Pearson 205	Rose 49
Legg 518	Morant 49, 257	Peck 413	Rofs 257, 517
Legh 257	Morgan 464	Peers 412	Rous 153
Le Gros 412	Morley 465	Pelham 412, 413, 622	Rowe 49
Leicester 359	Morley Trevor 569	Penny 570, 622	Rowley 622
Leigh 205, 257, 413, 465	Morpeth 258	Pennyman 311, 621	Rowney 361
Leighlin and Ferns 102	Moss 50	Pern 258	Rundle 205
Leightonshire 360	Mostyn 50	Perrin 205	Rushout 622
Lepport 464	Motraye, de la 153	Peter 102	Russel 257
Lesley 621	Munster 257	Peters 517	Rutton ibid.
Letheuillier 101	Murdin ibid.	Peterham 206	Ryder 258
Levison Gower 621	Murray 206, 257, 518	Pettus 257	S.
Lewen 205	N.	Petworth 515	Saint Asaph 359, 360, 570
Lewin 518	N Aylor 311	Phillipson 622	Saint George 102, 517
Lewis 359, 518	Neal 205	Phillips 204, 518	Saint John 517, 621
Ley 49	Nevil 205, 257	Phipps 360	Saint Legar 257
Lincoln 102	Newdigate 311	Pierce 205	Salway 205
Lindsay 101	Newell 569	Pierfon 49	Sampson 360
Litchfield ibid.	Newman 621	Pindar 518	Samuda 205
Littleton 258, 464	Newport 622	Pine 361, 622	Sandford 154
Lloyd 101, 569, 621	Newsham 205	Pitman 154, 412, 465	Sandiland 359
Lochman 258	Newton 205, 358	Pitts 413	Sandys 622
Lockwood 517	Nicholls 358	Pole 206	Savage 413
Loggan 413	Nicholson 257	Ponsonby 516	Savignac 360
Long 50	Nimmo 101	Popple 517	Saville 465
	Nixon 518	Potter 621	Saw
	Noel 359	Potts 102	
		Povey 257	

INDEX of NAMES.

Saw	621	Stafford	358	Trevor	101, 465	Whitebread	464
Saxeby	358	Stair	258	Trumball	101	Whiteford	465
Say	205	Stanhope	101	Tryst	517	Widdrington	205
Say and Seale	360	Stanley	360	Turner	360, 465, 621	Wiggan	518
Scott	206, 257	Stapleton	360, 413	Twifden	101	Wightman	358
Scurlock	102	Stapylton	101	Tyrawly	570	Wightwick	518
Sears	101	Stevenfon	102	V.		Wilding	258
Seton	517	Stone	102, 311, 358,	VAN		Wiles	518
Seyer	570		621	Blackwell		Willes	465
Shard	621	Stourton	206	Venner	518	Willet	101
Shaw	49, 361	Strangford	358, 570	Verney	102	Williams	257, 413,
Shelley	360	Strode	412	Vernon	154, 465, 622		518
Sheppard	102	Strudwick	517	Villavine	360	Willughby	359
Sheriff	50, 102, 358,	Sutton	569	Upton	206	Wilmington	359
	464	Swinton	518	Uxbridge	464	Wilson	206, 464,
Sherlock	205	Symmonds	359	W.			569, 570
Sherrack	621	T.		WAGER	257	Winchcomb	153
Shipley	258, 360, 464	T Albot	359	Wade	622	Windham	413
Shippen	257	Tanner	49	Waite	102, 258	Winford	412
Shordiche	311	Tash	412	Wake	465	Winnington	622
Sidney	517	Tate	153	Waldegrave	361	Wittewronge	205
Simpson	204	Taylor	412	Waller	621	Wittingham	359, 465
Sims	102	Tennison	311	Walley	359	Wix	570
Skeales	359	Thatcher	412	Walworth	359	Wood	205, 359
Skelton	465	Thicknes	153	Warburton	ibid.	Woodstock	518
Skottowe	464	Thomas	101, 570	Ward	465, 517, 569	Worcester	257, 360
Sloper	49	Thompson	518, 569	Wareham	569	Worsley	206
Smith	206, 257, 411,	Thornicroft	359, 360	Warneford	49	Wotton	153
	621	Thorpe	312	Waterhouse	205	Wright	413, 620, 621
Smithson	358	Thurby	154	Watson	518	Wyndham	50, 312,
Smyth	102, 621	Tichborne	359	Watts	205, 464		518
Snap	49	Tilson	570	Webb	205, 517	Wynne	50, 359, 465,
Snow	204	Timms	518	Weely	569		517
Somerset	359	Tims	154	Welsh	258, 413	Wyvil	311
Sorrel	205	Tomkins	412	Westfaling	50, 569	Y.	
Sowle	360	Toms	154	Westley	464, 516	Y Armouth	359
Sparrow	258	Tonfon	257	Weston	204	York	102, 153,
Spicer	569	Trafford	358	Whitaker	50, 569		205
Stacy	359	Trenchard	312	White	102	Younger	49

INDEX to the Books, 1743.

ENTERTAINMENT and	Dorchester Beer	624	Hospital for Wit	156
POETRY.	Dorinda. A Pastoral	208	Human Barometer	208
A TY'S and Galatea	History of her	ibid.	Humours of Whiff	260
Bachelor's Monitor	Dirge on her Death	ibid.	J—l's Wife	104
Ballads on the Army	Drinking by Authority	ibid.	Jubiliad	572
Battle of Dettingen	Danciad	520	Judgment of Paris	407
Bickerstaff's unburied Dead	Elegiac Poem	467	Keeping and Marriage	52
Boleyn's, Anne, Letters	Emulation of Insects	52	Knap's Psalm Tunes	572
Britain's Wrongs	Epistle to Mrs. N—l	467	Knap's Christ. Anthem	624
British Bravery	Essay on Ridicule	104	Ladies Drawing Room	572
Cause and Cure of Grief	Essay on the Soul	208	Levee	520
Causidicate	Exemplary Novels	104	London and Bristol	624
Chinese Tales	Fanciad	260	Mallet's Poems	520
Collection of Odes	Gay's Distress'd Wife	ibid.	Memoirs Court Hanover	156
Collection of Stories	Grave	156	Merryland Miscellany	ibid.
Countess de Breſſil	Great Man's Speech	52	Merryland Roads	ibid.
Court and Country	Hermitage	624	Merry Medley	624
Dean of Colerane	History of Queen Zarah	104	Metamorph. of the Town	104
Dissertation on Dumpling			Milton's Poetical Works	467

INDEX to the Books.

Miraculous Sheep's Eye	156	History of Greece	208	Forces in Germany	156	
Miscellany Poems	520	Highlanders	363	German Glory	52	
Mors triumphans	624	Polype	572	Grand Question discuss'd	624	
Muses Vagaries	208	Birds	624	Groans of France	156	
Muses at Dettingen	572	Paganism	ibid.	Hoey's Negotiations	260	
New Ministry	52	Horace, Francis	52	Interest of Great Britain	156	
Night Thoughts	156, 624	Martin	260	Hanover	ibid.	
Northern Miracle	260	Towers	572	Irish Cattle	52	
Ode on the Battle	364, 572	Junii Etymologicon	ibid.	Justices Jurisdiction	156	
Ode to a great Man	624	Life of Boerhaave	156	Land War	468, 520	
Ode to the King	364	Bp. Hough	624	Law of Bankrupts	104	
Paphian Sports	ibid.	Lucretius, Prose	104	Testaments	572	
Pain and Patience	624	Marmor Sanduicense	363	Letter to a great Man	52	
Paraphrase 1 Cor. 15	364	Memoirs of Barbadoes	156	to Mr. Carte	104	
Poems on the Battle	364, 624	C. Fleury	ibid.	to Earl of Stair	572	
Political Fables	104, 208	Naval Victories	364	about Spirit. Ligu.	156	
Pope's Grotto	520	New Eng. Grammar	468	about Libels	260	
Pope's Picture	104	Philosophia Moralis	363	from an Officer	468	
Principles Christ. Relig.	624	Reflections on Squire	208	Library of the Law	520	
Prior's Solomon Lat.	467	Reliquie Eboracenses	368	Ministry of Joseph	208, 363	
Quevedo in England	208	Reynolds against Papists	208	Miscellaneous Reflections	52	
Rural Life	572	Rollin's Roman History	156	Mysterious Congress	520	
Sapho to Phao	104	Schoolmasters Assistant	363	Novæ's Declaration	468	
Sampson	ibid.	Sciences in Ægypt	156	Opposition no Faction	ibid.	
Sauce Wedding Dinner	ibid.	Squares for Children	363	Parish Officer	572	
Second Dialogue	467	Stukeley's Antiquities	156	Patriot and Minister	52	
Sephalissa to Silvius	520	Thompson's Travels	364	Pay of the Forces	208	
S—s Budget	104	Troubles in Germany	ibid.	Plain Matter of Fact	52	
S—s and J—l	ibid.	Trial of Joan Perry, &c.	208	Popular Prejudice	624	
Tea. A Poem	364	Tunstall against Middleton	624	Present Measures	572	
Templum Libertatis	52	View of the Levant	156	Politicks	52	
Thimble	104	Virgil's Gates of Sleep	ibid.	Proper Reply	572	
Thoughts on the Creation	572	Voyages and Travels	624	Publick Discontent	520	
Verbes to the King	ibid.	Voyage to the S. Sea	363	Question stated	52	
Verbes to D. of Comb.	364	LAW, POLITICAL.			Raymond's, Sir R. Rep.	260
Vida's Art of Poetry	52	ADVICE to the Dissenters			Lord, Rep.	363
Voyage to Ipswich	208	Antient and mod. Corrup.	208	Robin the Cashier	104	
Wedding Day	104	Attorney's Companion	260	Spanish Hireling	260	
Wife and Nurse	52	Bernardiston's Reports	572	Reply to it	468	
HISTORY, PHILOLOGY.		Case of the Han. Troops	104	State Papers	104	
ÆLIAN de Animal.	572	— vindicated	52, 624	Swinburne of Wills	260	
Antiq. Berksh.	104	— of the Opposition	52	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Appendix Stephanus	260	Caveat against Indemnity	104	ABUSE of Scripture Terms		
Afcham's Schoolmaster	520	Conduct of the Ministry	52	Account of Moravia	468	
Birch's Lives	104	— Patriot	572	the Plague	ibid.	
Blainville's Travels	363	— Princes	104	Boyle's Works	624	
Boswel of Study	208	Congratulatory Letter	468	British Merchant	363	
Cave's Hist. Literaria	572	Constitu. Journal	260, 572	Brute Creation	52	
Castalio's Stories	104	Cromwell's Sermon	52	Burning of Servetus	520	
Cicero's Orations	ibid.	Customs of Stepney	208	Case of the Theatres, and o-		
Constitution of Germany	260	Defence of the People	572	ther Pamphlets relating to		
Demosthenes and Cicero	572	Desertion discuss'd	520	it	468, 520	
Description of Ægypt	208	Detector detected	572	Chayne's Acct. of himself	467	
Description of Holland	104	Dewit's Maxims	363	Christian Union	363	
Epist. ad Phil. Hebræos	468	Disertation on Govern.	156	Chronicle Q. Hungary	468	
Extraordinary Cases	624	Emperor's Plan	ibid.	Circumstances Gr. Brit.	156	
French Histories	572	Englishman's Answer	104	Colly on Cibber	52	
Gautier's French Gram.	468	Essay on Government	156	Conduct of Middleton	468	
Geography of England	624	Expedit. to Cartha.	208, 624	Considerations on Locke	624	
Historical Dictionary	260	Faction detected	468	Crooked Six-pence	572	
History of Philosophy	104	Fleury's last Journey	208	Defence of the Jews	260	
— Austria	156	Funeral Oration	520	Diogenes's Rambles	104	
— Sir R. Walpole	ibid.	Ghost	ibid.	Epicopal Communion	364	
— K. Theodore	208			Fair		

INDEX to the Books

Fair Triumvirate	104	Kilpatrick of Inoculation	52	Law at Carlisle	572
Frewen's, Archbp. Orat.	260	Lady's Astronomy	624	Leachman on Prayer	520
----- Vindict.	156	Magnetick Cures	ibid.	Milner on New Year's Day	156
Gallows and Free-thinker	572	Marth's Decimal Arith.	52	Morrin's Sermons	260
Golden Calf	624	Martyn's Lectures	208	Oxon, Bp. of, Ch. Childr.	468
Good and ill Luck	572	Method of Geography	468	Pearce, Spital	364
Imposs. of the Clergy	104	Mead of the Plague	624	Pegge at Canterbury	ibid.
Letter about the Blues	468	Moore's Letter	ibid.	Pickering in Jewin-street	468
----- Diffenters	ibid.	Orthopædia	208	Scott's Sermons	ibid.
----- Septuaginta	156	Philosoph. Dissertations	52	Seed's Sermons	156
Letter to Mr. Smith	468	----- Papers	104	Sermon on Education	52
Maritime Power	ibid.	Principles of Painting	260	Sheech at Exeter	572
Martial Congress	ibid.	Reynells Letter	520	Smith on Sept. 29	52
Memoirs of the Gamesters	ibid.	Rothens's Chemistry	260	Stennett on the Thanksg.	468
Merchants Magazine	364	Rowland's Architecture	467	Straight's Sermons	156
Montaigne's Essays	208	Royal Gauger	104	Stuart at St. Paul's	52, 572
New Characteristicks	572	Sharp's Surgery	467	Thomas, Corresp. Society	364
Nixon's Prophecy	468	Short's Mineral Waters	52	Towgood at Crediton	468
No Cross, no Crown	260	Simson's Appendix	260	Trapp ad Clerum	364
Paradise reform'd	363	System of Horsemanship	104	Warburton at Exeter	52
Parson's Tyche-Pig	364	Taylor on the Eyes	260	Watts on the Fast	ibid.
Pluralities indefensible	52	Tusser's Husbandry	624	Webster's two Sermons	156
Poll of Yorkshire	104	Winflow's Anatomy	467	Wilson in Silver-street	468
Praise of Drunkenness	364	Winningham on Vessels	208	Wright's occasional Preacher	572
Present for a Serv. Maid	363	SEAMONS.			
Reformation reform'd	156	BERNETHY's Sermons	260		
Rock's Correspondence	260	Adams at Shrewsbury	156	THEOLOGICAL.	
----- Harangues	ibid.	Allen at Kingston	364	ANSWER about Baptism	364
Sages Triumph	572	Asaph, Bp. of, Infirmary	208	Bott against Warburton	ibid.
Scotch Deserters	468	Asterbury's, Lewis, Serm.	364	Brine on Christ's Death	416
Sheridan and Cibber	ibid.	Bateman on May 29	ibid.	----- the Christian Reli-	
Siege of Prague	52	Bearcroft at a Consecrat.	156	gion	416
Skinner's Speech	520	Bristed on Prophecy	ibid.	Chubb's Previous Question	364
State of the Universities	468	Brooker at Worcester	520	----- on Redemption	104
Theatr. Correspondence	572	Boston on Jan. 31	260	Challenge	416
Time's Progress	52	Chapman on Jan. 31	ibid.	Child's Education	468
Trial of Roger	624	Chichester, Bp. of, Prop. Gosp.	208	Christian Philosopher	520
Universal Pocket Book	416	-----	268	----- Faith	572
Westminster Abbey	156	Cleaver at Oxford	364	Clarke's Grotius	364
----- Bridge	52	Cobden at S. of the Clergy	ibid.	Everlasting Gospel	416
PHYSICK and SCIENCE.		Collier at St. Paul's	468	Grove on the Resurrection	520
ART of Singing	104	Cookley at Oxford	364	Hebden of Imputed Sin	364
Artificial Memory	572	Doddridge at Northamp.	752	Horler against Chubb	416
Bland's military Discipline	468	Dowdell at Oxford	468	King on the Creed	520
Boerhaave's Lectures	520	Eden at Winchester	364, 520	Lardner on the Jews	468
Bracken's Pocket Farrier	156	Fletcher at a Funeral	156	Notions of the Methodists	520
Case of Ferguson	104	Foster at a Funeral	52	Plea for Christianity	364
----- Sir Jer. Sambrooke	520	Free at Oxford	156	Progress of Methodism	520
Curry of Fevers	364	Guise at a Funeral	468	Picture of Enthusiasm	ibid.
Diseases of Women	104	Hall ditto	364	Primitive Christianity	ibid.
Every Man his own Doct.	520	Harrison ditto	520	Religious Man's Library	572
Game of Whist	156	Howard's Sermons	260	Rational Communicant	364
Gemmarians Arith.	104	Hughes on the Fast	52	Seaman's Manual	468
Hippocrates contrafactus	363	King on the Fast	ibid.	Service of God	364
Honour of Gout answer'd	520	King on Trustees of Geor.	364	Stackhouse's Body of Divinity	364
Horæ Mathematicæ	208	Llandaff, Bp. of, Spital	208		
Ingram of the Gout	ibid.				

The End of VOL. XII.

